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# THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - Yen 20,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND - - - Yen 7,100,000.00

## HEAD OFFICE:

Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

## HOME BRANCHES:

FUKAGAWA (Tokyo), FUKUOKA, HIROSHIMA, KOBE,  
KYOTO, MOJI, NAGASAKI, NAGOYA, NISHI (Osaka),  
OSAKA, OTARU, OTSU, YOKOHAMA.

## FOREIGN AGENTS:

London.....Barclay & Company, Ltd.

The London City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York .....The National City Bank of New York.

Paris .....Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Banque de l'Union Parisienne.



# Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

**FLEET:**

94 Vessels.



**TONNAGE:**

450,000 Gross Tons.

**HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.**

Telegraphic Address, "MORIOKA"

**LONDON OFFICE:**

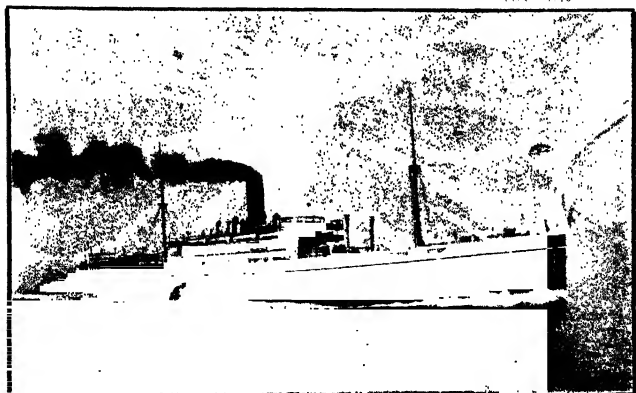
4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.

Tel. Add., "YUSENKA"

**SEATTLE OFFICE:**

Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

Tel. Add., "NIPPON"



**BRANCHES & AGENCIES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.**

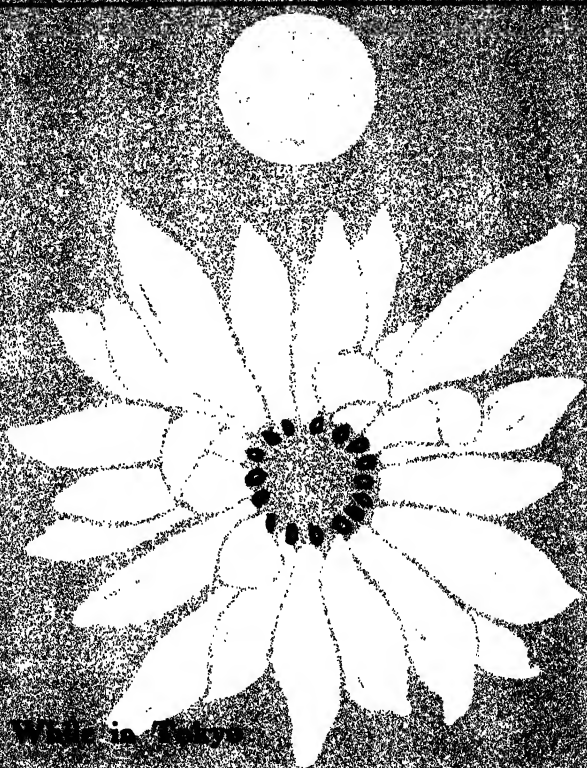
## PRINCIPAL SERVICES OF MAIL STEAMERS:

**European Line:** FORTNIGHTLY.—For London and Antwerp from Yokohama, via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles... By 11 steamers of 8,500 to 12,000 Tons Gross.

**American Line:** TWICE A MONTH (Occasionally Three Times)—For Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B.C. from Hongkong, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu and Yokohama... By 6 steamers of 6,500 to 7,000 Tons Gross.

**Australian Line:** MONTHLY.—For Sydney and Melbourne from Yokohama, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane... By 3 steamers of 5,000 to 7,500 Tons Gross.

Besides the Above, the Company Runs Numerous Services Extending to All the Principal Ports in Japan, as well as in Korea, China, etc.



While in Tokyo

You must not lose the opportunity to visit

**The Mitsukoshi.**

Up-to-date Department Store.

**MITSUKOSHI**

# FORMOSA OOLONG TEA

1. Oolong Tea, on account of its high flavour and delicious taste, has long been valued amongst the English and American peoples. And is one of the staple exports of Formosa.
2. Oolong Tea, being free from any stimulant matters, is not injurious to sleeping.
3. Oolong Tea can be had at The Formosa Oolong Tea Rooms, 36, Piccadilly, London W., and other tea dealers.

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## EXPORTERS

### IN TAIHOKU, FORMOSA.

Boyd & Co.

Colburn, Hohmeyer & Co.

Formosa Mercantile Co.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

J. C. Whitney & Co.

Macy & Co.

Mitsui & Co.

Nosawa & Co.

Smith Baker & Co.

Tait & Co.



# The YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - - - Yen 48,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - „ 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND - - - - - „ 19,600,000

## President

JUNNOSUKE INOUE, Esq.

## Vice-President

YUKI YAMAKAWA, Esq.

## Acting General Manager

S. K. SUZUKI, Esq.

## Directors

I. Inoue, Esq.	R. Kimura, Esq.	M. Odagiri, Esq.
N. Soma, Esq.	R. Hara, Esq.	T. Kawashima, Esq.
K. Sonoda, Esq.	Y. Yamakawa, Esq.	Baron K. Iwasaki.
		K. Tatsumi Esq..

## Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Manager - - - - - Taro Hodsumi, Esq.

## Tokyo Branch

NO. 8 HONRYOGAYE-CHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU.

Manager - - - - - Yoshio Matsuo, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.	Nagasaki.	London.	Lyons.
New York.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.	Honolulu.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.	Isingtau.	Hankow.	Peking.	Tientsin.
Newchwang.	Dairen (Dalny).	Ryojun (Port Arthur).	Liaoyang.	Harbin.	
	Fengtien (Mukden).	Tiehling.	Changchun.	Antung-Hsien.	

*Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities in the world.*

**Parr's Bank, Limited.**

**London Bankers: { Union of London & Smith's Bank, Limited.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars, apply to the managers.



# **The Sumitomo Bank,**

## **Limited.**

### **OSAKA, JAPAN.**

**Cable Address "SUMIT BANK, OSAKA" ESTABLISHED 1912.**

#### **(Successors to the Sumitomo Bank)**

Subscribed Capital - - - -	¥en 15,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital - - - -	7,500,000.00
Reserve Funds (Dec. 1914) - - -	1,050,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 1914) - - - -	71,000,000.00

Baron, K. Sumitomo, President.  
K. Nakada, Esq., Managing Director.

#### **BRANCHES :—**

Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi,  
Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Moji, Shimonoseki,  
Wakamatsu, Hakata (City of Fukuoka) and Kurume.

#### **LONDON BANKERS :—**

Lloyds Bank, Limited.

#### **CORRESPONDENTS :—**

In all the principal cities of the world.

The Bank buys, issues and receives for collection, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and grants Commercial and **TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT** on all important points abroad, besides doing General Banking Business.

# CHOSEN RAILWAYS

Most Important Link in the Round-the-World Routes via Siberia.  
Safest and Quickest Overland Route between Europe or China and Japan.  
Only 10 hours' Sea Passage between the Continent and Japan.  
Best Opportunities for studying Unique Conditions in the Far East.

## CHOSEN—MANCHURIA EXPRESS

FUSAN—KEIJYO (Seoul)—MUKDEN—CHANGCHUN

Weekly Service. Most Up-to-date Accommodation: 1st & 2nd Class Sleeping Cars and a Dining Car.

Connections :— { With the Trans-Siberian Express.  
With the Tokyo—Shimonoski Train de Luxe.  
With the Peking—Mukden Train de Luxe.

## DAILY EXPRESS

FUSAN—KEIJYO—ANTUNG

Twice a day Service, taking all class Cars, besides 1st & 2nd Class Sleeping Cars (Keijyo—Fusan section only) and a Dining Car.

Connections :— { With trains on the South Manchuria Railway.  
With express trains on the Japanese Railway.

## THROUGH TRAFFIC

Stations open to the through traffic are as follows :—

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.**—  
Dairen, Changehun, Mukden, Ying-  
kou, etc.

**CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.**—  
Tsitsikar, Manchuria and Harbin.

**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAIL-  
WAY.**— Hsinminfu, Shanhaikuan,  
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking,  
Tsinanfu, Hankow, Nankow and  
Kalgan.

**RUSSIAN STATE RAILWAYS.**—Iru-  
kutsk, Odessa, Warsaw, Moscow and  
Petrograd.

**CHOSEN RAILWAYS.**—Fusan, Keijyo  
(Seoul), Heijyo, †Jinsen and †Chin-  
nampo.

**JAPANESE RAILWAYS.**—(via Chosen)  
Tokyo, Yokohama, †Nagoya, Kyoto,  
Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoski, Moji and  
Nagasaki.

† No through traffic to or from points on the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian State Railways.

## TICKET AGENCIES

The International Sleeping Car Company; Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son;  
The Nordisk Resebureau.

## HOTELS

UNDER THE DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THE RAILWAY BUREAU

**CHOSEN HOTEL AT KEIJYO (Seoul).**—Cable Add.: "CHOHO", 80.  
bed-rooms, mostly with bath; Motor-cars meet guests at the station.

**STATION HOTELS AT FUSAN AND SHINGISHU.**—The most con-  
venient and comfortable stopping places on the upper floors of the two station  
buildings.

For further particulars please apply to

**RAILWAY BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN,  
Ryuzan, Chosen.**

Cable Add.: "SENTETS"

Code Used: A. B. C., 5th Edition.

# Imperial Government

—5,700 MILES—

OF  
THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED LINES  
REACHING  
EVERY PART OF THE EMPIRE

Nikko	Hokkaido
Karuizawa	Matsushima
Ikao	Kamakura
Kiso Valley	Hakone
Mt. Fuji	
Yamada	Arima
Nara	Inland Sea
Kyoto	Miyajima
Amanohashidate	Kyushu

All pleasure resorts are  
within easy reach

—BY I. G. R. LINES—

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLANS OF  
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, IMPE  
GOFUKUBA

# Railways of Japan

## —TRAIN DE LUXE—

WITH OBSERVATION PARLOUR  
 RUN DAILY BETWEEN TOKYO AND SHIMONO-  
 SEKI VIA YOKOHAMA (HIRANUMA), KYOTO,  
 OSAKA, KOBE, MIYAJIMA, etc.

Frequent Express and Through Trains  
 English Speaking Chefs de Train and  
 Passenger Guards  
 Dining and Sleeping-Cars  
 Private Cars  
 Special Tourist Coupon-Books  
 Special Arrangements with Steamship  
 Co's  
 Reduced Fares for Tourist Parties  
 Two Daily Steamers, Shimonoseki-  
 Fusan and Aomori-Hakodate

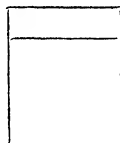
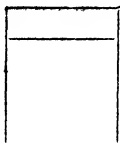
If you are going to Formosa, Chosen (Korea),  
 Manchuria, China, and Russia.

—BOOK AT I.G.R. STATIONS—

TOURS, TIME-TABLES, PLEASE APPLY TO  
 IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,  
 YAMANOTE-SHI, TOKYO



# **SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.**



## **ONE OF THE GREATEST HIGHWAYS OF THE WORLD,**

Forming an arm of the Great Trans-Siberian Route,  
The Shortest, Quickest, and Cheapest Route  
Between the Far East and Europe.

### **EXPRESS TRAINS,**

Composed of Excellently Equipped Sleeping, Dining, and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, are operated between Dairen and Changchun and Changchun and Fusan, Chosen (Korea), in connection with the Trans-Siberian, Chosen (Korean), and North China Railways and the Company's own Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Steamers. The service given by these Express Trains is equal to any in Europe and superior to most.

### **PASSENGER STEAMERS.**

Dairen-Shanghai Steamer Service is maintained Twice-Weekly with the fast Passenger and Mail Boats, "Sakaki Maru" and "Kobe Maru." Both Steamers are thoroughly equipped with the latest facilities for the comfort and safety of Passengers, including wireless telegraphy. A highly qualified surgeon is carried on each steamer. The "Sakaki Maru" calls at Tsingtao en route for Shanghai, and the "Kobe Maru" en route for Dairen.

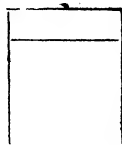
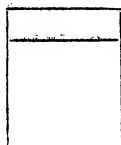
### **NEWEST HIGHWAY ROUND THE WORLD.**

The Company's new Mukden-Antung Line passes through magnificent scenery, and furnishes the last link in the newest highway round the world. By travelling via the Chosen (Korean), South Manchuria, and Peking-Mukden Lines, the journey from Tokyo to Peking occupies only 4 days and traverses the choicest districts of the countries en route.

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# **SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.**

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## **ONE OF THE BEST HOLIDAY RESORTS IN THE FAR EAST.**

Ten years ago Manchuria was known as "The Forbidden Land." Now it is becoming modernized so quickly that those who wish to see the most exclusive part of China, which still presents remains of "Old China," may do so without experiencing any delay by making trips over the South Manchuria Railway lines.

The South Manchuria Railway Company have established Yamato Hotels at Dairen, one of the greatest commercial cities in the Far East; Hoshigaura, the finest seaside resort in North China; Port Arthur, of world-wide fame for its terrible sieges in 1894 and 1904; Mukden, the ancient capital of China, noted for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs; and Changchun, the junction for three Railways and the "key to Manchuria." All on European lines and under the Company's own management. Comfortable accommodation. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Thos. Cook and Son's Coupons accepted.

Carriages and Porters in uniform meet all steamers and trains. Rooms reserved by letter, telegraph or telephone. Telegraphic address: "Yamato."

### **TICKET AGENTS.**

The South Manchuria Railway Company's Railway and Steamship Tickets are issued and Pictorial Guide Books and Information can be obtained at the Company's Agents, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, and also at all the Offices throughout the World of the International Sleeping Car Company of Brussels, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son of London, the Reisebureau Der Hamburg-Amerika Linie of Berlin, the Nordisk Resebureau of Gothenburg, and direct from

The Traffic Manager,

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY,  
DAIREN.**

**Tel. Add.; "MANTETSU."**

Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed.; A. 1; and Lieber's.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Cable Address  
"SHOSEN"

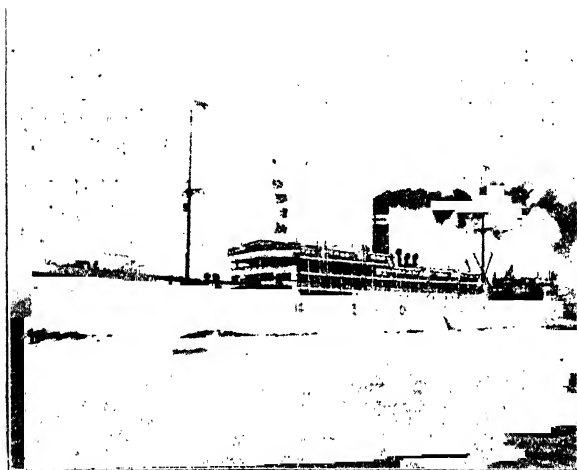
Established 1884



A.B.C. 5th Edition  
and AI Codes Used  
(1908)

**Head Office: - - - OSAKA, JAPAN**

**FLEET: - - 140 Steamers - - 240,000 Tons.**



## Regular Services.

Oriental-American Line ..... Fortnightly.  
Japan-Bombay Line ..... Twice a month.  
Tsuruga-Vladivostock Line ..... Weekly.  
Kobe Keelung Line ..... 6 times a month.  
Osaka Dairen Line ..... Semi-weekly.  
Osaka-Tientsin Line ..... 6 times a month.  
Osaka-Tsingtau Line ..... Weekly.  
Yokohama-Takao Line ..... 7 times a month.  
Otaru-Vladivostock Line ..... Thrice a month.  
Osaka-Vladivostock Line ..... 4 times a month.  
Osaka-Chemulpo Line ..... Thrice a week.

Nagasaki-Dairen Line ..... 4 times a week.  
Osaka-Antung Line ..... Twice a month.  
Hongkong-Haiphong Line ..... Weekly.  
Keelung-Hongkong Line ..... Weekly.  
Takao-Kanton Line ..... Twice a month.  
Takao-Tientsin Line ..... Thrice a month.  
Formosan Coasting Line ..... 10 times a month.

Besides, daily services are operated every important part in Japan including the world famed "Inland Sea of Japan."

**Branches and Agencies are located at the principal parts in the Orient & U. S. A.**

P. O. Box 68, Yokohama.  
P. O. Box 21, Tokyo.  
Telegraphic Addresses:—  
"MASUMASU" Yokohama.  
" Tokyo

TRADE



MARK

CODE USED:—  
A.B.C. V Edition,  
A.I. Code, Lieber's Code,  
Western Union, Scott's Code,  
Zebra Code, Okay Code,  
Bentley's Code

# Masuda & Co.

(MASUDA GOMEI KAISHA).

**HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.**

**IMPORT DEPT.**

No. 36, Yoroigashi, Koami-cho,  
TOKYO.

**EXPORT DEPT.**

No. 68, Shichome, Honcho,  
YOKOHAMA.

JAPAN.

**General Importers and**  
✻ ✻ **Exporters.** ✻ ✻

## **Principal Imports**

Wheat, Flour, Sugar, Fertilizers, Woodpulp,  
Wool, Lead, Tin, Hides and Tallow, Iron &  
Steel, Oregon Pine, Chemicals, etc.

## **Principal Exports**

Timber, Sulphur, Superphosphates, Fish and  
Vegetable Oils, Cereals, Sugar, Silk and  
Cotton Goods, Porcelain, Fancy Goods, etc.

## **BRANCHES:**

TOKYO, OSAKA, KOBE, DAIREN & SHANGHAI.



# BANK OF TAIWAN,

## LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - - - Yen 20,000.000  
 CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - „ 12,500.000  
 RESERVE FUNDS - - - - - „ 3,970.000

**President :**

KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.

**Vice-President :**

KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

**Directors :**

Iyetoshi Sada, Esq.

Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq.

Shingo Minami, Esq.

**HEAD OFFICE :**  
**TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan.)**

**BRANCHES :**

Ako	Giran	Karenko	London	Shinchiku	Taichu	Tamsui
Amoy	Hankow	Keelung	Makung	Singapore	Tainan	Tokyo
Canton	Hongkong	Kiukiang	Osaka	Soerabaya	Taito	
Foochow	Kagi	Kobe	Shanghai	Swatow	Takew	

**BANKERS :**

London—Parr's Bank, London and South Western Bank.  
 New York, San Francisco, Bombay, Calcutta, Mukden, Dairen, Peking,  
 Yokohama, Nagasaki—Yokohama Specie Bank.  
 Moji—Mitui Bank.  
 Manila, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Jolo—Bank of the Philippine Islands.  
 Batavia, Semarang, Cheribon, Macassar—Nederlandsche Handel-  
 Maatschappij.

**TOKYO BRANCH :**

**No. 1, Gofuku-cho Nihonbashi-ku.**

Telegraphic Address: TAIWANGINK.

Telephone Nos. 227, 228, 417 and 1028 Honkyoku.

The Bank transacts every description of general banking and exchange business.  
 Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits.

**K. YAMANARI, Manager.**

# Maruzen Co., Ltd.

**PUBLISHERS,**  
**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS**



## HEAD OFFICE:

11-16, NIKONBASHI TORI-SANCHOM\*,  
**TOKYO.**

TELEPHONE:

Nos. 28 (Special), 17, 876 & 1033  
"Honkyoku"

TEL. ADDRESS:

"**MARUYA,**" **TOKYO.**

CODE USED:

A.B.C. (4th & 5th Editions).  
A. 1. Code.



## BRANCHES:

**SHINSAIBASHI-SUJI, BAKURO-MACHI,**  
**OSAKA.**

TELEPHONE:

No. 1450 (Special) "Minami."



**SANJO-DORI, FUYA-CHO, NISHI-YE-IRU,**  
**KYOTO.**

TELEPHONE:

No. 2960 (Special).



**KAMI-NISHI-MACHI,**  
**FUKUOKA.**

TELEPHONE:

No. 1374 (Special).

**The LARGEST AND OLDEST PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS**  
**OF FOREIGN BOOKS AND STATIONERY IN**  
**THE EAST.**

**AGENTS FOR THE EAST OF LEADING PUBLISHERS AND STA-**  
**TIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

**ALL BOOKS: - Supplied in any language, on matter on what**  
**subject.**

**WRITE US: - We can get you any Book published in the World.**

**PLEASE STATE WANTS**

When in Tokyo, call and see our large Collection on Exhibition in Show Rooms.

EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAYS

# The Japan Times

*Has the confidence  
of the people of  
the whole empire*

*That is the chief reason  
for its tremendous success  
and its pulling power as  
an advertising medium*



Price 5 sen per copy

Monthly Subscription	- - -	¥ 1.25
Semi-annual	" - - -	6.50
Annual	" - - -	12.00

**The Japan Times Publishing Co., Ltd.,**

**HIBIYA PARK, TOKYO**

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS

The  
**Japan Daily Mail**

*For all that's  
worth while in  
a Newspaper*

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To Reach the "worth  
while" people, no paper  
in Japan makes the  
same profitable appeal.  
*The Japan Daily Mail*  
The paper that's needed

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Price 5 sen per copy

Monthly Subscription	- - -	¥ 1.25
Semi-annual	" - - -	6.50
Annual	" - - -	12.00

**The Japan Times Publishing Co., Ltd.,**

HIBIYA PARK, TOKYO



# THE JIJI SHIMPO

The Greatest and Most Influential  
Newspaper in Japan

## 報新事時 日本

### LARGEST CIRCULATION

**T**HE Jiji Shimpō is a daily journal founded by the great intellectual light and leading revolutionist of thought of New Japan, Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi. Started as far back as 1882, it possesses the proud record of having never once deviated from its original policy and principle of upright and absolute independence.

The largest in reading and advertising space, it stands unrivalled in Japan in the richness of its matter, in the fairness and sincerity of its observations, and in the accuracy and promptness of its reports.

To say nothing of every part of Japan, the Jiji Shimpō has readers widely scattered in China and Chosen. Furthermore, its readers are on the whole people of the moneyed class and more influential in that respect than those of other papers and it is a well established fact among the advertising public that its columns are the most effective and above comparison with others.

#### RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Yen 1.00 per line per day in small pica on general news pages.

Yen .70 per line per day in small pica on front page.

Yen .60 per line per day in small pica on ordinary pages.

(7½ lines to the inch)

Special facilities for foreign advertisements, and translations into Japanese made gratis. Further particulars on application.

Sample copies may be consulted at Japanese consulates everywhere.

OFFICE:  
**TOKYO, JAPAN**

---

# THE JAPAN CHRONICLE

DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS.

**Largest Circulation of any Foreign  
Newspaper in Japan**

---

RELIABLE FINANCIAL AND  
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

---

**The Best and Widest  
Advertising  
Medium**

**Specimen Copy, Advertising and Subscription Rates, sent  
on Application to the Manager,**

**“JAPAN CHRONICLE,” KOBE**

**TOKYO AGENT:** THE FAR EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY.  
No. 6, Takiyamacho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**YOKOHAMA AGENT:** THE FAR EASTERN ADVERTISING  
AGENCY. International Building, Yokohama.

**KYOTO AGENT:** TOSHI BOOKSTORE (Newspapers Dept.) Yanagi-  
baba Sanjo Higashi, Kyoto.

**LONDON OFFICE:** THE FAR EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY.  
Craven House, Lingsway, E. C.

**MOJI AGENT:** KUNO NEWSPAPERS DEPT. Nishi Honmachi  
1-chome, Moji.

# THE Japan Advertiser

**Tokyo & Yokohama**

*Independent & Impartial*

**The Largest Circulation and  
the Best Class of Circulation**

# “THE ASAHI”

## 朝 日 新 聞

Influential Daily Newspaper having the Largest Circulation in Japan.

Recognized Favourite among the Educated and the Business Circles.

Absolutely Best Medium for Advertisement.

### THE TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN

(Eight Pages Daily)

IN TOKYO ESTABLISHED 1888

#### Advertising Rate

*One inch per day Yen 4.80*

*One line per day Yen .60*

### THE OSAKA ASAHI SHIMBUN

(Ten Pages Daily with Sunday Supplement)

IN OSAKA ESTABLISHED 1879

#### Advertising Rate

*One inch per day Yen 6.00*

*One line per day Yen .75*

Special Facilities for Foreign Advertisements and Translation services made free of charge

### OFFICE.

The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun

Tokyo, Japan.

The Osaka Asahi Shimbun

Osaka, Japan.

All Business Communications should be addressed to the manager.



# Iseya Kichijiro & Co.

—❖— Established 1703 —❖—

Oldest Factory of Tooth Powder  
and Other Toilet Article in Japan.

## HEAD OFFICE:

YOKOAMICHO, HIGASHI RYOGOKU, TOKYO.

Telephone No. 398 Honjo



Manufacturers and Dealers  
in Tooth Powder and  
Toilet Articles



AWARDED HONORABLE MEDALS AT  
VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS IN THE WORLD

# Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha

(THE JAPAN CAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

CAPITAL	¥ 1,200,000
AREA OF FACTORY	about 30 acres
NUMBER OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED	1,000

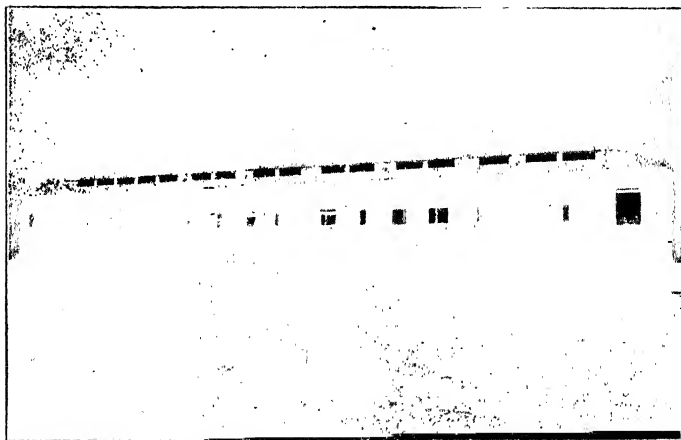
**Office and Works: NAGOYA, JAPAN.**

**Manufacturers of**

Wooden & steel wagons,  
carriages & electric  
cars for standard &  
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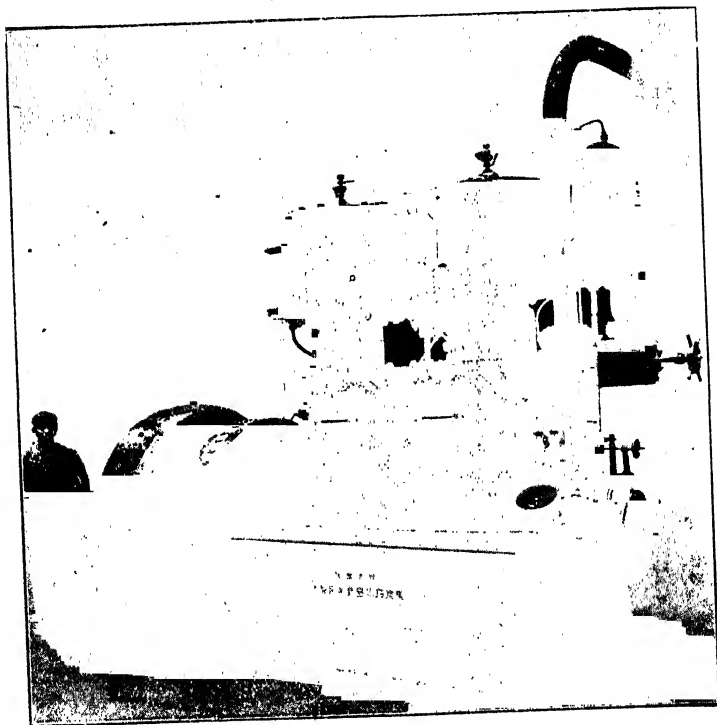
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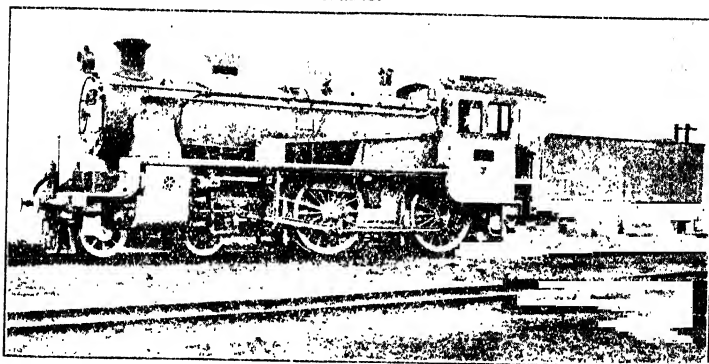


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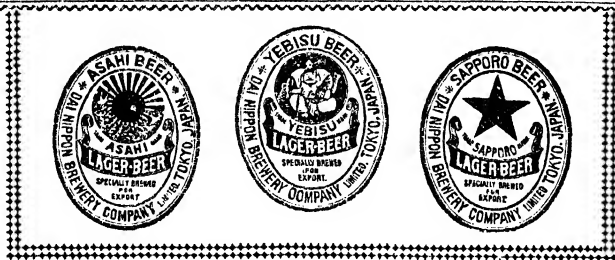
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## 1915

BY

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TENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



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## COUNT OKUMA'S PREFACE

*Now that the world is afflicted with the most appalling catastrophe that has ever been known, the importance of having one's own country better known and more accurately understood by peoples of other lands is brought home to me with especial force. For after all are not the mutual misunderstandings due to imperfect knowledge of one another, at the bottom of most international troubles ?*

*Just think how much Japan is suffering from the prejudice, always begotten of ignorance, which some countries seem to entertain towards us. But for this ignorance and prejudice the relations between Japan and China, for instance, would have been less constrained and more friendly. I have never tired of harping on this truism whether in the Government or out of it, and I think that as a public man I have done my share in introducing Japan to other countries. It was solely from that motive that I undertook a few years ago the compilation of the "Fifty Years of New Japan" and had it published both in English and Chinese.*

*Naturally my heartiest appreciation goes to the*

*annual publication of Prof. Takenob, of my dear Waseda University, who since the memorable year of 1905 has been issuing the Japan Year Book, practically with his own unaided effort. It was an ambitious undertaking as well-timed as it was well-conceived. An Annual possesses advantages over ordinary publications in being always up-to-date, and I am sure that the Japan Year Book must prove immensely serviceable to all those foreigners who are desirous to have an accurate knowledge of Japan and Japanese. The work well deserves to be recommended not only to those foreigners, but also to all public-spirited Japanese who wish to have the country better known to foreign peoples. A glance at the contents of the forthcoming 1915 edition shows that the compiler has accomplished a marked improvement over the preceding year's issue. Let him steadily keep on with this useful work, and its worth will surely be duly recognized by the public at large.*

*Count Shigenobu Okuma.*

*June 25th, 1915.*

## THE 1915 EDITION

In issuing the 1915 edition reference must first be made to the large number of special articles which have been kindly contributed by prominent gentlemen who are leading authorities on the subjects respectively treated by them, and which are placed at the head of the chapters by way of Introductory Remarks. Strictly speaking, this is not a new feature, for several such articles were inserted in the 1914 edition; hereafter these special articles by prominent authorities will form a regular feature of the J. Y. B.

A word of explanation may not be out of place concerning the Preface by the Premier, Count Okuma, who at the request of the editor has been good enough to supply it. Such a request might have been made earlier, were it not that the work being far from what it ought to be, the editor hesitated to associate the veteran statesman's name with it. In the present edition, it is believed, sufficient improvement has been made to warrant an appeal for the approbation of the honored Count, and so it is issued with his words of recommendation stamped upon it.

For the rest the 1915 edition is quite up to date in contents, many events occurring as late as the month of June having been included, such as all the important legislative work in the 36th session (May-June) of the Diet, the full text of the latest diplomatic negotiations between Japan and China, the effect of the War on Japan's trade and industries. Further, complete list of the new House of Representatives as well as of the House of Peers has been added, the Business Directory expanded, and so forth. The result is that, though every effort has been made to condense the material, the number of pages shows an increase of 34 pages over the 1914 edition, while the number of words have risen from about 500,000 to over 520,000.

Y. Takenob.

26th June, 1915.

# WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

## MONEYS

<i>Yen</i> = 100 <i>sen</i> = 1,000 <i>rin</i>	= 2s. 0d. 582 = 0.4984 Dollar	= 2.583 Francs = 2.0924 marks
---	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

## DISTANCE AND LENGTH

<i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>cho</i> = 2160 <i>ken</i> = 12960 <i>shaku</i>	= { 2.44030 miles 1.5152 miles (marine)	= 3.92727 kilomètres
<i>Ken</i> = 6 <i>shaku</i> = 60 <i>sun</i>	= 7 ft. 5½ inches	= 1.81818 mètre
<i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i> = 100 <i>bu</i>	= 1 ft. 2½ inches	= 0.30303 mètre
<i>Sun</i> = 10 <i>bu</i>		

## LAND MEASURES

<i>Square Ri</i> = 1296 <i>cho</i>	= 5.95505 square miles	= 15.4237 kilomètre carrés
<i>Cho</i> = 10 <i>tan</i> = 100 <i>se</i> = 3000 <i>tsubo</i>	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
<i>Tan</i> = 10 <i>se</i> = 300 <i>tsubo</i>		
<i>Se</i> = 30 <i>tsubo</i>		
<i>Tsubo</i>	= 3.95369 square yards	= 3.30579 centiares

## QUANTITY AND CAPACITY

<i>Koku</i> = 10 <i>to</i> = 100 <i>sho</i> = 1000 <i>go</i>	= { 4.96005 bushels 4.765389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A. 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A.	= 1.80391 hectolitres
<i>To</i> = 10 <i>sho</i> = 100 <i>go</i>		

## WEIGHTS

<i>Kwan</i> = 1,000 <i>momme</i> = 6.25 <i>kin</i>	= { 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir) 10.04711 lbs. (Troy)	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
<i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	= { 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir) 1.60754 lbs. (Troy)	= 0.60000 kilogramme

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# DIARY

August 1st, 1914—June 30th, 1915

(For Japan in connection with the War, see the last Chapter on the War)

- Aug. 2:** A heavy rainstorm in Korea causes floods; over 800 houses are washed away.
- " 12. Japanese S. S. *Shikoku-Maru* is fired upon by British fort at Hongkong, being unaware of state of siege.
- " 18. Rainstorm in Tokyo and Tokaido Districts; Tokaido Railway is suspended thereby.
- " 15. Mr. Z. Sano is appointed Director of Higher Commercial School, Tokyo.
- " 19. Dr. K. Yamakawa, Pres. of Imp. Tokyo University is appointed Pres. of Imp. Kyoto University as additional post.
- " " Subjugation forces of savages in Formosa return; deaths, since May, 67, Police force 20.
- " 27. Japanese Ambassador to Austria leaves Vienna and is stoned and subjected to insult by Austrian people *en route*.
- " 29. Tokaido Railway is greatly damaged owing to a heavy rainstorm. Submerged houses in Shizuoka City number 6,000, death 35, wounded 91, missing 306.
- " 31. Overflow of the Arakawa river, suburbs of Tokyo, 8000 men are flooded.
- Sept. 2:** 2 fishing-boats with 100 mens are lost off Hachijo Is.
- " 3. War session of the Diet opened in Tokyo.
- " 8. War Estimate ¥53,000,000 passes the Diet.
- " 10. The extraordinary session of the Diet closed.
- " 11. Martin Oswald, Editor of the *Japan Herald* and *Japan-Deutsche Post*, is ordered to leave Japan and the journals are forbidden publication.
- " " Eng.-Rear-Adm. M. Fujii is sentenced to 4½ years' imprisonment and ¥368,366.05 confiscated in connexion with the "Naval Case."
- " " 127 fishing-boats are lost by storm off Siganoseki, Oita-ken Kyushu.
- " 15. Lieut.-Gen. Y. Fukushima, Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung is promoted to General and relieved of his post. General Nakamura appointed Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung.
- " 19. Prof. K. Hattori, Dr. Eng., appointed Dean of Eng. College; Imp. Kyushu University.
- " 29. First snowfall on Mts. Fuji, Asama and Myogi.
- " 29. Lieut.-Gen. Kakizaki arrives in Tokyo from Petrograd.
- " 29&30. Floods in Tokyo and environs caused by last night rainstorm suspend Tokaido line at Hakone, damage there estimated at ¥3,000,000.

- Oct. 1. Fishing-boats 19 in all shipwrecked together with 140 men off Enoshima, Sagami.
- " 3. Yubari coal mine, Hokkaido, explodes; deaths, 19.
- " " Central Tea Guild of Japan make present of green tea to Allied camps: 50,000 packets to Russian, 10,000 to Belgian.
- " 9. Over 20 men and women murdered by aborigines in Ako District, Formosa.
- " 14. Promoters of National Products Encouragement Association meet at Agriculture and Commerce Department.
- " 15. Annual Art Exhibition of the Education Office opens at Uyeno Park, Tokyo.
- " 17. A fire at Hakata, Kyushu; 120 houses burned.
- " 19. Dr. Kitazato, Dir. of Pathological Laboratory, and his subordinates tender resignation.
- " " Lieut.-Gen. Saponikoff, a Russian Inspector-General of Arms, arrives at Tsuruga.
- " 23. The Japan Red Cross corps for Russia leaves Tokyo via Siberia.
- " 26. 34th session of the Diet convoked in Tokyo to meet on Dec. 5th.
- " 28. Another Explosion at Yubari Coal Mine, Hokkaido; deaths 460.
- Nov. 6. Dr. Takata, Pres. of Waseda University, returns from Europe via America.
- " 13. Imperial grant of ¥50,000 to the funds of the International Hospital in Tokyo is announced.
- " " Strike of students at the Government Fishery Institute.
- " " Emperor leaves Tokyo to supervise the annual Grand Army Manoeuvres at Kwansai Districts.
- " 20. M. Yukawa, Director of Marine Bureau, transferred to Vice-Minister of Communications.
- " 24. Gen. Sakuma, Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan tenders resignation.
- " 24. Bishop Utani, of Hongwanji Temple, starts for India via Korea.
- Dec. 7. 35th session of the Diet is opened in Tokyo.
- " 13. Explosion of Hojo Coal Mine, Fukuoka, 637, including females and children, are killed.
- " 17. The Imperial Household grants ¥30,000 towards the funds of Home Products Encouragement Association.
- " 18. Mr. T. Miwa appointed Director of Chiba Medical College.
- " 20. The new Tokyo (Central) Station and the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric tramway are opened.
- " 25. Dissolution of the House of Representatives.
- Jan. 3. Mr. Tsunesaburo Ogita, airman, falls off and killed at Kyoto.
- " 7. Mr. Kono appointed Minister of Agr. and Commerce, and Visc. Oura transferred to Home Minister, Count Okuma being relieved of his additional office.
- " 9. H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, Visc. Hasegawa and Visc. Kawamura are granted the title of Marshalship.
- " " Mr. G. Nishi is appointed Minister to Siam.
- " " Mr. M. Oishi, boss of the Doshi-kai, retires from political world.
- " 15. Dr. T. Aoyama appointed Director of Pathological Laboratory.
- " 16. Adm. Dewa and suite leave Yokohama for U.S.A.
- " " Dr. T. Takamatsu appointed Director of the Industrial Laboratory.
- " " A heavy snowfall along the Japan sea side of the Mainland, some places over 20 ft. high.

- Feb. 3. Baron Sakatani, Mayor of Tokyo, tenders resignation.  
 " 9. Cruiser Asama reported as stranded off the coast of Mexico.  
 " 22. Military flight officers start from Tokyo for Osaka on Long-distance aviation, about 374 miles, record in Japan.
- Mar. 6. Accident to Naval aviators, Lieut. Adachi and 2 others are drowned in the sea.  
 " 12. Crown Prize is granted on Dr. E. Noguchi and Academy Prize on Dr. K. Toyama by the Academy of Japan.  
 " 21. A fire at Nihombashi, commercial centre of Tokyo; 69 houses are burned down.  
 " 25. General election of Members of the House of Representatives.
- Apr. 1. Working estimate for 1915-16 year is proclaimed.  
 " 11. National mourning owing to the demise of the late Empress-Dowager is ended.  
 " " S. S. *Minnesota* of the Great Northern Railway, U.S.A. is stranded in the Island sea en route from Nagasaki to Kobe.  
 " 13. Landslide at Utsu coal mine, Yamaguchi-ken, 336 colliers are drowned in the subterranean gallery, loss estimated at ¥550,000.  
 " 17. American Ambassador leaves Japan on leave of absence.  
 " 27. Viscount Y. Soga is appointed Privy Councillor.
- May 1. Gen. Ando is appointed Gov.-Gen. of Formosa.  
 " 7. Progress of negotiation between Japan and China is announced.  
 " " Ultimatum to China.  
 " 9. China accepts Japan's demands.  
 " 12. About ten Japanese including policemen are murdered by aborigines in Formosa.  
 " 17. Mr. S. Shimada and Dr. T. Hanai are elected President and Vice-President of the Lower House respectively.  
 " 18. Princess Toshiko, sister to the Emperor is married to Prince Higashi-kuni.  
 " 19. Dr. S. Takata, President of Waseda University is nominated Member of the House of Peers.  
 " 20. Special session of the Diet is opened to vote additional estimate for the current year, etc.  
 " 24. Lieut.-Gen. Kan-o is appointed Governor of Tokyo Garrison.  
 " 25. Exchequer Note ¥13,000,000 is issued.  
 " 27. Long distance aviation of the Navy from Oppama, Yokosuka, to Shin-Maiko, near Nagoya, about 200 m. in 3½ hrs.  
 " 29. A train derailed near Morioka, about 20 men are wounded.
- June 10. Special session of the Diet closed.  
 " 15. Dr. Y. Okuda is elected Mayor of Tokyo.  
 " " Dr. Araki is appointed President of Imp. University of Kyoto.
-

# OBITUARY

August 1st, 1914—June 30th, 1915

- Aug. 26.** Marquis Gosei Hosokawa, Mem. of House of Peers, of the old House of Kumamoto, age 46.
- Sept. 2.** Lieut.-Gen. T. Hayashi, Com. of 7th Army Division, age 59.
- " 14. Prof. E. Asada, Ph. D., of Foreign Language School Tokyo, age 51.
- " " K. Takashima, a millionaire of Yokohama, age 84.
- " 21. Mr. H. Oda, ex-Councillor of Agr. and Com. Dept., age 50.
- Oct. 19.** Lieut.-Gen. Iida, ex-Commander of an Army Division, age 57.
- " 21. Mr. J. Takayama, D. Eng., Dir. of Industrial Laboratory, age 57.
- " 31. Count Torii, Mem. of House of Peers, age.
- Nov. 16.** Mr. Shunro, Oshikawa, Editor of the "Adventure," age 39.
- Dec. 6.** S. Tsuruta, Surg.-Gen. of the Fleet, Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Charity Hospital, age 57.
- Jan. 11.** Lieut.-Gen. Baron Seisho Arisaka, inventor of Arisaka quick-firer, age 64.
- " 25. Gen. Baron Shun-ya Okubo, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Korean Garrison, age 70.
- Feb. 16.** Dr. G. Hamada, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Dir. of Tokyo Obstetric Hospital, age 62.
- " 20. Baron M. Iwamura, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, Mem. of House of Peers, age 76.
- " " Marquis Gisei Satake, of a former daimyo at Akita, age 49.
- Mar. 12.** Lieut.-Gen. T. Honda, age 55.
- " 18. Count K. Kagawa, Lord Steward to the Empress and Privy Councillor, age 75.
- " 26. Mr. Soda, Pres. of Soda Bank, Yokohama, age 66.
- Apr. 9.** Viscount S. Honjo, Mem. of House of Peers.
- " 20. Baron M. Matsudaira, Privy Councillor, age 72.
- May 12.** K. Furusho, Member of the House of Peers, age 76.
- " 26. Lieut.-Gen. Y. Matsuishi, age 57.
- June 14.** Viscount C. Nabeshima, Member of the House of Peers, ex-Daimyo of Kashima, Hizen, age 73.
- " 18. K. Araki, veteran painter and painter to the Court, age 85.
- " 20. Princess Hatsuko, daughter of Prince Kuni, age 5.

# CHAPTER I

## GEOGRAPHY

Japan is situated between 21°45' and 50°56' N. latitude and 119°18' and 156°32' E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Formosa, Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50° lat., and the Peninsula of Korea (Chosen), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan Proper comprises all the territory exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, and Karafuto (Saghalien) and Korea.

### TERRITORY

As a result of the war of 1894-1895 fought with China and that of 1904-05 fought with Russia, the Japanese territory made a sudden expansion during the reign of the late Emperor Meiji. By the former Japan acquired Formosa and the outlying island of Pescadores, while the latter war obtained the southern half of Saghalien ceded by Russia and the annexation of Korea, to say nothing of the right of lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. Thus the reign of the late Emperor is memorable for having expanded the Japanese territory by about 75 per cent. The Imperial realm covers 43,458.67 sq.r., distributed as follows as to area:—

	Coast line (Ri)	Area (Sq. Ri)	% of Area
Honshu (with 167 outlying islands)	2,475.46	14,571.12	33.53
Shikoku (with 74 outlying islands)	675.81	1,180.67	2.72
Kyushu (with 150 outlying islands)	1,846.86	2,617.54	6.02
Hokkaido (with 13 outlying islands)	650.48	5,083.87	11.70
Chishima (31 islands)	591.24	1,011.49	2.33
Okinawa (55 islands)	315.06	156.91	0.36
Sado, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima (5), Ogasawara (20)	485.20	172.76	0.39
Total (Japan Proper)	7,040.11	24,794.36	57.05
Chosen	—	14,123.00	32.50
Taiwan and Hokoto	383.36	2,332.10	5.37
Karafuto (Japanese half)	—	2,208.92	5.08
Grand Total	7,423.47	43,458.38	100.00

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

**Mountains.**—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains of which one comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These ragged ranges divide Honshu into two main

sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," the two presenting striking contrast, geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuraga-take, On-take, Yariga-take, Iwo-san, Akaiwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

Name of Mountain	ft.	Name of Mountain	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa) ... ..	13,020	Yatsuga-take (Kai) ... ..	9,667
Fuji ... ..	12,387	Arakawa-dake ... ..	9,600
Akaishi (Shinano) ... ..	10,214	Shakujoga-take (Shinano)...	9,240
Shirane-san ... ..	10,212	Norikura (Hida and Shinano) ... ..	9,109
Yarigatake ... ..	10,204	Hoyei-zan (Suruga) ... ..	8,918
On-take (Shinano) ... ..	10,128	Ho-o-dake ... ..	8,857
Dairenge (Etchu) ... ..	10,000	Ko-shidake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi) ... ..	8,553
Shira-umaga-take ... ..	9,920	Kimpu (Kai) ... ..	8,549
Komaga-take (Kai)...	9,905	Tateyama (Etchu) ... ..	8,500
Senjoga-take ... ..	9,769	Tateshina (Shinano) ... ..	8,349
Renge (Shinano and Etchu) ... ..	9,683	Asamayama (Shinano) ... ..	8,230
Aka-dake ... ..	9,676	Nikko (Shimotsuke) ... ..	8,195

Besides Niitake mentioned above, there are in Formosa six peaks standing over 10,000ft.

**Rivers.**—Rivers are comparatively short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 70 *ri* in navigable length are as follows:—

Name of River	Length <i>ri</i>	Name of River	Length <i>ri</i>
Tone ... ..	217.17	Kiso ... ..	114.81
Shinano ... ..	178.18	Ishikari... ..	92.38
Yodo ... ..	168.17	Tenryu ... ..	90.18
Kitakami ... ..	153.22	Omono ... ..	85.00
Akano ... ..	149.01	Teshiwo ... ..	77.26
Ara-kawa ... ..	126.19	Shingu ... ..	74.21
Mogami ... ..	117.04		

**Lakes and Ponds.**—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, measuring 59 *ri* 32 *cho* in circumference. Towada (7.04), Suwa (4.22), Hakone (5.04), and Chuzenji (5.09) are all noted mountain lakes.

**Plains.**—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quarterly formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 millian sq. *tsubo*), Ishikari (578 mil. sq. *tsubo*), Kushiro (1,474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil.). Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls; Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls; Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobey in it and feeding over 2½ million people; and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, where 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan are supplied.

**Harbors and Bays.**—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the fifth deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms, the deepest bed lying nearer to the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inu-boye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima, but it is rich in smaller indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within practically secure from any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of 3927 to 590 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 3927 metres and Naruto strait of 1,376 metres.

The western coast i.e. coast facing China, of Kyushu, is also very much serrated, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is zigzagged only along the northern coast of Kyushu, the three bays of Hakata, Karatsu and Imari being most notable. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists a narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shinji Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed. Between Maizuru and the Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and that between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise is nearly equal to it. From Tsuruga to Osaka the distance is 125,000. The presence of Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers in the intervening space considerably reduces the length of the terra firma section, so that it is conceivable that in some remote



future the Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory a curve formed by Noto promontory is the only one worthy of mention, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait which measures about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measures 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediments brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

#### HARBORS OPEN TO FOREIGN STEAMERS

Sixty harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Yokohama (Honshu)	Shikami (Kyushu)
Kobe "	Nawa "
Niigata "	Hakodate (Hokkaido)
Osaka "	Otaru "
Yokkaichi "	Kushiro "
Shimonoseki "	Muroran "
Taketoyo "	Nemuro "
Shimizu "	Keelung (Formosa)
Tsuruga "	Tansui "
Nanao "	Takow "
Ebisu "	Anping "
Fushiki "	Kyuko "
Sakae "	Kōrō "
Hamada "	Gōrō "
Miyadzu "	Rokkō "
Itozaki "	Tosekikō "
Aomori "	Tōkō "
Nagoya "	Mekon "
Nagasaki (Kyushu)	Fusan (Korea)
Miike "	Mokpho "
Wakamatsu "	Kunsan "
Moji "	Ninsen "
Hakata "	Seoul "
Karatsu "	Chinnampho "
Kuchinotsu "	Shin Gishu "
Misumi "	Gensan "
Suminoye "	Jyoshin "
Izuhara "	Sheishin "
Sasuna "	Otomari (Karafuto)

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

**Wind.**—During the colder season beginning with September and ending April, Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 m.m. while on the continent the average pressure record is 772 m.m., a difference of 22 m.m. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to about 767 m.m. while that on the continent falls to about 762 a difference of 25. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all the places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not less than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates at the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoons as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70 m. an hour.

## GALES IN 1912

Observatory	Number of days visited by gales	Speed of gales (per second)		
		Average mm.	Maximum mm.	When visited
Hōkoto ... ..	245	10.4	40.0	Sept. 17
Taihoku ... ..	122	4.8	43.7	Sept. 17
Kagoshima ... ..	96	4.8	37.8	Oct. 2
Tokushima ... ..	57	3.6	23.8	Sept. 23
Hiroshima ... ..	21	2.9	24.2	Sept. 22
Osaka... ..	145	5.0	37.0	Sept. 23
Kyoto ... ..	3	1.9	19.4	Sept. 23
Nagasaki ... ..	169	5.7	31.9	Mar. 27
Sakae... ..	76	3.8	20.2	Sept. 23
Nagoya ... ..	81	3.8	40.3	Sept. 23
Tokyo ... ..	52	3.9	22.2	Sept. 23
Nagano ... ..	45	2.6	16.2	Oct. 3
Fukushima ... ..	51	3.1	24.1	April 10
Kanazawa... ..	149	4.3	37.5	Sept. 23
Niigata ... ..	151	5.9	32.8	Sept. 23
Mito ... ..	54	3.5	26.9	Sept. 23
Ishinomaki ... ..	110	5.1	29.3	Sept. 27
Aomori ... ..	156	5.4	28.4	Sept. 23
Hakodate ... ..	177	5.5	23.6	Sept. 23
Maoka ... ..	258	8.8	34.9	Dec. 24

**Late Frost.**—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence on the spring sericulture.

	Average time	As occurred last
Tokyo	April 6	May 13, 1902
Mito	" 18	" 16, "
Kofu	" 21	" 15, "
Utsunomiya	" 30	" 16, 1900

### MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN JAPAN

(From the establishment of the Observatory to 1912)

Observatory Established	Taihoku. '94 c°	Nawa. '90 c°	Osaka. '82 c°	Nagasaki. '78 c°	Tokyo. '75 c°	Nagano. '89 c°	Niigata. '81 c°	Ishino- maki. '87 c°	Hakodate. '72 c°	Nemuro. '79 c°
Jan.....	15.7	16.4	4.2	6.0	3.0	-1.4	1.5	-0.3	-3.1	-5.1
Feb.....	14.0	15.8	4.0	4.4	3.5	-1.5	1.2	0.0	-2.6	-5.5
Mar. ....	16.9	17.9	7.5	9.2	6.8	2.6	4.5	2.9	0.7	-2.5
Apr.....	20.7	20.8	13.4	14.4	12.6	9.7	10.4	9.0	6.4	3.0
May.....	23.8	23.1	17.5	17.9	16.5	14.6	15.0	13.4	10.4	6.6
June .....	26.6	26.0	21.8	21.6	20.4	8.9	19.3	17.4	14.2	9.8
July.....	27.9	27.9	25.8	25.5	23.8	22.8	23.5	20.9	18.5	14.1
Aug.....	27.7	27.7	27.2	26.6	25.4	24.0	25.5	22.9	21.3	17.2
Sept. ....	26.2	26.7	23.2	23.4	21.8	19.7	21.3	19.6	17.4	15.1
Oct. ....	23.3	24.0	16.9	18.8	15.8	12.9	15.1	13.6	11.4	10.4
Nov. ....	19.6	20.7	11.2	12.8	10.3	6.6	9.4	7.7	5.3	4.3
Dec.....	16.7	17.4	6.3	7.9	5.3	1.0	4.1	2.3	-0.3	-1.4
Average .....	21.6	22.0	14.9	15.7	13.8	10.8	12.6	10.8	8.3	5.5
Absolute max.	37.0	35.1	37.6	36.7	36.6	36.3	39.1	34.8	33.5	31.4
Min. ....	-0.2	5.2	-7.1	-5.2	-8.1	-16.4	-9.7	-13.6	-21.7	-22.7

The sign (-) represents temperature below zero.

**Rain Falls.**—Japan is one of the rainest regions in the world, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 m.m. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 m.m., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190 Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100 etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The two wettest seasons are from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtze valley of China which travel north-eastward. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Nii-

gata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 217, Aomori 215, Suttu 210, Sakae (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu each 132, Yokohama 133, Kochi and Kumagaye each 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM  
THE BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO THE END OF 1912

Observatory	Tai-hoku	Nawa	Osaka	Naga-saki	Tokyo	Naga-no	Niigata	Ishino-maki	Hako-date	Ne-nuro
Established	'94	'90	'82	'78	'75	'89	'81	'87	'72	'76
	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.
January .....	91.0	136.8	51.5	78.9	57.1	56.2	96.3	49.3	55.8	28.5
February.....	130.7	130.8	49.4	81.7	58.0	50.5	125.2	45.5	57.7	21.1
March .....	175.8	149.9	104.5	130.1	109.2	54.0	104.6	75.9	64.1	43.7
April.....	137.6	169.9	151.4	196.6	131.8	68.2	106.0	88.5	69.3	70.2
May .....	204.9	258.6	127.8	180.1	156.9	86.8	82.8	122.4	80.1	97.9
June.....	241.2	284.7	189.5	294.9	151.8	108.5	132.9	117.6	89.9	90.6
July .....	207.0	183.7	163.7	245.3	141.3	167.4	156.9	145.1	138.0	85.9
August.....	246.9	284.0	106.9	77.5	145.2	98.8	130.9	117.3	129.3	94.0
September .....	233.2	183.9	185.0	210.9	210.6	133.1	186.6	165.1	168.4	134.5
October .....	102.7	166.8	128.6	117.6	180.1	77.5	146.3	119.6	114.3	88.1
November .....	72.6	144.4	74.3	85.4	100.3	50.3	182.5	58.4	95.8	79.2
December .....	93.1	100.2	44.8	85.4	51.1	53.0	232.6	45.8	79.3	62.0
Whole Year ...	1,940.1	2,154.2	1,377.4	1,884.4	1,500.4	1,004.3	1,793.5	1,150.5	1,142.0	825.7
Days of rain- falls and snowfalls during a year .....	185	198	140	164	146	176	237	152	191	156

**Flood.**—Though the disasters from earthquakes appeal, from their nature, more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by flood inflict in reality far more serious injuries on life and property.

For the damage from floods Japan has to blame herself, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of rivers that in quite a large number of places it is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The Tenryu was at one time as unruly as others and caused much damage, but it has become comparatively harmless since the head water district was planted. For further details about riparian works and flood, vide Chapter, Public Works.

## FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coast and (3) lastly owing to the existence of several high mountains.

The northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Chishima islands, Hokkaido, and Korea) have much in common with Manchuria, Siberia and Europe as to species, while the southern parts (Formosa, Loochoo islands and Ogasawara islands) with south China, Oceania and India.

### FAUNA

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals ... .. 80 species.

Peculiar to Japan ... .. 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (*Macacus speciosus*); Chichibu bat (*Synotis darjirilingensis*); mountain mole (*Urotrichus talpoides*); Japanese weasel (*Putorius itatsi*); Ezo weasel (*P. erminea*); Japanese fox (*Canis japonicus*); Japanese deer (*Cervus sika*); Japanese horse (*Lepus brachyurus*); flying-squirrel (*Pteromys momonga*); Japanese bear (*Ursus japonicus*); Korean tiger (*Felis tigris*); sea-otter (*Enhydra lutris*); fur-seal (*Otaria ursina*); wild boar (*Sus leucomystax*); Formosa ant-eater (*Manis pentadactyla*).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are pale-arctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (*Ninox japonica*, *Scops japonicus*); Tsushima wood-pecker (*Thriponax richardsi*); red wood-pecker (*Dendrocopus japonicus*); blue wood-pecker (*Gecinns awokera*); Japanese lark (*Alauda japonica*); Japanese robin (*Erithacus akahige*); black-back wag-tail (*Motacilla japonica*); Japanese crane (*Grus japonensis*); Japanese bush-warbler (*Cettia cantans*); Japanese swan (*Cygnus bewicki*); albatross (*Diomedea brachyura*).

Reptiles ... .. 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (*Trionyx japonicus*); stone tortoise (*Emys japonica*); blue-sea-turtle (*Chelonia viridis*); Japanese gecko (*Gecko japonicus*); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (*Trimeresurus rinkianus*).

Amphibians ... .. 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (*Bufo japonicus*); Japanese tree-frog (*Hyla japonica*); Japanese frog (*Rana japonica*); giant salamander (*Megalobatrachus maximus*); Hakone salamander (*Onychodactylus japonicus*).

Fishes ... .. 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (*Percalabrax japonicus*); Pelor japonicum; *Monocentris japonicus*; *Acipenser mikadoi*; *Petromyzon fluviatilis*; Japanese tunny (*Thynnus sibi*); Samma (*Scombrox saira*); Japanese eel (*Angilla japonica*); Japanese sharks (*Carcharias japonicus*; *Pristiophorus japonicus*).

Insects ... .. over 20,000 species.

Dragon-flies ... .. over 100 species.

Ants ... .. over 100 species.



# CHAPTER II

## OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

**Mythical period.**—The “age of gods” preceding the accession of the First Emperor JIMMU is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or AMATERASU DAIJINGU, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous SUSANO to whom the Great Temple of Izumo is dedicated, and all the host of “milliard deities.”

**Legendary period.**—From the accession of the first Mikado, JIMMU TENNO, B. C. 660, to about the reign of YURYAKU TENNO (A. D. 457–480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in bringing to subjugation the north-eastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as Prince YAMATODAKE who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress JINGO stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand councillor, TAKENOUCHI-NO-SUKUNE, is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

**Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.**—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics from Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the MORIYA and the SOGA, and the latter, who was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both to the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of religious character, especially in the reign of the first woman Empress in Japan, i. e. Suiko (593–628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure extant in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A. D. Japan first sent her embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga, invited their downfall under the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the Soga, and the Court recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile HOKKAIDO was subjugated and the victorious arm was even extended to the northern MANCHURIA. On the other hand

Japan lost the suzerain right over KOREA. The reign of KOTOKU TENNO, (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." GEMMYO TENNO (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to other, to NARA, where for about seventy years art and culture attained a marked development, which in some respects has never been equalled, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the vestry of SHOSO-IN, Nara, they being the articles that were used by SHOMU TENNO and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, the first Japanese anthology, *Manyoshu*, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress KOKEN TENNO (749-758) even contemplated to elevate her favorite monk DOKYO to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of KIYOMARO.

**Court at Kyoto.**—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 KYOTO was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when YORITOMO established at KAMAKURA the *Imperator* government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court passed to the ministerial family of FUJIWARA which was founded by KAMATARI, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development, and the Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which the TAIRA, or HEIKE, and the MINAMOTO, or GENJI, family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the *kana* scripts by KOBO DAISHI, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as *Genji Monogatari* by MURASAKI SHIKIBU, *Makuranososhi* by SEISHONAGON, *Yekwa Monogatari* by AKAZOME-EMON, and others, all by maids of honor. KI-SO-TSURAYUKI who compiled another anthology, *Kokin-shu*, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and *kana*, in his classic diary, *Tosa-nikki*. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of HEIKE which overthrew its rival the GENJI and assumed the administrative authority as successor of the FUJIWARA. It proved a very short ascendancy of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon frittered away, and the HEIKE fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the GENJI who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

**Period of Kamakura.**—YORITOMO brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother YOSHITSUNE who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of severer type agreeable to simpler taster of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the HOGU family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the



supreme authority as *Shikken*, or *Regents*, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The reign is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the MONGOL armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind."

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of one or other military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by GODAIGO TENNO (1319-1339) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE first raised the banner of anti-Hojo campaign near Kyoto and he was followed by NITTA YOSHINADA, and lastly ASHIKAGA TAKAUJI. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the Throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated for the first time, but only for the short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains held before by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood, pulled down the Hojo. TAKAUJI read the sign of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the ASHIKAGA. KUSUNOKI, NITTA, KITABATAKE, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in battle one after another, and the rival courts were fused in 1392.

**Ashikaga shogunate.**—The rule of the ASHIKAGA shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left as lord of themselves. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization of Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th SHOGUN YOSHIMASA (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and others were first originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists and learned priests to the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first PORTUGUESE ship in 1541, of the SPANIARD not long after, and of FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit missionary, in 1549 were noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century from about the middle of the 15th century, state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of the weaker neighbors. One of them, ODA NOBUNAGA, of Owari succeeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in the state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered at east and west. In this expedition of territorial

expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged upon Mitsuhide in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand work built almost to completion by Nobunaga.

Nobunaga even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had even let a crusade. TOKUGAWA IYEFYASU, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyefyasu adopted the attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyefyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyefyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built his castle at Osaka, and then built another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificent mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, ended abortive owing to the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

**Tokugawa Shogunate.**—Iyefyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka, brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyefyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. His victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family. It then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokue-mon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Thus Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to repress the warlike propensity of the daimyos, and this led in time to historical and literary researches of Japan by our scholars. Interesting to state these researches brought home to their minds the abnormal state of government in which Japan was placed in leaving military classes to encroach upon the Imperial sovereignty and in reducing the Court to nonentity. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns and their immediate followers highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign warships one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th further tended to reveal their internal decay. The shogunate applied the Court for permission to open the country, and thus voluntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The latter of course rejected the petition, and some powerful daimyos, first Choshu (Mori) and next Satsuma (Shimazu), who had owed grudge against the Tokugawa on account of the battle of Sekigahara, took up the cause of the Court. The shogunate found itself placed between the devil and the deep sea, the latter in the shape of the foreign Powers urging for the opening of the country. The trouble was too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line, was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times and surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country. Thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, though fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents. (For later historical survey commencing with the advent of the new régime in 1868, see the chapters on Politics, etc.)

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List of Mikados in Alphabetical Order

Ankan	534	— 535	Jingō Kōgō	201	— 269
Ankō	454	— 456	Jitō	690	— 696
Annei	548 B. C.—	511 B. C.	Jomei	629	— 641
Antoku	1181	—1185	Juuna	824	— 833
Bidatsu	572	— 585	Junnin	758	— 764
Chūai	192	— 200	Juntoku	1211	—1221
Chūkyō	1222	—1222	Kaika	157 B. C.—	98 B. C.
Daigo	898	— 930	Kameyama	1260	—1274
Enyū	970	— 984	Kammu	782	— 806
Fushimi	1288	—1298	Kazan	985	— 986
Gemmyō	708	— 715	Keikō	71	— 130
Genshō	715	— 723	Kensō	485	— 487
Go-Daigo	1319	—1339	Keitai	507	— 531
Go-Enyū*	1372	—1382	Kimmei	540	— 571
Go-Fukakusa	1247	—1259	Kōan	392 B. C.—	291 B. C.
Go-Fushimi	1299	—1301	Kōbun	672	— 672
Go-Hanazono	1429	—1464	Kōgen	214 B. C.—	158 B. C.
Go-Horikawa	1222	—1232	Kōgyoku	642	— 645
Go-Ichijō	1017	—1036	Kōgon*	1332	—1335
Go-Kameyama	1368	—1392	Kōkaku	1780	—1817
Go-Kashiwabara	1501	—1562	Kōken	749	— 758
Go-Kōgon*	1352	—1371	Kōkō	885	— 887
Go-Komatsu {	*1383	—1392	Kōmei	1847	—1866
Go-Kōmyō	1392	—1412	Kōmyō*	1336	—1348
Go-Mizuno-o	1644	—1654	Kōnin	770	— 781
Go-Momozono	1612	—1629	Konoe	1142	—1155
Go-Murakami	1771	—1779	Kōrei	290 B. C.—	215 B. C.
Go-Nara	1339	—1368	Kōshō	475 B. C.—	393 B. C.
Go-Nijō	1527	—1557	Kotoku	645	— 654
Go-Nijō	1302	—1308	Meiji	1868	—1912
Go-Reizei	1046	—1068	Meishō	1630	—1643
Go-Saga	1243	—1246	Mommu	697	— 707
Go-Saiin	1655	—1663	Momozono	1747	—1762
Go-Sakuramachi	1763	—1770	Montoku	851	— 858
Go-Sanjō	1069	—1073	Murakami	947	— 967
Go-Shirakawa	1156	—1158	Muretsu	499	— 506
Go-Shujaku	1037	—1045	Nakanomikado	1710	—1735
Go-Toba	1186	—1198	Nijō	1159	—1165
Go-Tsuchimikado	1465	—1500	Nimmyō	834	— 850
Go-Uda	1275	—1287	Ninken	488	— 498
Go-Yōzei	1587	—1611	Ninkō	1817	—1846
Hanazono	1308	—1318	Nintoku	313	— 399
Hansei	406	— 411	Ōgimachi	1558	—1586
Heizei	806	— 809	Ōjin	270	— 310
Higashiyama	1687	—1709	Reigen	1663	—1686
Horikawa	1087	—1107	Reizei	968	— 969
Ichijō	987	—1011	Richū	400	— 405
Ingyō	412	— 453	Rokujiō	1166	—1168
Itoku	510 B. C.—	477 B. C.	Saga	810	— 823
Jimmu	660 B. C.—	585 B. C.	Saimei	655	— 661

Sakuramachi	1736	—1747	Suisei	581 B. C.—	549 B. C
Sanjō	1012	—1015	Sujin	97 B. C.—	30 B. C
Seimu	131	—190	Sushun	588	—592
Seinei	480	—484	Sutoku	1124	—1141
Seiwa	859	—876	Takakura	1169	—1180
Senka	556	—539	Temmu	673	—686
Shijō	1233	—1242	Tenchi	668	—671
Shirakawa	1073	—1086	Toba	1108	—1123
Shōkō	1411	—1428	Tsuchimikado	1199	—1210
Shōmu	724	—748	<i>Tamuzashi</i>	484	—484
<i>Shotoku</i>	765	—770	Uda	888	—897
Shukō*	1349	—1352	Yōmei	586	—587
Shujaku	931	—946	Yōzei	776	—884
<i>Suiko</i>	593	—628	Yūryaku	457	—459
Suinin	29 B. C.— 70 A. D.				

The names printed in italics are female Mikados, and those marked with an asterisk were the sovereigns of the Northern Court. The reigns that fall before the Christian era are marked B. C.

### List of the Shōguns and the Regents (Shikken)

<i>Minamoto Family</i>					
Yoritomo	1192	—1199	Sanetomo	1203	—1219
Yoriie	1202	—1203			
<i>Hōjō Family (Regents)</i>					
Morotoki	1301	—1311	Tokiyori	1246	—1263
Sadatoki	1284	—1301	Tsunetoki	1243	—1246
Takatoki	1312	—1333	Yasutoki	1225	—1242
Tokimasa	1186 (Born)	—1216 (Died)	Yoshitoki	1205	—1227
Tokimune	1261	—1284			
<i>Ashikaga Family</i>					
Takanuji	1338	—1356	Yoshimitsu	1368	—1394
Yoshiaki	1568	—1597	Yoshimochi	1394	—1423
Yoshiharu	1521	—1546	Yoshimune	1716	—1745
Yoshihide	1568	—1568	Yoshinori	1429	—1441
Yoshihisa	1472	—1489	Yoshinori	1358	—1367
Yoshikatsu	1441	—1443	Yoshiteru	1548	—1565
Yoshikazu	1423	—1425	Yoshizami	1494	—1508
Yoshimasa	1449	—1472			
<i>Tokugawa Family</i>					
Hidetada	1605	—1623	Ietsugu	1713	—1716
Ieharu	1760	—1786	Ietsuna	1651	—1680
Iemitsu	1623	—1650	Ieyasu	1603	—1605
Iemochi	1858	—1866	Ieyoshi	1838	—1853
Ienari	1787	—1838	Keiki	1867	—1868
Ienobu	1709	—1713	Tsunayoshi	1680	—1709
Iesada	1853	—1858	Yoshimune	1716	—1745
Ieshige	1745	—1760			

List of Japanese "Year-Names"

An-ei	1772	Bun-sei	1818	Ei-chō	1096	Em-pō	1673
安永	1781	文政	1830	永長	1097	延寶	1681
An-gen	1175	Bun-shō	1466	Ei-en	987	En-chō	1096
安元	1177	文正	1467	永延	980	延長	1097
An-sei	1854	Bun-wa	1352	Ei-hō	1081	En-gen	1336
安政	1860	文和	1356	永保	1084	延元	1340
An-tei	1227	Chō-gen	1028	Ei-ji	1141	En-gi	901
安貞	1229	長元	1037	永治	1142	延喜	923
An-wa	968	Chō-hō	999	Ei-kan	983	En-kei	1308
安和	970	長保	1004	永觀	985	延慶	1311
Bun-meī	1469	Chō-ji	1104	Ei-kyō	1429	En-kyō	1744
文明	1487	長治	1106	永享	1441	延享	1748
Bun-pō	1317	Chō-kan	1163	Ei-kyū	1113	Enkyū	1069
文保	1319	長寛	1165	永久	1118	延久	1074
Bun-an	1444	Chō-kyō	1487	Ei-man	1165	En-ō	1239
文安	1449	長亨	1489	永萬	1166	延應	1240
Bun-chū	1372	Chō-kyū	1040	Ei-nin	1293	En-ryaku	782
文中	1375	長久	1044	永仁	1299	延曆	806
Bun-ei	1264	Chō-reki	1037	Ei-reki	1160	En-toku	1489
文永	1275	長曆	1040	永曆	1161	延徳	1492
Bun-ji	1185	Chō-roku	1457	Ei-roku	1553	Gem-bun	1736
文治	1190	長祿	1460	永祿	1570	元文	1741
Bun-ka	1804	Chō-shō	1132	Ei-shō	1045	Gen-chū	1384
文化	1818	長承	1135	永承	1053	元中	1393
Bun-ki	1501	Chō-toku	995	Ei-shō	1504	Gen-ei	1118
文龜	1504	長徳	999	永正	1621	元永	1120
Bun-kyū	1861	Chō-wa	1012	Ei-so	989	Gen-ji	1864
文久	1863	長和	1017	永祚	990	元治	1865
Bun-ō	1260	Dai-dō	806	Ei-toku	1381	Gen-kei	877
文應	1261	大同	810	永徳	1384	元慶	885
Bun-reki	1234	Dai-ei	1521	Ei-wa	1375	Gen-ki	1370
文曆	1235	大永	1528	永和	1379	元龜	1573
Bun-roku	1592	Dai-ji	1126	Em-bun	1356	Gen-kyō	1321
文祿	1596	大治	1131	延文	1361	元享	1324

Gen-kō	1331	Hō-toku	1449	Ka-kitsu	1441	Ka-roku	1225
元弘	1334	寶德	1452	嘉吉	1444	嘉祿	1227
Gen-kyū	1204	Ji-an	1021	Kambun	1661	Ka-shō	1106
元久	1206	治安	1024	寛文	1673	嘉承	1108
Gen-na	1615	Jingo-keiun	767	Kam-pei	889	Ka-shō	848
元和	1624	神護慶雲	770	寛平	898	嘉祥	851
Gen-nin	1224	Jin-ki	724	Kam-pō	1741	Ka-tei	1235
元仁	1225	神龜	729	寛保	1744	嘉禎	1238
Gen-ō	1319	Ji-reki	1065	Kan-ei	1624	Kei-an	1648
元應	1321	治暦	1069	寛永	1644	慶安	1652
Gen-roku	1688	Ji-shō	1177	Kan-en	1748	Kei-chō	1596
元祿	1704	治承	1181	寛延	1751	慶長	1615
Gen-ryaku	1184	Jō-ei	1232	Kan-gen	1243	Kei-ō	1865
元暦	1185	貞永	1233	寛元	1247	慶應	1868
Gen-toku	1329	Jō-gen	976	Kan-ji	1087	Kei-un	704
元徳	1331	貞元	978	寛治	1094	慶雲	708
Haku-chi	650	Jō-ji	1362	Kan-ki	1229	Kem-bu	1334
白雉	655	貞治	1368	寛喜	1232	建武	1338
Haku-hō	673	Jō-kan	859	Kan-kō	1004	Kem-pō	1213
白鳳	686	貞觀	877	寛弘	1012	建保	1219
Hei-ji	1150	Jōkyō	1684	Kan-nin	1017	Ken-chō	1249
平治	1160	貞享	1688	寛仁	1021	建長	1256
Ho-an	1120	Jō-ō	1222	Kan-ō	1350	Ken-ei	1206
保安	1124	貞應	1224	觀應	1352	建永	1207
Hō-ei	1704	Jō-wa	1345	Kan-sei	1789	Ken-gen	1302
寶永	1711	貞和	1350	寛政	1801	乾元	1303
Hō-en	1135	Ju-ei	1182	Kan-shō	1460	Ken-ji	1275
保延	1141	壽永	1185	寛正	1466	建治	1278
Ho-gen	1156	Ka-ei	1848	Kan-toku	1044	Ken-kyū	1190
保元	1159	嘉永	1854	寛徳	1046	建久	1199
Hō-ji	1247	Ka-gen	1303	Kan-wa	985	Ken-nin	1201
寶治	1249	嘉元	1306	寛和	987	建仁	1204
Hō-ki	770	Ka-hō	1094	Ka-ō	1169	Ken-ryaku	1211
寶龜	781	嘉保	1096	嘉應	1171	建暦	1213
Hō-reki	1751	Ka-kei	1387	Ka-reki	1326	Ken-toku	1370
寶暦	1764	嘉慶	1389	嘉暦	1329	建徳	1372

Kō-an	1278	Kō-wa	1381	Nin-na	885	Shō-gen	1207
弘安	1288	弘和	1384	仁和	889	承元	1211
Kō-an	1361	Kyō-ho	1716	Ō-an	1368	Shō-hei	931
康安	1362	享保	1736	應安	1375	承平	938
Kō-chō	1261	Kyō-toku	1452	Ō-chō	1311	Shō-hei	1346
弘長	1264	享德	1455	應長	1312	正平	1370
Kō-ei	1342	Kyō-wa	1801	Ō-ei	1394	Shō-hō	1074
康永	1345	享和	1804	應永	1428	承保	1077
Kō-gen	1256	Kyū-an	1145	Ō-hō	1161	Shō-hō	1644
康元	1257	久安	1151	應保	1163	正保	1648
Kō-hei	1058	Kyū-ju	1154	Ō-nin	1467	Shō-ji	1199
康平	1065	久壽	1156	應仁	1469	正治	1201
Kō-hō	964	Man-en	1860	Ō-toku	1084	Shō-ka	1257
康保	968	萬延	1861	應德	1087	正嘉	1259
Kō-ji	1142	Man-ji	1658	Ō-wa	961	Shō-kei	1332
康治	1144	萬治	1661	應和	964	正慶	1333
Kō-ji	1555	Man-ju	1024	Rei-ki	715	Shō-kyū	1219
弘治	1558	萬壽	1028	靈龜	717	承久	1222
Kō-koku	1340	Mei-ji	1868	Reki-nin	1238	Shō-ō	1288
興國	1346	明治	1912	曆仁	1239	正應	1293
Kō-ka	1844	Mei-ō	1492	Reki-ō	1338	Shō-ō	1652
弘化	1848	明應	1501	曆應	1342	承應	1655
Kō-nin	810	Mei-reki	1655	Sai-kō	854	Shō-reki	990
弘仁	824	明曆	1658	齊衡	857	正曆	995
Kō-ō	1389	Mei-toku	1390	Shi-toku	1384	Shō-reki	1077
康應	1390	明德	1394	至德	1387	承曆	1081
Kō-reki	1379	Mei-wa	1764	Shō-an	1171	Shō-tai	898
康曆	1381	明和	1772	承安	1175	昌泰	904
Kō-roku	1528	Nim-pei	1151	Shō-an	1299	Shō-toku	1097
亨祿	1532	仁平	1154	正安	1302	承德	1099
Kō-shō	1455	Nin-an	1166	Shō-chō	1428	Shō-toku	1711
康正	1457	仁安	1169	正長	1429	正德	1716
Kō-toku	1452	Nin-ji	1240	Shō-chū	1324	Shō-wa	834
享德	1455	仁治	1243	正中	1326	承和	848
Kō-wa	1099	Nin-ju	851	Shō-gen	1259	Shō-wa	1312
康和	1104	仁壽	854	正元	1260	承和	1317



<u>Shu-chō</u>	686	<u>Ten-ei</u>	1110	<u>Tem-pō</u>	1830	<u>Ten-wa</u>	1681
朱鳥	701	天永	1113	天保	1844	天和	1684
<u>Shu-jaku</u>	672	<u>Ten-en</u>	973	<u>Tem-puku</u>	1233	<u>Ten-yō</u>	1144
朱雀	672	天延	976	天福	1234	天養	1145
<u>Tai-hō</u>	701	<u>Ten-gen</u>	978	<u>Tem-pyō</u>	729	<u>Toku-ji</u>	1306
大寶	704	天元	983	天平	749	德治	1308
<u>Tai-ka</u>	645	<u>Ten-ji</u>	1124	<u>Ten-nin</u>	1108	<u>Wadō</u>	708
大化	650	天治	1126	天仁	1110	和銅	715
<u>Tai-ji</u>	1126	<u>Ten-ju</u>	1375	<u>Ten-ō</u>	781	<u>Yō-rō</u>	717
大治	1131	天授	1381	天應	782	養老	724
<u>Tai-shō</u>	1912	<u>Ten-ki</u>	1053	<u>Ten-roku</u>	970	<u>Yō-ryaku</u>	1160
大正		天喜	1058	天祿	973	永曆	1161
<u>Tem-bun</u>	1532	<u>Tem-mei</u>	1781	<u>Ten-ryaku</u>	947	<u>Yo-wa</u>	1181
天文	1555	天明	1789	天曆	957	養和	1182
<u>Ten-kei</u>	938	<u>Tempei-hōji</u>	757	<u>Ten-shō</u>	1131		
天慶	947	天平寶字	765	天承	1132		
<u>Ten-an</u>	857	<u>Tempei-jingo</u>	765	<u>Ten-shō</u>	1573		
天安	859	天平神護	767	天正	1592		
<u>Ten-chō</u>	824	<u>Tempei-shōhō</u>	749	<u>Ten-toku</u>	957		
天長	834	天平勝寶	757	天德	961		

# CHAPTER III

## EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

### A. EARTHQUAKES

#### THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE JAPAN SEA COAST

It has been scientifically shown that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively wide area, while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in the central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

#### 1,461 EARTHQUAKES IN A YEAR

During the 21 years ending 1905, Japan, exclusive of Formosa, had 30,680 earthquakes, not counting those minor vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of four earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and therefore prevent the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of the visit of disastrous earthquakes.

#### ONE SEVERE SHOCK IN EVERY SIX AND A HALF YEARS

During the period of 1489 years ending 1905, Japan, according to authentic chronicles, were visited by 224 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, being at the rate of once in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years.

**Frequency of Destructive Shocks.** Severe earthquakes are rarely periodic nor visit same places frequently. One such visit removes disturbing causes in the crust of the earth, so that it is generally followed by a period of repose of longer or shorter duration. Thus from the establishment of the Imperial Court at Kyoto in 794 A.D. to this day, the city had from that year till 976 one calamity every fifty years. During the next 209 years, i.e. till 1185 the city was left undisturbed, and this was also the case from that year till 1596, an interval of 411 years. Tokyo, though more frequently visited recently than the older capital, has not in reality suffered so much from seismic disasters. In fact since the

founding of Yedo by Iyeyasu in 1590, the city has had only one such visit, and that was in 1855, for the one in 1703 had its centre near Odawara, extending the disastrous effect to all the surrounding districts. In the same way Shonai has had a visit once in a century, Takata in Echigo in 90 years, Odawara in 73 years, other places in the same province in 71 years. Of that number 114 have occurred since the advent of the Tokugawa Shogunate at the beginning of the 17th century, after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

- 684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and were engulfed in the sea.  
 869 " Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.  
 1361 " Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.  
 1498 " Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.  
 1596 " Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.  
 " " Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred afterward are:—

Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths	
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast .....	—	5,000	
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu.....	—	3,700	
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves)...	—	1,700	
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto.....	5,500	500	
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo .....	—	1,500	
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo .....	2,760	390	
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233	
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves) .....	29,000	4,900	
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo .....	9,100	1,700	
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves) .....	7,500	1,335	
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000	
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo.....	11,750	1,443	
1844, May 8	Shinano .....	34,000	12,000	
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise .....	5,000	2,400	
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku.....	60,000	3,000	
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo (Tokyo) .....	50,000	6,700	
		Houses destroyed	No. of deaths	No. of injured
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari.....	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai.....	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku districts (with tidal waves).....	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u .....	8,995	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa.....	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi .....	9,544	37	441
1914, Mar. 15	Akita .....	770	93	210

## EARTHQUAKES IN TOKYO

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 90, according to the result of observation extending over 30 years, from 1876 to 1904, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

## SEISMIC INVESTIGATIONS IN JAPAN

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations. In 1880 the Japan Seismic Society was created in Tokyo by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, then at the Imperial Univ., Tokyo, his colleagues the late Prof. Sekiya, a martyr of science who was killed on the occasion of the eruption of Azuma in 1903, Baron Kikuchi, Drs. Kato, Tanakadate and Omori and several other geologists and physicists. The Society was dissolved in 1892, but the work it started has been kept up by the Central Observatory in Tokyo and the provincial stations. The seismograph invented by the Society first enabled seismic observers to obtain accurate records of earth vibrations, and thereby paved the way for the creation of the science of seismology. Its proceedings in English, 20 volumes in all, are universally regarded by the experts as the most valuable contributions to the literature of seismology.

The Seismic Disaster Commission created in 1892 in the Department of Education continues to supply highly valuable data on the economic side of seismic and volcanic disasters. It has already devised more than ten instruments on seismic and volcanic investigations, and they were awarded the most honorable prizes both at the Paris exhibition in 1900 and that at St. Louis in 1904. The reports published by the Commission have reached some 60 in Japanese and 25 in European languages and are largely quoted in works that have lately appeared in Europe and America on earthquakes and volcanoes.

## RELATION BETWEEN VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working beneath the earth crust, places situated near them have seldom been visited by seismic disturbances. The districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

## EARTHQUAKE IN AKITA-KEN IN 1914

The shock that visited Akita-ken on Mar. 15th 1914 was apparently caused by landslide. It was of local character and was confined within a radius of about 25 miles from the banks of the river Omono. The town of Omagari and neighborhood suffered most from the calamity.

## SPECIALIST'S HYPOTHESIS ABOUT EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic

visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking the two seismic zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic disturbances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently, Japan now enjoying repose while the Pacific coast of the two Americas and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the northeastern districts of Honshu and Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

## B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are more or less active. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number more than 1000. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (1,023 m.), Komagatake, (1,099,) Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occurring in 1903 and at which two geologists were killed; Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888; Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900; Nasu (1,910) always emitting smoke; Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902; Shirane of Nikko range (2,143); Unzen in Hizen (1,385); Aso a complex volcano with highest cone towering 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way; Kaimon (927); Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay; Kirishima (1,657) emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption; Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, always emitting smoke; Asama 2,101 always active. Usu in Hokkaido exploded in 1910.

### SAKURAJIMA ERUPTION IN 1914

On the morning of 12th January 1914, after the continuous earthquakes lasting two preceding days, Sakurajima exploded. It had remained practically dormant for 136 years, the island having experienced another such disaster in 1779. Ashes fell over immense areas, while owing to the discharge of deluge of lava the Osumi strait that separated the Island and the opposite coast of Osumi has become filled up. The lava wall has a frontage of about 360 feet, and in some places it is piled up to a height of 2000 feet above sea-level. The casualties caused were, killed by eruption, 57, including 23 missing; killed by earthquake, 13 in Kagoshima city, 16 in Kagoshima district, total, 86. The calamity caused damage amounting to ¥ 37,161,458, classified as follows:—

Fields 28,980,536	Forests 2,359,663
Roads, bridges, etc. 209,555	Domestic animals 754,487
Houses, etc. 2,258,118	Marine produce 63,733
Agricultural products 2,217,041	Total 37,161,458
Mulberry trees 318, 251	

## C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office may prove interesting to the public.

	Mainland				Hok'do	Kynshu	Total
	Middle	East	West	North			
Simple cold ... ..	64	50	10	10	4	20	155
Simple hot ... ..	41	61	22	28	3	70	225
Simple acid ... ..	4	7	5	1	1	3	21
"Earthy" acid ... ..	1	5	0	6	1	3	16
Alkaline acid ... ..	39	38	8	9	20	35	149
Salt ... ..	55	60	9	31	5	19	179
Bitter... ..	6	27	4	21	4	16	78
Iron ... ..	12	14	0	3	1	2	32
Sulphur ... ..	23	26	10	36	14	18	127
Sulphuric acid ... ..	0	6	0	4	0	1	11
Acid vitriol ... ..	2	3	0	0	1	0	6
Alum vitriol ... ..	2	5	0	0	0	1	8
Not yet ascertained	19	42	7	14	0	17	99
Total ... ..	268	344	75	163	51	205	1,106

## 1. Simple Hot Springs

which maintain constant, 37 or higher temperature, and are poor in free carbonic dioxide and in dissolved solid ingredients. In 1 liter of the water is held less than 1 g. of free carbonic dioxide and that of solved solid ingredients is still less. The following come under this head:—

*Dogo*, *Kiŕga* ("Iwa-no-yu," Hakone), *Tinosawa* (Hakone), *Uvako* (Hakone).

Analysis of Dogo Spring. Sp. W.: 1,00026 at 17.5°: temp.: 43°

In 1 liter of the mineral spring is held:—

Cations	gramm	milli-mol	milli-equiv
Kalium-Ion (K')... ..	.0046	.1172	.1172
Natrium-Ion (Na') ... ..	.0594	2.5770	2.5770
Ferro-Ion (Fe') ... ..	.0004	.0072	.0144
			<hr/> 2.7086

## Anions

Chlorine-Ion ( $\text{Cl}'$ ) ... ..	.0291	.8209	.8209
Sulphate-Ion ( $\text{SO}''_4$ ) ... ..	.0061	.0635	.1270
Hydro-carb.-Ion ( $\text{HCO}'_3$ ) ... ..	.1077	1.7653	1.7653
	.2073	5.3511	2.7132
Silicate (meta) ( $\text{H}_2 \text{SiO}_3$ ) ... ..	.0413		
	.2486		

## 2. Acid Alum-Vitriol Springs

which besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions hold in 1 kg. of the water more than .010 g. of ferro-ion, while the amount of aluminium-ion in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligramm equivalent. The following come under this head :—

*Akazawa* (Kai), *Azumasan* (Iwashiro), *Isobe* (Etshu), *Iwozan* (Bungo), *Johojimura* (Kozuke), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Nasu*, *Yumoto* (Shimozuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Suwa*, *Fukuzawa* (Shinano)

Analysis of "Jizo-no-yu," Kusatsu; Temperature  $60^\circ.6$

In, liter of the mineral water is contained :—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol.	Mill.-equiv.
Hydrogen-Ion ( $\text{H}'$ ) ... ..	.0470	46.5347	46.5347
Natrium-Ion ( $\text{Na}'$ ) ... ..	.0664	2.8807	2.8807
Calcium-Ion ( $\text{Ca}''$ ) ... ..	.1814	4.5237	9.0474
Magnesium-Ion ( $\text{Mg}''$ ) ... ..	.0437	1.7939	3.5878
Ferro-Ion ( $\text{Fe}''$ ) ... ..	.0990	1.7710	3.5420
Aluminium-Ion ( $\text{Al}''$ ) ... ..	.1137	4.1956	12.5868
			78.1794

## Anions

Chlorine-Ion ( $\text{Cl}'$ ) ... ..	.8627	24.3357	24.3357
Hydro-sulphate-Ion ( $\text{HSO}'_4$ ) ... ..	2.1305	21.9481	21.9481
Sulphate-Ion ( $\text{SO}''_4$ ) ... ..	1.5232	15.8567	31.7134
	5.0676	123.8401	77.9972

## 3. Acid Vitriol Springs

which, besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head :—

*Kowakidaki* (Hakone) *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Suwa* (Shinano) No. I

Analysis of Shiobara spring.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained :—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol.	Mill.-equiv.
Hydrogen-Ion ( $\text{H}'$ ) ... ..	.0066	6.5347	6.5347
Kalium-Ion ( $\text{K}'$ ) ... ..	.0070	.1788	.1788
Natrium-Ion ( $\text{Na}''$ ) ... ..	.0660	2.8633	2.8633
Calcium-Ion ( $\text{Ca}''$ ) ... ..	.0071	.1771	.3542

Ferro-Ion ( $\text{Fe}^{++}$ ) ... ..	.1446	2.5868	5.1736
Aluminium-Ion ( $\text{Al}^{+++}$ ) ... ..	.0176	.6494	1.9482
			17.0528
<b>Anions</b>			
Chlorine-Ion ( $\text{Cl}'$ ) ... ..	.1197	3.3766	3.3766
Hydro-sulphate-Ion ( $\text{HSO}'_4$ ) ... ..	.3037	3.1287	3.1287
Sulphate-Ion ( $\text{SO}''_4$ ) ... ..	.5059	5.2665	10.5340
	1.1782	24.7619	17.0393
Silicate (meta) ( $\text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3$ ) ... ..	.1444		
	1.3226		

## 4. Acid Alum Springs

which contain sulphate and hydrogen, and the amount of aluminium-ions in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligramm equivalent.

The following are some of the kind :—

*Kawaura-mura* (Kozuke), *Ogurayama* (Kozuke)

Analysis of Kawaura-mura hot spring. Sp. W.: 1,0006 when 15 c.

In 1 liter of the mineral water are contained :—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Hydrogen-Ion ( $\text{H}^+$ ) ... ..	.0003	.2970	.2970
Kalium-Ion ( $\text{K}^+$ ) ... ..	.0013	.0332	.0332
Natrium-Ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) ... ..	.0065	.2820	.2820
Calcium-Ion ( $\text{Ca}^{++}$ ) ... ..	.0130	.3242	.6484
Magnesium-Ion ( $\text{Mg}^{++}$ ) ... ..	.0080	.3284	.6378
Ferro-Ion ( $\text{Fe}^{++}$ ) ... ..	.0063	.1127	.2254
Aluminium-Ionu ( $\text{Al}^{+++}$ ) ... ..	.0300	1.1070	3.3210
			5.4438

**Anions**

Chlorine-Ion ( $\text{Cl}'$ ) ... ..	.0039	.1100	.1100
Hydrosulphate-Ion ( $\text{HSO}'_4$ ) ... ..	.0170	.1737	.1737
Sulphate-Ion ( $\text{SO}''_4$ ) ... ..	.2549	2.6535	5.3070

Silicate (meta) ( $\text{H}_2\text{SiO}_4$ ) ... ..	.3412	5.4217	5.5907
	.0799		
	.4191		

## 5. Vitriol Springs

which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter. of the water. The following come under this head :

*Nasu*, *Furuyashiki* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *So-unzan* (Sagami)

## Analysis of "Furuyashiki." Cold Spring Nasu.

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Kalium-Ion ( $\text{K}^+$ ) ... ..	.0045	.1145	.1145
Natrium-Ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) ... ..	.0302	1.3101	1.3101



Calcium-Ion (Ca <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0368	.9177	1.8354
Magnesium-Ion (Mg <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0015	.0616	.1232
Ferro-Ion (Fe <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0107	.1914	.3828
Aluminium-Ion (Al <sup>+++</sup> ) ... ..	.0618	2.2804	6.8412
			10.6072
<b>Anions</b>			
Chlorine-Ion (Cl <sup>-</sup> ) ... ..	.1067	3.0099	3.0099
Sulphate-Ion (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>''</sup> ) ... ..	.3658	3.8080	7.6160
	.6180	11.6936	10.6259
Silicate (meta) (H <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub> ) ... ..	.1908		
	.8088		

### 6. Alum-Vitriol Springs

which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The amount of aluminium-ions held in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram-equivalent. The following belong to this class:—

*Amidamine* (Yamashiro), *Magaki* (Iwaki), etc.

Analysis of Amidamine mineral springs. Sp. W. 1.012 at 16°.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Hydrogen-Ion (H <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..			
Sodium-Ion (Na <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..	.0032	.1388	.1388
Calcium-Ion (Ca <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.1977	4.9302	9.8604
Magnesium-Ion (Mg <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0780	3.2020	6.4040
Ferro-Ion (Fe <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	1.8400	32.9159	65.8318
Ferri-Ion (Fe <sup>+++</sup> ) ... ..	.2044	3.6565	10.9695
Aluminium-Ion (Al <sup>+++</sup> ) ... ..	.8816	32.5314	97.5942
			190.7987
<b>Anions</b>			
Chlorine-Ion (Cl <sup>-</sup> ) ... ..	.0048	.1354	.1354
Sulphate-Ion (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>''</sup> ) ... ..	9.1693	95.4435	190.8870
	12.3780	172.1537	191.0224
Silicate (meta) (H <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub> ) ... ..	.1428		
	12.5208		

### 7. Iron Carbonate Springs

which, besides hydro-carbonate ions, contain more than .010 g. of Ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this class:—

*Arimura* (Satsuma), *Beppu* (Bungo), *Futakoyama*, (Hakone)

Analysis of "Furo-sen Spring," Beppu. Temperature: 56°

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol.	Milli-equiv.
Kalium-Ion (K <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..	.0023	.0587	.0587
Sodium-Ion (Na <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..	.1059	4.5944	4.5944

Calcium-Ion ( $\text{Ca}^{++}$ ) ... ..	.0168	.4190	.8380
Magnesium-Ion ( $\text{Mg}^{++}$ ) ... ..	.0354	1.4532	2.9064
Ferro-Ion ( $\text{Fe}^{++}$ )... ..	.0120	.2147	.4294
			<hr/> 8.8269
<b>Anions</b>			
Chlorine-Ion ( $\text{Cl}^-$ )... ..	.1371	3.8646	3.8646
Sulphate-Ion ( $\text{SO}_4^{--}$ ) ... ..	.0377	.3925	.7850
Hydro-carbonate-Ion ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ) ...	.2631	4.3124	4.3124
	.6103	15.3095	8.9620
Silicate (meta) ( $\text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3$ ) ... ..	.2548		
	<hr/> .8651		

### 8. Sulphur Springs

which contain hydro-sulphide ions, and sometimes free sulphuretted hydrogen also.

The following belong to this spring:—

*Eino-o* (Osumi), *Iisomoe* (Osumi), *Hiyanezaki* (Loochu), *Miyanoshita* (Hakone), *Nikko*, *Yumoto* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Yamanaka* (Kaga), etc.

Analysis of Kowakidani No. II spring, Hakone.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Kalium-Ion ( $\text{K}^+$ ) ... ..	.0371	.9476	.9476
Natrium-Ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ )... ..	1.5192	65.9088	65.9088
Calcium-Ion ( $\text{Ca}^{++}$ )... ..	.1823	4.5461	9.0922
Magnesium-Ion ( $\text{Mg}^{++}$ ) ... ..	.0645	2.6478	55.2956
			<hr/> 81.2442
<b>Anions</b>			
Chlorine-Ion ( $\text{Cl}^-$ )... ..	.0059	.1664	.1664
Sulphate-Ion ( $\text{SO}_4^{--}$ ) ... ..	.9771	10.1718	20.3436
Hydro-carbonate-Ion ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ) ...	3.7098	60.8057	60.8057
	6.4959	145.1942	81.3157
Silicate (meta) ( $\text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3$ ) ... ..	.1965		
	<hr/> 6.6924		
Free Sulphurette hydrogen ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ )...	.0038		
	<hr/> 6.6962		

### 9. Acid Sulphurette-Hydrogen Springs

which, besides hydrogen-ions contain free sulphurette-hydrogen.

The following come under this class:—

*Hoshimata* (Kozuke), *Niwasaku* (Iwashiro), *Myoban-dani* (Osumi), *Unzendake* (Hizen), *Yunohana-zawu* (Hakone, Sagami), etc.

Analysis of Unzendake spring. Sp. W. 1.0001 at  $15^\circ$  Temp.  $65^\circ$

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Hydrogen-Ion (H <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..	.0017	1.6831	1.6831
Calcium-Ion (Ca <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0127	.3167	.6334
Magnesium-Ion (Mg <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0020	.0821	.1612
Ferro-Ion (Fe <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0049	.0875	.1750
Aluminium-Ion (Al <sup>+++</sup> ) ... ..	.0016	.0590	1.1770
			<hr/> 2.8327
<b>Anions</b>			
Chlorine-Ion (Cl <sup>-</sup> ) ... ..	.0132	.3721	.3721
Hydro-sulphate-Ion (HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) ... ..	.1493	1.5381	1.5381
Sulphate-Ion (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> ) ... ..	.0555	.5775	1.1550
	<hr/> .2409	<hr/> 4.7161	<hr/> 3.0652
Silicate (H <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub> ) ... ..	.0884		
	<hr/> .3293		
Free Sulphurette hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> S)	.0136		
	<hr/> .3429		

## 10. Bitter Springs

which in liter of the water hold more than 1 g. solved solid ingredients in which anions the sulphate-ions predominate. The following belong to this class:—

*Asamushi* (Mutsu), *Hakone* (Sagami), "Sengoku-Shinyu" *Suwa*, *Yokomachi* (Shinano), *Yamashiro* (Kaga), Sulphuric Bitter Spring, *Ikao* (Kozuke).

Analysis of Yamashiro spring No. 1. Sp. W. 1,0017 at 15.° temp. 64.7°

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Kalium-Ion (K <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..	.3802	9.7114	9.7114
Natrium-Ion (Na <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..	.0425	1.8438	1.8438
Calcium-Ion (Ca <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.1522	3.7096	7.4192
Magnesium-Ion (Mg <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0333	1.3670	2.7340
			<hr/> 21.7084
<b>Anions</b>			
Chlorine-Ion (Cl <sup>-</sup> ) ... ..	.2218	6.2567	6.2567
Sulphate-Ion (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> ) ... ..	.7474	7.7806	15.5612
Hydrocarbonate-Ion (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) ... ..	.0047	.0770	.0770
	<hr/> 1.5821	<hr/> 30.7461	<hr/> 21.8949
Silicate (meta) H <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub> ... ..	.1428		
	<hr/> 1.7249		
Free Sulphurette hydrogen (H <sub>2</sub> S)	.0010		
	<hr/> 1.7259		

## 11. Alkaline Springs

which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions hydro-carbonate-ions and cations alkaline-ions predominate. The following come under the class:—

*Akagisan* (Kozuke), *Izao* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Yumura* or *Kinosaki* (Tajima), *Arima* (Settsu), *Yatsugatake* (Shinano). etc., etc.  
Analysis of Nashiki-koseu spring, Akagisan. Sp. W.: 1,0022 at 15°.

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Kalium-Ion (K <sup>+</sup> ) ... ..	.0525	1.3410	1.3410
Natrium-Ion (Na <sup>+</sup> )... ..	.4255	18.4599	18.4599
Calcium-Ion (Ca <sup>++</sup> )... ..	.1280	3.1920	6.3840
Magnesium-Ion (Mg <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.1392	5.7143	11.4286
			<hr/> 37.6135
Anions			
Chlorine-Ion (Cl <sup>-</sup> ) ... ..	.9241	26.0677	26.0677
Sulphate-Ion (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-4</sup> ) ... ..	.0211	.2197	.4394
Hydro-carbonate-Ion (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-3</sup> ) ... ..	.6801	11.1474	11.1474
	<hr/> 2.3705	<hr/> 66.1420	<hr/> 37.6545
Silicate (meta) (HSiO <sub>3</sub> )... ..	.1298		
	<hr/> 2.5003		
Free Carbonic-oxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) ... ..	.7901	.1957	
	<hr/> 3.2904		

## 12. Salt Springs

which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions chlorine-ions and cations natrium-ions predominates to a great degree. The following belong to this class:—

*Dogashima* (Hakone), *Kiga* (Hakone), *Miyanoshta* (Sagami), *Shuzenji* (Izu), *Sokokura* (Hakone), *Atami*, *Arima* Nos. I II, etc. Analysis of Oyu Spring, Atami. Temp. 98.° 3

In 1 liter of the mineral water is contained:—

Cations	Gramm	Milli-mol	Milli-equiv.
Kalium-Ion (K <sup>+</sup> )... ..	.1859	94.7484	4.7484
Natrium-Ion (Na <sup>+</sup> )... ..	2.1312	92.4599	92.4599
Calcium-Ion (Ca <sup>++</sup> )... ..	1.0831	27.0099	54.0198
Magnesium-Ion (Mg <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0037	.1519	.3038
Ferro-Ion (Fe <sup>++</sup> ) ... ..	.0006	.0107	.0214
			<hr/> 151.5533
Anions			
Chlorine-Ion (Cl <sup>-</sup> )... ..	5.3053	149.6559	149.6559
Sulphate-Ion (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-4</sup> ) ... ..	.0926	.9640	1.9280

Hydro-carbonate-Ion ( $\text{HCO}_3$ ) ...	.0014	.0229	.0229
	8.8038	275.0236	151.6068
Silicate (meta) ( $\text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3$ ) ... ..	.6813		
	9.4851		

#### RADIO-ACTIVITY OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS IN JAPAN

The following shows the results of testing carried out on some springs in Japan in order to ascertain their radio-activity:—

Name	Vol. of radium emanation contained per l. of the waters. m.
Yugawara ( <i>Hakoneya-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	0.0281
do. gas ... ..	0.4250
Izusan ... ..	0.0334
Atami ( <i>Kawara-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	0.0209
do. ( <i>Fuku himaya-no-yu</i> ) ... ..	0.0210
Kinosaki, ( <i>Gosho-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	<sup>c.</sup> $2670 \times 10^{-12}$
do. ( <i>Ko-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	$1835 \times 10^{-12}$
do. ( <i>Mandara-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	$203 \times 10^{-12}$
Beppu, ( <i>Jizo-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	$271 \times 10^{-12}$
do. ( <i>Suna-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	$191 \times 10^{-12}$
do. ( <i>Noda-no-yu</i> ), ... ..	$154 \times 10^{-12}$
Eastern Spring of Wakihamu, do. ... ..	$447 \times 10^{-12}$

# CHAPTER IV

## POPULATION

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Bunso Kure, Consulting Statist to Department of  
Agriculture & Commerce

It was in 1871 that Japan for the first time compiled returns of her population throughout the country as based on personal registers. Though doubtless of great importance for administrative and other purposes, scientifically such returns are of course comparatively valueless. Our statisticians and others concerned, therefore, repeatedly urged the authorities on the necessity of carrying out regular census taking, and at last in 1902 their representations were adopted by the Diet and the Government. It was decided by them that first census should be taken in 1905 at an estimated expense of ¥5 millions. Unfortunately, the Russo-Japanese War and the financial troubles ensued have compelled the authorities to shelve all affairs not of pressing necessity, so that the Law of Census still remains as a dead letter to this day.

The population researches in Japan are quinquennial and consist of "legal" population giving returns on domicile registers and "real" population based on temporary domiciles. As might be expected these two sets of figures never agree, the comparison of the two researches for the last three periods being as under. The figures under "Tentative" population are "artificial" returns to be explained later on.

#### POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

	Legal	Inc. per 1000	Real	Tentative
1898 ... ..	43,763,855	11.22	45,403,041	—
1903 ... ..	46,732,876	13.21	48,512,736	—
1908 ... ..	49,588,804	11.93	51,742,486	49,319,000

The legal population excludes inmates in prisons and vagabonds.

As shown above, for 1908 the difference between the legal and real returns reaches as much as 2,100,000, and as the former include persons temporarily residing in Taiwan, Karafuto and foreign countries estimated to number 500,000, the difference acquires greater significance. It is of course impossible to decide which figures are nearer the truth, but this much is certain that the neglect of regularly sending in reports of removal by persons of temporary domicile must cause repetitions to a greater or less extent in the computation of real population. As the Statistical Bureau states such glaring inaccuracy in the vital statistics of the country is very much to be regretted, but this is unavoidable so long as Japan remains as a non-census country.

With the object of obtaining figures judged to approximate more to actual fact, the Statistical Bureau has conceived what it calls the

"tentative" method intended to minimize errors of repetitions by means of certain formulas adopted for the purpose, the returns on this system being shown above.

Anyway the absence of real census entails grave consequences, even matters of vital data concerning the composition of population being left to our conjecture. The classification of households in Japan according to the number of persons composing them, for instance, is faintly indicated in the researches experimentally carried out, on personal registers, in the island of Sado in 1909, while concerning occupations of our people the returns such as they are, compiled, also on the registers, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on farming population are the only data now available. Leaving out the Sado inquiries which are comparatively valueless, the occupation researches referred to show that during ten years ending 1912 farmers' families in Japan Proper increased from 5,359,065 to 5,438,051, an increase of 1.5%, while during the same period the total number of families advanced from 8,364,470 to 9,429,991, or 12.7%. Supposing the balance of the total families less the farming population represents people pursuing occupations other than farming, these record in the same decade an increase of 981,535 families, or 33%. On the five persons per family basis this increment of other than farmers amounts to roughly 4,932,600. In what particular direction the expanding movement was most marked it is impossible to ascertain.

### POPULATION

The figures given below show legal population in Japan Proper.

	At the end of	Males	Females	Total	Inc. per 100 pop.	Pop. per sq. Ri
1885	(Jan. 1st)..	19,157,857	18,711,092	37,868,949	1.11	1,527
1890	... ..	20,431,097	20,013,364	40,453,461	0.95	1,631
1895	... ..	21,345,750	20,924,870	42,270,620	1.09	1,704
1900	... ..	22,617,853	22,207,763	44,825,595	1.25	1,807
1905	... ..	24,049,964	23,628,443	47,678,396	0.97	1,922
1906	... ..	24,314,790	23,849,987	48,164,761	1.02	1,912
1907	... ..	24,645,028	24,174,627	48,819,630	1.36	1,968
1908	... ..	25,046,380	24,542,424	49,588,804	1.58	2,000
1909	... ..	25,387,023	24,867,454	50,254,471	1.34	2,026
1910	... ..	25,759,347	25,225,505	50,984,814	1.45	2,056
1911	... ..	26,096,975	25,549,311	51,646,273	1.30	2,093
1912	... ..	26,436,482	25,875,603	52,312,088	1.29	2,110
1913	(Estimate)	26,779,624	26,205,818	52,985,423	1.29	2,137
1914	( " )	27,091,958	26,504,926	53,596,853	1.15	2,162

### POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS

Year	In cities of over 10,000 pop.	Ratio	In villages under 10,000 pop.	Ratio	Total pop.
1894	6,782,803	15.6	36,309,817	84.4	43,042,625
1896	7,119,305	16.1	37,032,594	83.9	44,151,899
1898	8,043,234	17.6	37,359,807	82.4	45,403,041
1903	10,090,931	20.7	38,493,655	79.3	48,512,736
1908	12,669,635	24.6	38,788,402	75.4	51,453,037

## POPULATION BY AGES AND SEXES

	1908			Per 100 Population				
	Males	Females	Total	1908	1903	1898	1893	1888
1- 5 ...	3,165,103	3,076,883	6,241,986	12.59	12.81	12.30	11.71	11.83
5-10 ...	2,881,951	2,791,646	5,673,597	11.44	10.94	10.52	10.72	11.26
10-15 ...	2,556,742	2,490,109	5,052,851	10.19	9.73	10.01	10.67	10.64
15-20 ...	2,251,943	2,180,369	4,432,312	8.94	9.16	9.92	10.01	8.58
20-25 ...	2,089,453	2,042,114	4,131,567	8.33	9.01	9.18	7.92	8.53
25-30 ...	2,003,650	1,984,566	3,988,216	8.04	8.29	7.17	7.81	6.82
30-35 ...	1,875,258	1,812,818	3,688,076	7.44	6.48	7.09	6.20	7.40
35-40 ...	1,473,866	1,406,845	2,880,711	5.81	6.34	5.55	6.72	6.86
40-45 ...	1,445,064	1,362,932	2,807,996	5.66	4.95	6.01	6.17	6.14
45-50 ...	1,114,485	1,061,447	2,175,932	4.39	5.31	4.48	5.47	5.14
50-55 ...	1,176,711	1,121,511	2,298,222	4.63	4.75	4.76	4.49	4.03
55-60 ...	1,008,039	987,939	1,995,978	4.02	4.01	3.79	3.39	3.96
60-65 ...	801,658	812,596	1,614,254	3.25	3.05	2.71	3.19	3.31
65-70 ...	550,655	593,043	1,143,698	2.31	2.03	2.38	2.47	2.46
75-115...	649,763	810,321	1,460,084	2.96	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.03
Unknown	1,165	886	2,051	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total ...	25,045,506	24,542,025	49,587,531	100.000	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.000

## MARRIED AND UNMARRIED

The census returns showing the rate of married people and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below:—

	Married		Unmarried	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1888 ... ..	7,419,953	same	12,587,369	12,178,769
1893 ... ..	7,612,764	as	13,292,538	12,869,022
1898 ... ..	7,979,858	in	14,093,234	13,709,665
1903 ... ..	8,229,152	“Male”	15,371,779	14,902,055
1908 ... ..	8,583,094	column	16,462,412	15,958,931

The percentage of married and unmarried per 100 people is as follows:—

	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888 ... ..	18.94	18.94	37.48	31.78	30.74	62.52
1893 ... ..	18.39	18.39	36.78	32.12	31.10	63.22
1898 ... ..	18.23	18.23	36.46	32.21	31.34	63.54
1903 ... ..	17.61	17.61	35.22	32.89	31.89	64.78
1908 ... ..	17.31	17.31	34.62	33.20	32.18	65.38

## MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

			Marriages.	Divorces
			per 1,000 pop.	per 1,000 pop.
1905	...	...	351,260	60,179
1906	...	...	353,274	65,510
1907	...	...	433,527	61,193
1908	...	...	461,940	60,376
1909	...	...	438,771	59,118



## AGE OF MARRIAGE

Age	1900		1909	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
—15 ... ..	0	875	0	219
15—20 ... ..	27,041	114,540	22,185	118,292
20—25 ... ..	127,845	144,712	133,682	184,092
25—30 ... ..	101,343	51,093	151,928	77,360
30—35 ... ..	43,055	18,421	65,351	31,572
35—40 ... ..	20,135	8,201	27,861	12,909

## BIRTH-RATES

(Excluding Still-Births)

Year	Total	Males	Females	Births per 100 people	Males per 100 females born	Still-births per 100
1904... ..	1,444,307	740,241	704,066	3.06	105.14	9.24
1905... ..	1,457,039	738,171	718,868	3.06	102.68	8.89
1906... ..	1,399,203	728,768	670,435	2.91	108.70	9.67
1907... ..	1,621,973	822,032	799,941	3.32	102.76	8.92
1908... ..	1,672,627	855,339	817,288	3.37	104.66	8.86
1909... ..	1,705,877	870,013	835,864	3.37	104.10	8.90

	Males per 100 females			Illegitimate per 100 Legitimate		
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Males	Females	Total
1904 ... ..	105.14	105.27	103.87	10.25	10.18	10.32
1905 ... ..	102.67	102.87	100.65	10.09	9.98	10.10
1906 ... ..	108.68	109.02	105.35	9.96	9.78	10.14
1907 ... ..	102.73	102.84	101.69	10.06	10.00	10.12
1908 ... ..	104.63	104.94	101.58	10.24	10.08	10.41

## DEATH-RATES

	Males	Females	Total	Deaths per 100 people	Mortality of males per 100 females
1904 ... ..	524,670	474,946	999,621	2.12	110.47
1905 ... ..	544,197	500,682	1,044,855	2.19	108.69
1906 ... ..	484,675	476,672	961,550	1.98	108.63
1907 ... ..	517,197	507,082	1,024,286	2.10	101.20
1908 ... ..	523,533	514,572	1,038,110	2.09	101.74
1909 ... ..	555,623	544,169	1,099,797	2.18	102.10

## AGE OF DEATHS

	1908			1903	Per 1000 deaths	
	Males	Females	Total	Total	1908	1903
0—5 ... ..	204,243	185,305	389,548	330,900	378.41	355.4
5—10 ... ..	15,990	16,940	32,930	26,339	31.99	28.3
10—15 ... ..	8,854	12,901	21,755	17,464	21.13	18.8
15—20 ... ..	15,965	20,914	36,879	31,737	35.82	34.1
20—25 ... ..	18,718	22,184	40,902	37,350	39.73	40.1
25—30 ... ..	16,009	20,326	36,335	32,896	35.30	35.3

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	1908			1903	Per 1000 deaths	
	Males	Females	Total	Total	1908	1903
30-35 ... ..	14,073	18,359	32,432	26,317	31.50	28.3
35-40 ... ..	12,670	15,319	27,989	28,390	27.19	30.5
40-45 ... ..	15,256	14,984	30,240	25,355	29.37	27.2
45-50 ... ..	15,719	12,755	28,474	32,209	27.66	34.6
50-55 ... ..	22,359	16,854	39,213	38,442	38.09	41.3
55-60 ... ..	27,035	20,408	47,443	45,070	46.09	48.4
60-65 ... ..	30,841	23,929	54,770	48,743	53.20	52.3
65-70 ... ..	30,626	26,133	56,759	50,332	55.14	54.1
70-75 ... ..	25,855	26,329	52,184	59,035	50.69	63.4
75-110 ... ..	43,501	58,036	101,537	100,352	98.63	107.8
Unknown ... ..	41	11	52	77	0.05	0.1
Total ... ..	517,755	511,687	1,029,442	931,008	1,000.00	1,000.0

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN  
CITIES, WITH NAMES OF MAYORS

Cities	Mayors (March 1st, 1915)	Population (1913)	Households (1908)
Akita	T. Okubo ... ..	36,249	6,143
Aomori	T. Kudo ... ..	47,075	9,956
Asahigawa	G. Ichiku ... ..	56,195	7,341
Fukui	S. Yamashina ... ..	55,878	10,099
Fukuoka	S. Ide ... ..	95,423	11,356
Fukushima	T. Ninomiya ... ..	33,356	5,538
Gifu	T. Hattori ... ..	50,872	8,864
Hakodate	Y. Takenouchi ... ..	98,885	20,463
Hamamatsu	S. Konishi ... ..	40,960	5,817
Himeji	O. Hori ... ..	37,022	9,714
Hirosaki	Y. Nagao ... ..	38,448	6,918
Hiroshima	M. Takeoka (Act.) ... ..	159,000	40,952
Kagoshima	T. Yamamoto ... ..	75,907	11,221
Kanazawa	T. Yamamori ... ..	127,267	28,613
Kobe	F. Kajima ... ..	440,766	96,539
Kochi	T. Fujisaki ... ..	38,363	8,014
Kofu	H. Kato ... ..	54,672	9,756
Kokura	N. Tatsuka ... ..	35,854	4,682
Kumamoto	S. Yamada ... ..	63,124	14,722
Kure	T. Sawahara ... ..	119,060	21,678
Kurume	T. Wakabayashi ... ..	38,881	5,486
Kyoto	H. Inoue ... ..	508,068	82,063
Maebashi	J. Kimura ... ..	48,983	7,832
Marugame	K. Fujiyoshi ... ..	26,914	7,285
Matsumoto	Y. Ori ... ..	39,090	6,873
Matsuyama	M. Nagai ... ..	43,329	9,072
Matsuyue	Y. Takahashi ... ..	38,141	8,333
Mito	S. Hasegawa ... ..	42,388	6,854
Moji	T. Nagai ... ..	71,977	17,443
Morioka	C. Kitada ... ..	43,103	6,210
Nagano	G. Makino ... ..	40,258	7,113
Nagaoka	Y. Kawashima ... ..	39,354	6,638

Cities	Mayors (March 1st, 1915)	Population (1913)	Households (1908)
Nagasaki	G. Takasaki ... ..	160,450	23,816
Nagoya	S. Sakamoto ... ..	447,951	84,438
Nara	H. Saijo ... ..	38,169	6,843
Nawa	J. Toma ... ..	55,244	9,022
Niigata	K. Okuchi ... ..	65,674	11,772
Oita	K. Goto ... ..	36,452	4,918
Okayama	I. Okada ... ..	86,153	16,114
Onomichi	M. Nishimura ... ..	31,105	5,458
Osaka	S. Ikegami ... ..	1,387,366	278,777
Otaru	H. Watanabe ... ..	92,830	15,860
Otsu	S. Ogawa ... ..	42,261	6,107
Saga	Y. Noguchi ... ..	36,094	5,346
Sakai	H. Kunano ... ..	67,399	11,340
Sapporo	S. Aoki ... ..	96,897	11,295
Sasebo	M. Uchida ... ..	89,936	12,394
Sendai	... ..	97,131	19,798
Shidzuoka	H. Nagashima ... ..	61,488	10,987
Shimonoseki	Y. Aoki ... ..	70,755	18,949
Shuri	A. Chibana ... ..	24,102	5,326
Takamatsu	T. Itsuni ... ..	41,837	8,700
Takaoka	K. Matsushima ... ..	38,045	7,588
Takasaki	N. Uchida ... ..	42,305	6,651
Takata	G. Kuraishi ... ..	31,449	5,099
Tokushima	S. Ichisaka ... ..	69,629	14,179
Tokyo	... ..	2,033,320	542,090
Tottori	N. Fujioka ... ..	37,278	6,422
Toyama	M. Inouye ... ..	64,822	12,937
Toyohashi	K. Okuchi ... ..	52,365	11,073
Tsu	M. Uchida ... ..	46,708	7,115
Uji-Yamada	Y. Fukuchi ... ..	40,214	7,089
Utsunomiya	R. Honda ... ..	53,204	9,691
Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	S. Akiyama ... ..	39,834	5,780
Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken)	K. Ishii ... ..	34,514	4,964
Wakayama	K. Kato ... ..	77,095	16,838
Yamagata	T. Hayashi ... ..	43,150	7,338
Yokkaichi	M. Iida ... ..	33,812	5,689
Yokohama	K. Ando ... ..	396,101	78,136
Yokosuka	O. Tatabe ... ..	71,511	11,736
Yonezawa	K. Sakai ... ..	38,106	6,187

## JAPANESE ABROAD

(At the end of June 1913)

	Males	Females	Total
China ... ..	62,340	50,216	112,556
Amoy ... ..	1,099	444	1,539
Antung ... ..	3,693	3,185	6,878

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	Males	Females	Total
Mukden... ..	7,908	6,061	13,969
Kwangtung ... ..	26,188	20,974	47,162
Newchang ... ..	3,407	2,951	6,358
Changchun ... ..	3,430	2,778	6,208
Kirin and Tsitihar ... ..	288	702	990
Harbin ... ..	522	891	1,413
Tientsin ... ..	1,413	1,160	2,573
Peking ... ..	532	404	936
Chefu ... ..	714	475	1,189
Shanghai ... ..	5,368	4,226	9,594
Nanking ... ..	173	101	274
Hongkong ... ..	778	715	1,493
Others ... ..	6,827	5,149	11,976
South Seas ... ..	13,543	5,833	19,376
Bangkok ... ..	150	58	208
Singapore ... ..	2,017	2,804	4,821
Batavia ... ..	1,148	1,274	2,422
Manila ... ..	3,431	846	4,277
Bombay ... ..	127	182	309
Calcutta ... ..	216	356	572
Sydney ... ..	6,435	214	6,650
Others ... ..	19	99	118
Asiatic Russia ... ..	2,249	2,441	4,690
Europe ... ..	1,051	151	1,202
Spain ... ..	7	2	9
Portugal ... ..	2	—	2
France ... ..	93	18	111
England ... ..	431	72	502
Belgium ... ..	21	7	28
Holland ... ..	4	—	4
Germany ... ..	381	24	405
Austria-Hungary ... ..	28	2	30
Switzerland ... ..	7	—	7
Italy ... ..	13	3	16
Russia ... ..	57	21	78
Sweden ... ..	7	3	10
U. S. A. ... ..	123,425	41,761	165,186
New York ... ..	1,962	183	2,145
San Francisco ... ..	44,816	6,716	51,522
Seattle ... ..	12,441	2,583	15,024
Chicago ... ..	2,088	186	2,274
Portland... ..	5,862	788	6,650
Honolulu ... ..	56,256	31,305	87,561
Canada ... ..	9,615	2,637	12,252
Central and South Americas ... ..	12,519	3,481	16,000
Mexico ... ..	2,572	165	2,737
Brazil ... ..	4,292	3,075	7,367
Chile ... ..	253	16	269
Argentine ... ..	240	6	246
Peru ... ..	5,162	219	5,381
Grand Total... ..	224,742	106,520	331,262

### NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

					Males	Females	Total
1904	...	...	...	...	24,981	2,396	27,377
1905	...	...	...	...	16,833	2,633	19,466
1906	...	...	...	...	53,471	5,380	58,851
1907	...	...	...	...	36,627	7,000	43,627
1908	...	...	...	...	17,183	4,161	21,344
1909	...	...	...	...	12,801	2,936	15,740
1910	...	...	...	...	17,328	4,571	21,899
1911	...	...	...	...	23,964	5,986	29,950
1912	...	...	...	...	13,217	7,594	20,811
1913	...	...	...	...	35,955	8,129	44,084

### JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

BY PROF. SHIGETAKA SHIGA

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad, exclusive of those in China and Hongkong, about 14,000, numbered 331,262 at the end of June 1913, but the actual number must have reached about 400,000 as no small number leave Japan as stowaways. The Japanese emigrants may be classified into five groups, i.e. 1. the South Seas, 2. Hawaiian Is., 3. North America, 4. Latin America, 5. Australasia.

1. The South Seas.—The term, called *Nan-yo* in Japanese, has a different meaning from that understood by Europeans, and comprises Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and Philippines, etc. In these islands some 17,000 Japanese reside, mostly employed in rubber plantations, as they own or lease 30,000 *cho* of land, two-thirds of which being under rubber trees. Those who live in the vicinity of the Bay of Siam are carrying on pearl fishery.

2. Hawaiian Is.—The emigrants number nearly 90,000, which are about one half of the total population in the islands. 17,000 of the emigrants in the city of Honolulu are mostly tradesmen, but in other places the Japanese are generally employed in sugar plantation, though some in Kona district are cultivating coffee plants. Hawaiian sea abounds in fish, and fishery is claiming the attention of a section of the Japanese. In short, the Japanese in Hawaiian Is. are playing an important part in the economy of the place, which could hardly have attained the present condition of prosperity but for the activity of the Japanese residents. No wonder that the trouble of racial problem is absent in these islands.

3. North America.—Nearly 90,000 Japanese emigrants reside in the United States and 14,000 in the Dominion of Canada, most of them being engaged in farming, fishery or lumbering. More than one half of the Japanese in North America are found in the State of California, where their activity is shown in the domestic service of American families or in raising vegetables, fruits, and flowers or conducting hop plantation.

4. Latin America.—This group includes Mexico, Central America and South America. The emigrants number 4,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 10,000 in Brazil and 1,000 in other countries. In Mexico their activity is

chiefly directed in business transactions and cultivation of coffee and cotton; in Peru they are cultivating coffee and sugar, and in Brazil coffee and "dry field" rice. The government of the State of San Paulo encourages the immigration of Japanese laborers, and offers some sorts of privileges to the Japanese companies which supply them to the state. Some Japanese in Peru are pursuing fishery, and in Chili a company for exploiting the marine wealth along the coast has just been established. (See Chap. Fishery.)

5. Australasia.—Including those employed at nickel mines in New Caledonia, the Japanese in this part of the Southern Hemisphere number nearly 10,000.

#### FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN (1913)

British ... ..	4,123	Austro-Hungarian ... ..	88
American... ..	5,077	Dutch ... ..	86
German ... ..	1,184	Spanish ... ..	74
French ... ..	363	Portuguese ... ..	70
Russian ... ..	2,755	Others ... ..	219
Chinese ... ..	7,786	Total... ..	21,886
Italian ... ..	59		

In 1912 and 1911 the numbers were 16,964 and 16,728 respectively. Of the total visitors in 1913 those who landed in Yokohama numbered 7,605, those in Kobe 5,829, in Nagasaki 4,074, and in Tsuruga 1,384.

#### FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY DISTRICTS

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan at the end of each year as follows:—

Districts	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911		
					Males	Females	Total
Tokyo ... ..	4,977	3,867	2,922	1,620	1,126	625	1,787
Kanagawa ... ..	6,322	6,501	6,716	6,609	4,454	2,258	6,692
Osaka ... ..	665	723	781	756	805	94	899
Hyogo ... ..	3,881	3,775	3,754	3,150	1,899	906	2,805
Nagasaki... ..	1,523	1,282	1,290	1,186	760	367	1,127
Total (inc. others)...	18,908	17,893	17,335	14,897	10,133	4,837	14,970

#### FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY NATIONALITY

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is:—

Nationality	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911		
					Males	Females	Total
Chinese ... ..	12,273	10,847	9,858	8,420	6,086	2,054	8,145
British ... ..	2,293	2,401	2,468	2,430	1,562	1,071	2,633
Americans ... ..	1,624	1,684	1,627	1,633	925	837	1,762
Germans ... ..	665	757	775	782	572	243	815
French ... ..	498	583	602	534	312	218	530
Russians ... ..	164	140	130	117	72	40	112
Portuguese ... ..	169	207	226	216	130	92	222
Swiss ... ..	—	109	114	113	72	43	115
Total (inc. others)...	18,908	17,893	17,335	14,897	10,133	4,837	14,970

## LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION, ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy the mining right by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance the subsidized steamship companies as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. In regard to the right of ownership of land, this right was denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910, this question has received radical modification. It imposes various restrictions on the foreign ownership of land, as follows:—(1) Hokkaido, Saghalien and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (2) It is impossible for the right to be granted in any district declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The Law only grants the right of ownership to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office here. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the National Treasury. The date of putting the Law in operation still remains unfixed.

### NATURALIZATION

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under this condition, viz., (1) That one has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of one's native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain oneself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did late La'udio Hearne who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year, and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by Japanese subject. Naturalization record still remains comparatively insignificant, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

		Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Reha- bilitated
1906	... ..	—	—	4	6
1907	... ..	2	1	3	1
1908	... ..	1	2	—	2
1909	... ..	1	—	1	5
1910	... ..	1	—	15	1
1911	... ..	1	—	1	10

N.B. Cases of naturalization and rehabilitation include families of principal persons concerned.

#### LAND HELD UNDER PERPETUAL LEASE

The land held under perpetual lease by foreigners is a relic of the bygone days when the diplomacy of Japan was still in infancy. It constitutes a last blot in the escutcheon of Japanese juridical autonomy and is therefore regarded with much vexation by both the Government and general public. What makes this case especially galling is that the Municipal corporations of Yokohama and elsewhere, where the perpetual lease plots exist are powerless, in view of the Hague Arbitration Committee (vide chapter on Diplomacy) to which the matter was referred in 1905, to impose any tax whatever beyond the rent which the holders of the perpetual lease pay according to the contract made about four decades ago. The area of these holdings is stated to be as follows in round numbers:—

Place	Entries	Area <i>Tsubo</i>	Rents <i>Yen</i>
Tokyo ... ..	45	19,324	5,746
Osaka ... ..	38	3,764	2,817
Yokohama ... ..	650	335,907	60,406
Kobe ... ..	154	50,644	13,821
Nagasaki ... ..	237	88,248	17,092
Hakodate ... ..	5	5,510	1,113
Total ... ..	1,129	528,400	100,995

The above figures work out at the following rate, namely, 29.70 *yen* per *tsubo* in Tokyo; 32.01 in Osaka; 16.09 in Yokohama; 27.03 in Kobe; 19.04 in Nagasaki, and 20.02 in Hakodate. Principal entries classified by nationalities, the areas held are as follows:—

	<i>Tsubo</i>
British ... ..	216,713
American ... ..	97,770
German ... ..	53,014
French ... ..	48,271
Swiss ... ..	20,505



# CHAPTER V

## IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATION, PEERS, ETC.)

### THE CORONATION CEREMONY

The Coronation ceremony of H. I. M. Yoshihito that was postponed owing to the lamented demise of the Empress-Dowager in April 1914 is to take place on Nov. 10th next. So far as gorgeous display and historic significance are concerned, it will certainly throw into shade all similar functions that have ever been carried out in Japan. Old Courtiers who were privileged to attend the hastily prepared Coronation Ceremony of Emperor Meiji must witness the coming function with enthusiasm and emotions, for they remember too well how, for more than ten centuries, the military classes usurped the sovereign power and the successive Emperors were even denied not unfrequently means of celebrating their accession.

The Coronation program extends seventeen days, as follows:—

**1st day.** Their Majesties leave Palace, escorting the Imperial Tabernacle and start for Kyoto, stopping overnight at Nagoya. **2nd day.** Leave Nagoya and reach Kyoto where they remain at the Kyoto Palace during the Ceremony. **3rd day.** Rest. **4th day.** The Ceremony is conducted at the Shishinden Hall, their Majesties being dressed on the occasion *a la Japonais*. The Emperor reads a Rescript and the Prime Minister and the Doyen of Corps Diplomatique offer congratulatory addresses. Then the ceremonial *sake* made from the rice produced at the two Service plots in Aichi and Kagawa and the products from the two provinces are served to their Majesties and to all the dignitaries attending the Ceremony, the august function ending with ancient music and dancing. **5th & 6th days** are occupied with the most solemn Daijō-e rite of making offering of rice from the sacred plots and other ceremonial products to the Imperial Ancestors.

On the evening of 6th and 7th days at the Kyoto Palace and the Detached Palace at Nijo Coronation banquets will be given to all the native and foreign dignitaries and their wives present.

**8th to 10th days** will be devoted by their Majesties to visiting the two Great Shrines at Yamada, Ise, and returning to Kyoto on the 11th, they will visit next on the five following days the mausolea of Jimmu Tenno, Meiji Tenno, Komei Tenno, Ninko Tenno, and Kokaku Tenno.

**17th day.** Escorting the Imperial Tabernacle, their Majesties leave Kyoto for Tokyo and, with an intermediate rest at Nagoya, return to the Imperial residence on the 18th. Besides some rites and observances at Court, the program in Tokyo will consist of a Grand Military Review at Aoyama and a similar Naval Display at Yokohama, a banquet at Court and the visit of their Majesties to the congratulation ceremony which the citizens are to hold in honor of this memorable occasion.

## REIGNING SOVEREIGN

His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, was born on August 31st, 1879, and is a third son of the late Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was declared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889 and succeeded to the Throne July 30th, 1912 and married Princess Sadako on May 10th, 1900.

**Sadako**, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884, and is a 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the 1st rank.

## CHILDREN

**Hirohito**, **Michinomiya**, first son of the Emperor, born April 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince on Sept. 9th, 1912 and appointed Lieutenant in the Army and Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1914.

**Yasuhito**, **Atsunomiya**, second son of the Emperor, born June 25th, 1902; is pupil of the Peers' School.

**Nobuhito**, **Terunomiya**, third son of the Emperor, born January 3rd, 1905; is pupil of the Peers' School; assumed the title of Prince Takamatsu in 1913.

## SISTERS OF THE EMPEROR LIVING

**Masako**, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda on 27th April, 1908.

**Fusako**, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa on 29th April, 1909.

**Nobuko**, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka on 6th May, 1910.

**Toshiko**, Princess Yusu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni in May, 1915.

## IMPERIAL FAMILIES

**Fushimi**.—The House is the oldest of all the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor. Prince Sadanaru, head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-ye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II., 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-shan May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James Court 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909; Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII. 1910; Grand Master of the Imperial Funeral April 14th, 1912; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal December, 1912; granted the title of Marshal in January, 1915. Res. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, was b. May 21st, 1858: married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter (Marchioness Yamanouchi).

Prince **Hiroyasu**, Rear-Adm., 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwachō Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; studied in the

Naval Academy and in Germany, was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; granted 4th class Golden Kite; studied in England 1909-10; Captain *Takachiho* 1910; Rear-Adm. '13. Res. as above.

Princess **Tsuneko**, consort of Prince Hiroyasu, a daughter of the late Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, was born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—four sons and three daughters.

Prince **Kuniyoshi**, 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was b. in March, 1880.

Princess **Fumihide**, 7th daughter of Prince Kuni-ye and sister to Prince Sadanaru, was b. in 1844, and is an abbess at the Enjo-ji temple, Nara-ken.

**Arisugawa.**—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603-38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. The late Prince, 10th of the line, died in July 1913 without leaving a male issue, his only son having preceded him while a naval cadet at Edajima. With the death of the two widow Princesses, the House would become extinct in the ordinary course, but in view of the special relation in which the House stands to the Court, the reigning Emperor has ordered his third son Nobuhito to become a future head of the House. Res. Sannen-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Yasuko**, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Mayeda, born Feb. 8th, 1864; married to the late Prince, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son who died April '08 and a daughter (Princess **Isako**) who married in '08 to Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa.

Dowager Princess **Tadako**, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; married to the Prince Nori-hito, 9th of the line; widow in 1895.

**Kan-in.**—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703-'52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor whose 6th son ascended the Throne as Kokaku Tenno, the present head being the 6th of the line. Prince **Koto-hito**, head, son of Prince Kuni-ye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys School '77-'81 and at French mil. school, '82-'91; Major at the time of the Japan-China War; Lieut.-Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '01; Lieut.-General (Cav.) '14, and took part in the recent War under Marshal Oyama; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906 and grand 2nd class Golden Kite; Full General, and Supreme Councillor of War, Nov. '12; is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society. Res. Nagata-cho, Koj., T.

Princess **Chieko**, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanemi Sanjō, was May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

**Higashi-Fushimi.**—(formerly Komatsu) Prince **Yorihito**, younger brother to Princes Fushimi and Kan-in, 17th son of the late Prince Kuni-ye, was b. Sept. 19th, 1867; studied in England and France '84-'90; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitos* which with the *Tsu-shima* bombarded and sank the Russian cruiser *Novik* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armored cruiser *Kasuga*, Jan., 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board '06; 3rd class Golden Kite; Rear Adm. '09; Vice-Adm. '13; attended coronation ceremony of King George V. with his consort. Res. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Princess Kaneko**, consort, 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura; was b. Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

Issue:—none.

**Kwacho**.—Prince Hirotada, 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi; was b. Jan. 26th, 1902; made to succeed to the House in 1904, in exchange for his father who had represented it.

Res. Mita Dai-machi, Tokyo.

**Yamashina**.—Prince Takehiko, 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro; was born Feb. 13th, 1898. He has four brothers and one sister. Res. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

**Dowager Princess Tsuneko**, mother, 5th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

**Kaya**.—Prince Tsunenori, 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori; was b. Jan. 27th, 1900. The Prince has two sisters.

Res. Kyoto.

**Dowager Princess Yoshiko**, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was b. Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince 1892; widow 1910.

**Kuni**.—Prince Kuniyoshi, 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; Maj.-Gen.; was b. July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the Russo-Japan War as Major (Inf.) and was granted 4th class Golden Kite; Colonel in '08, studied in Germany '07-'10; Maj.-Gen. '13. Res. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

**Princess Chikako**, consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-'10.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

**Prince Taka**, 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise. Married in 1905 Lady Shizuko daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

Issue:—a son and two daughters.

**Nashimoto**.—Prince Morimasa, 2nd of the line, head, Maj.-Gen.; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. March 9th, 1874; Sub-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; granted 4th class Golden Kite; Colonel '00. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study, returning home July, '09. Res. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

**Princess Itsuko**, consort, and daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was b. Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour in Europe '80-'89.

Issue:—2 daughters.

**Kitashirakawa**.—Prince Narihisa, 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; was b. April 18th, 1887; and married with Princess Fusako, 7th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Jan. 28th, 1890. Is Captain of Artillery. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue:—a son and two daughters.

**Dowager Princess Tomiko**, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was b. Aug. 8th, 1832; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904, and the second Princess Takeko to Count Hoshina in 1911.

**Komatsu.** Dowager Princess Yoriko, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; was b. June 18th, 1852; and married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

Res. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Takeda.** - Prince Tsunehisa, Major, Cavalry; was b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created on March 30th, '06. He married Princess Masako, 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Sept. 30th, 1888; was decorated with 5th class Golden Kite. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue: - son.

**Asaka.** - Prince Yasuhiko, Capt., Infantry; was b. '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni; the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; married with Princess Nobuko, 8th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Aug. 7th, 1891.

Res. Takanawa Nishi-daimachi, Tokyo.

Issue: - two sons and a daughter.

**Higashi-Kuni.** - Prince Naruhiko, Capt., Inf., 9th son of the late Prince Kuni; was b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 3rd, '06 to set up the House; married in May, 1915 Princess Toshiko, youngest sister to the Emperor, b. May 11th, 1896.

## THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force from January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor are divided into Hereditary and Personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law can be applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No Hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained to their majority.

## PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

Owing to insufficient data obtainable on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 2,170,000 *cho* (about 5,425,000 acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains (divided into hereditary and ordinary property), shares of the Bank of Japan, 60,660; the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan, 10,600; the Formosan Bank, 2,522; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,550

## IMPERIAL COURT

Tokyo Gas, 2,000 (new); Tokyo Electric Light, 5,839; Fuji Paper Mill, 10,000; Nippon Fishery, 500; Oriental Development, 5,000; former Nippon Railway Co., 27,690; former Hokkaido Coal & Railway, 27,690; Imperial Hotel, 4,400; Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship, 41,535. Then there are ¥20,000,000 voted by the Imperial Diet in 1895 transferred out of the Chinese Indemnity to the stock fund, and ¥20,000,000 war bonds subscribed by the Court on the occasion of the late war. The civil list that had remained stationary during the two decades at ¥3,000,000 was increased to 4,500,000 in 1910. All these properties are estimated roughly at ¥500 millions.

## IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household for preserving and keeping in due state the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

## DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted on holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-6th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (7th-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

### HOLDERS OF THE GRAND ORDER

Marshal Prince Yamagata, (with Collar); Marshal Prince Oyama, (with Collar); Marquis Matsukata; Marquis Inouye; Prince Tokudaiji; Admiral Count Togo.

### HOLDERS OF THE 1ST GRAND GOLDEN KITE

General Viscount Hasegawa; Admiral Baron Ijuin; Admiral Kaminura; Admiral Baron Kataoka; Marshal Viscount Kawamura; Marshal Prince Oyama; General Count Terauchi; Admiral Count Togo; Marshal Prince Yamagata; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku.

## DECORATIONS GRANTED EACH YEAR

Kind	G.O.		1st class				2nd class				3rd class				4th class				5th class			
Year	C.C.	G.C.	R.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.	R.S.	S.	C.
1912...	1	—	3	1	16	—	7	24	—	—	5	167	—	—	15	632	—	—	7	1,460	1	—
1913 ..	2	2	1	4	12	1	10	35	—	—	6	235	—	—	6	889	—	—	10	2,059	—	—
#																						
			6th class				7th class				8th class											
			R.S.	S.	C.				P.	S.	C.	P.	S.	C.							Total	
1912.....	8	514	3				127	2,494	—				385	1,010	—							6,880
1913 .....	6	612	2				6	3,762	—				25	704	—							8,387

Note :—G O —Grand Order. C C —Crysanthemum Collar. G C.—Grand Cordon  
 Crysanthemum R.—Rising Sun and Paulowna. R.S.—Rising Sun.  
 S.—Sacred Treasure. C.—Crown. P. Paulowna.

## HOLDERS OF THE GOLDEN KITE (MILITARY HONOR)

	1st class	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Total
1912 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
1913 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Total (from the beginning)	14	68	407	1,819	2,288	3,246	58,449	66,291
Annuities (at the end of 1913) Total}	¥21,000	68,000	284,900	909,500	706,100	650,000	5,844,000	8,484,400

## THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kugé* and feudal princes or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or *Kugé*; descendants of the former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent time, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1912 ... ..	17	37	99	374	386	913
1913 ... ..	17	37	99	376	388	917

Japan, as well as China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," generally translated as "Court rank." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of the 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of the 3rd grade, senior or

junior as the case may be: the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of the 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of State festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday ball. A heir of a Peer receives as a matter of courtesy a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

### IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the *Kugé* extraction has been quite munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. In 1894 *yen* 2,000,000 were granted on the *Kugé* courtiers, i.e. 5 princes (Princes Sanjo and Iwakura declining), 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts, as follows:—

5	Princes	...	...	...	(each <i>yen</i> 40,000)	200,000
12	Marquises	...	...	...	( " " 40,000)	360,000
31	Counts	...	...	...	( " " 30,000)	620,000
82	Viscounts	...	...	...	( " " 10,000)	820,000
	Total	...	...	...	...	2,000,000

To provide against the Peers wasting the grant, it was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, and twice in a year  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the interests was handed, the remaining  $\frac{2}{3}$  put aside for 15 years ended Mar. '09.

At present an Imperial grant of money is confined only to Peers newly created for distinguished service, the amount being *yen* 15,000 for a Barony.

Peers of all classes are under obligation to set apart a certain portion of their property as hereditary property.

### PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

The precedent at Court was thoroughly readjusted in Feb., 1915. The grades have been subdivided into ten, beginning with holders of the Grand Orders of Merits and ending with holders of the lowest decorations or Court ranks. More or less readjustment in precedent has also been effected, but on the whole what was informally regulated has now received definite arrangement.

#### 1ST GRADE

1. Holders of the Grand Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum with Collar; (2) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum.
2. Prime Minister.
3. President of the Privy Council.
4. Veteran Statesmen accorded treatment due to Minister of State.
5. Marshals; Admirals of Fleet; Ministers of State; Minister of Imperial Household; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
6. Governor-General of Chosen.
7. Ex-Prime Ministers and ex-Presidents of Privy Council accorded treatment due to their former offices.
8. Ex-Ministers of State, ex-Ministers of Imperial Household and ex-Lord Keepers of Privy Seal, accorded treatment due to their former offices.



9. Vice-President of the Privy Council.
10. Full Generals ; Full Admirals ; Privy Councillors.
11. Officials of *Shimin* rank.
12. Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
13. Holders of 1st class Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
14. Holders of 1st class Order of Golden Kite.
15. Those accorded treatment due to *Shimin* rank
16. Peers bearing title of Prince.
17. Junior grade of 1st Court rank.
18. Holders of 1st class Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Rising Sun ; (2) Sacred Treasure ; (3) the Crown.

## 2ND GRADE

19. 1st class *Kotokwan*.
20. Vice-Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
21. Lord-in-Waiting of the Juko Hall.
22. Marquises.
23. Senior grade of 2nd Court rank.

## 3RD GRADE

24. 2nd class *Kotokwan*.
25. Holders of 2nd class Order of Golden Kite.
26. Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall.
27. Those accorded treatment due to *Chokunin* rank.
28. Counts.
29. Junior grade of 2nd Court rank.
30. Holders of 2nd class Orders of Merit: (1) Manifold rayed Rising Sun ; (2) Sacred Treasure ; (3) Crown.
31. Viscounts.
32. Senior grade of 3rd Court rank.
33. Junior grade of 3rd Court rank.
34. Holders of 3rd class Order of Golden Kite.
35. Holders of 3rd class Orders of Merit: (1) Middle Cordon of Rising Sun ; (2) Sacred Treasure ; (3) Crown.
36. Barons.
37. Senior grade of 4th Court rank.
38. Junior grade of 4th Court rank.

## 4TH GRADE

39. Members of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
40. 3rd class *Kotokwan*.
41. Those accorded treatment due to above rank.
42. Holders of 4th Order of Golden Kite.
43. Holders of 4th Order of Merit: (1) Small Cordon of Rising Sun ; (2) Sacred Treasure ; (3) Crown.
44. Senior grade of 5th Court rank.
45. Junior grade of 5th Court rank.

## 5TH GRADE

46. 4th class *Kotokwan*.
47. Those accorded treatment due to above rank.
48. Holders of the 5th Order of the Golden Kite.
49. Holders of the 5th Orders of Merit: (1) Double-rayed Rising Sun ; (2) Sacred Treasure ; (3) Crown.

# CHAPTER VI

## WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo; Oka.=Osaka; K'to.=Kyoto; in Tokyo,—F.=Fukagawa, Hg.=Hongo, Koi.=Koishikawa, Koj.=Kojimachi, Ky.=Kyobashi, Nih.=Nihombashi, S.=Shiba, U.=Ushigome.)

**Abe, Isoh**, Prof. in the Waseda Univ., b. '65 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School, which he resigned and was for some years connected with several schools in Tokyo, finally engaged by the Waseda Univ., where he has charge of Athletic Association. Authority on social politics and wrote several books. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

**Abe, Ko**, Ex-Gov. of Tokyo, b. '48 in Morioka, Iwate-ken, and entered civil service early in Meiji era either at the head office or in the provinces; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-'99, mean while M.P. for his native place in '92; Governor of Chiba '99-'01. Governor of Niigata '01-'03, which he resigned to be nominated Member of the House of Peers, was again Governor of Niigata '05 to be transferred to Gov. of Tokyo in February '08, and retired Dec. '12. Add Oicho, near Tokyo.

**Abe, Taizo**, b. in '49 at Toyohashi, Aichi-ken, entered Keiogijiku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, when he was 22 years old; visited U.S.A. in '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka. Privy Councillor; resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company the following year '81; then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Abe, Teijiro**, Maj.-Gen., Chief of Mil. Fortification Bureau; b. 1861 in Niigata; Sub-Lieut. of Engineering Corps '72, studied at Military Staff Col. '87-'89, then attached to the Staff Office; was Chief of staff of 2nd Depot Div. during the late Russo-Japan War; Com. of Japanese Garrison at Tientsin '07, then Commander of Tsushima Garrison. Add. War Office.

**Adachi, Aizo**, Lt.-Gen., Inspector of Commissariat, War Office; b. in '63 in Tokushima; artillery Sub-Lieut. '83, student of the Staff Col. '88-'91, was Com. 11th Reg. during Russo-Japan War. Chief Staff of 12th Division, then Commander of Garrison of Pescadores, Formosa; present post '14. Add. War Office.

**Adachi, Kenzo**, M.P.; b. '64 in Kumamoto; went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula; made great efforts in regard to the organization of Kokken-to (political party); elected M.P. for five times; granted 4th class Merit of Rising Sun. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Adachi, Kwan**, Surg.-Gen. (ret.), was b. 42 in Shizuoka, put on retired list in about 1902. Add. Higashi Gokencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Adachi, Mine-ichiro**, D.C.L. (Japan), Minister to Mexico, was b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92, attaché in '92, sent to Rome in '93, r. moved to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the War. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer to Councillor of Paris Embassy '08, then the present post '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Mexico.

**Adachi, Taro**, Dir. Iwaki Coll. Co. b. '51, in Choshu, Dir. of former Nippon R'y Co. '90-97, of former Seoul-Fuzan R'y Co. 04-07. Add. Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Adachi, Tsunayuki**, ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several province; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; the post of the Inspector-General he had to resign in Oct. '03 in consequence of the memorable anti-peace agitation Sept. 5th. Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Aiba, Yosaburo**, novelist, *nom de plume Koson* b. '55; is a prominent figure among the contemporary novelists, reputed for his light and delicate style; was connected for a while with the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, and now a regular contributor to the *Tokyo Asahi*. His chief works are *Muratake*, *Kasano-Yuki*, and some others. Add. *Asahi* Office, Tokyo.

**Akaboshi, Tenta**, Gov. of Yamaguchi; b. '68 in Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; on duty at District Taxation Offices '97-8, Councillor of Justice Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '03; Judge, Adm. Lit. Court '07; Gov. of Kumamoto, '13-14. Add. Yamaguchi.

**Akashi, Motojiro**, Lieut.-Gen., Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board; b. at Fukuoka 1865, Sub-Lieut. of Art. '83, studied at the Staff College '87 and then in Germany '94-95, staff officer of the Guards '95, was military attache to the French and the Russian Legations, held similar post at Berlin, '04-05, Maj.-Gen. '07, Chief Staff to Korean Garrison '08, then transferred to Com. of Gendarmerie, Korean Residency-Gen., the present post since '13. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Akashi, Yoichiro**, Dir. of Department of Education, was b. in Tokyo 1876; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, studied in France and Germany '02-04, Personal Secretary to the Minister in addition to the Councillor '05, promoted to present post '10. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Akimoto, Okitomo**, Viscount (cr. '84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in '81 the province of Kozuke; b. '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from '90 to 92; is a leader of the Viscounts' coterie in the House of Peers, he being identified with the Seiyu-kai; a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Akita, Kiyoshi**, Prop. of the *Sekai* (daily paper), ex-M.P., barrister; b. '81 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ. and appointed judge; gave up the profession and entered the *Niroku* which was renamed the *Sekai* in '14. Add. Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Akitsuki, Satsuo**, ex-Ambassador at Vienna; b. '58 in Miyazaki-ken; graduated the former Law Col., of Justice Dep't in '84, studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91, Councillor in '92.

transferred to Dep't Councillor; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, transferred to Paris in '99, to St. Petersburg in '02, Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; 3rd class Rising Sun in '07; Japanese Ambassador at Vienna Dec., '09-June, '14. Add. Foreign Office.

**Akiyama, Genzo**, barrister in Tokyo; b. '59 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '79; appointed a clerk at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local Courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Akiyama, Masanosuke**, D. C. L. (Japan); b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., of Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of the War and Navy; removed to Seoul in '18. Add. Seoul.

**Akiyama, Shinshi**, Rear-Adm., Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau; b. in 1869 in Iyo, being brother to Lieut.-Gen. Akiyama. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1886; is said to have been the most trusted adviser of Adm. Tōgo in Russo-Japan war, when he was a Commander on board the Admiral's flagship *Mikasa*; awarded 3rd Golden Kite. Add. Shimoshibuya Tokyo.

**Akiyama, Teisuke**, former prop. of the *Niroku*, and M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken, '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; was appointed about 1892 junior auditor of the Board of Audit; started the *Niroku* in '93, which was suspended in a few years but revived '01; was elected a M.P. from Tokyo in the extraordinary election of '03 and '04, but was compelled to resign '05 owing to absurd charge of being a Russian spy. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Akiyama, Yoshifuru**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of Guards Division; b. '56 in Ehime-ken, Sub-Lieut. in '79; Major-General in '99; Lieut.-General in '09; 2nd class Golden Kite in '09; Superintendent of Cavalry, Military Education Bd. then Com. 13th Div., '13; present post '15. Add. Guards, Tokyo.

**Amano, Tameyuki**, D. C. L. (Japan), economist, Professor in Waseda University; b. in Saga-ken, '59; grad. Tokyo University, '82; has devoted himself from that time to educational work at Waseda of which he is one of the "three main pillars"; sat at 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Representatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote "Principles of Economic" and others; is ed. and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ando, Izumi**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 13th Div.; b. '65 in Kochi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83, Capt. '93, Maj.-Gen. '10; for several years attache to Legations abroad; Com. of 1st Inf. Brigade '10; promoted Lieut.-Gen. and transferred to present post Feb., '15. Add. Takata, Niigata-ken.

**Ando, Kenkichi**, Mg. Dir. of the Nippon Elec. Light Co., mem. of the Tokyo City Assembly; b. '62 in Gifu-ken; studied in the Keio Univ.; passed examination Higher Civil service and for the Bar.; in '12 giving up the practice, entered business. Add. Nakaokachimachi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Ando, Kensuke**, Mayor of Yokohama; b. '54 in Kochi-ken; entered the diplomatic service; studied law in a Russian Univ., and was appointed Judge; in '96 appointed Gov. of Niigata, next transferred to Chiba and Nagasaki; once elected M. P. for Aichi-ken. Add. Yokohama.

**Ando, Taro**, Pres. of Temperance Society; b. '46 in Tokyo, son of the physician to the Lord of Shima; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in Meiji era. Consul at Hongkong, '74-'85, then at Shanghai '86 and Consul-General at Honolulu '86-'89 where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ando, Teibi**, Baron (cr. '05), Gen. (waiting list), ex-Com. of Korean Garrison '12-'14; b. at Iida, Nagano-ken, in 1853; was educated at the now defunct Osaka Military School and was appointed Sub-Lieut. '73; Maj. '83; Colonel '94; Maj.-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. '05. In the Russo-Japanese war he at first commanded the 19th Brigade of Infantry and was soon made to lead the 10th Division. He assaulted the enemy's position at Wan-pao-shan in the memorable battle of Mukden. Gen. in '14. Add.

**Ando, Yasutaro**, ex-Chief of Electric Lighting Bureau, Tokyo City Office; was b. in 1868 in Yamanashi-ken. He was Dir. of the municipalized Tokyo Street Railway which he left in '14, and is now Auditor of the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Co. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Anezaki, Masaji**, D. Lit. (Japan), Prof. in Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '72 in Kyoto; after grad. Philosophy at the Univ. in '95, studied in Germany for a few years; exchange Prof. in Yale in '13. Add. Sasagayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Anraku, Kanemichi**, ex-Chief Police Commissioner Tokyo, Mem. House of Peers, was b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc., resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministry fell, and entered commercial circle. Pres. Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed to the Chief Police Commissioner '11-'13; retired the post at the fall of Saionji Cabinet but reappointed '13-'14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

**Aoki, Nobuzumi**, Lieut.-Gen., and Com. of Port Arthur; b. in 1859 in Miyazaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry in 1879; studied in Belgium 1890-'93; Col. '02; Maj.-Gen. '07; has repeatedly been attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking, and is a noted Chinese expert. Add. Port Arthur.

**Aoki, Tetsuji**, D. C. L., lawyer and patent attorney; b. in '75 in Gifu-ken; grad. from the Keio-gijuku '97 and further studied law at Berlin and Gettlingen 1899-'02; passed the Examination for the Bench in '98 and was a probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Despatched by the Alma mater to Germany to study Commercial Law '99-'02; Prof. at the Keio; left it in '08, and opened law office. Add. Shirokane Sankochō, Tokyo.

**Aoki, Tetsutaro**, Dir. of the Industrial Bank of Japan; was b. Okayama

1867; had long been connected with Yokohama Specie Bank and was its London Agent for many years still about 1904; Gov. Commercial Agent at Hongkong '10-12. Add. Osaki near Tokyo.

**Aoyama, Tanemichi**, M.D., Dean and Prof. of Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59 in Gifu-ken; studied medicine in Germany; was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 where he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He is one of most distinguished experts in internal diseases, and is physician-in-ordinary to the Court. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Aoyama, Yubinobu**, Visc., Mem. House of Peers, Dir. of Tamagawa Tramway Co. etc.; b. '54 of former daimyo of Yawata, Mino. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Arai, Kenttō**, Dir. of Finance Dept. of Korean Gov.-Gen.; b. '63 in Niigata and grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '90, after which he was connected with the Treasury in which he rose to the position of the Vice-Minister in '06; removed to the present position in '07. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Arai, Taiji**, Mem. House of Peers, director of various commercial establishments in Formosa; b. '61 in Sendai; studied under Nakae Chōmin, the Rousseau of Japan; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishment of the Bank of Japan; then presidents of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., etc.; elected representative of the Highest Tax Payers for Miyagi '99. Add. Yedogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Arakawa, Gitarō**, ex-Mayor of Yokohama '10-13; b. '62 in Tokyo; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Totterri '97, Miye '99, Kagawa 1900, and Nagasaki '03-10. Add. Tsukiokacho, Yokohama.

**Arakawa, Minoji**, Minister to Madrid (app. 1909); b. '57 in Kagoshima; grad. Eng'ing Col., Tokyo, in '80; clerk at the Legation, London, in '86; attaché in '87, Léve Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Ninsen '94, attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War, Consul at Tientsin in '95, at Suchow in '96, Consul at London in '96, where he was promoted to Consul-General, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for the war. Add. Japanese Legation, Madrid.

**Araki, Kwampo**, Mem. of Society of Arts, London; b. '31 in Koichi-ken, one of the most distinguished painters of the Shijo school; studied the art under the celebrated Araki Kwansai who ultimately adopted him; was appointed Painter of the fief of Tosa. After the Restoration, he taught painting at Peerage Girls' and other schools, and was recently a Professor at the Gov. Fine Arts Institute, '98-06; was appointed 1900 a member of the Fine Arts Committee attached to the Imp. Household. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Arichi, Shinanosuke**, Baron (cr. '00), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers; was b. in Choshu, '43; Lieut.-Commander, '73; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Ariga, Nagabumi**, Manager of the Mitsui family affairs; b. '65 in Osaka-fu, and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Igura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ariga, Nagao**, D.C.L. & D. Lit. (Japan); b. in Settsu, '60; grad. Tokyo University, '81; Private Secretary to Prince Ito (then President of Privy Council), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95; and held a similar post in the later campaign. He is a Professor at Waseda University, and has represented the Japan Red Cross Society at several international conferences, the late in London, '07. Has written several works on history, diplomacy and international law; 2nd Class Rising Sun, and was a recipient of the Imp. Japanese Academy prize in '12. Adviser to China to draw up Constitution in '13. Among many publications the most noted are "History of Modern Diplomacy," "International law in connection with the Russo-Japan war," "the same with Sino-Japan war," etc. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa Tokyo.

**Arima, Ryokitsu**, Vice-Adm., Pres. of the Naval Academy since 14 and hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japan war; b. at Wakayama '62; midshipman '88, successively held posts of Captain of cr. *Kasigi*, chief staff of Takeshiki Naval Port, Captain of cr. *Iwate*, Dir. Naval Artillery School, etc.; promoted to Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron '12; appointed Vice-Adm. '13. Holder of 3rd Class Golden Kite. Add. Etajima, Hiroshima.

**Arima, Sumibumi**, Viscount, Sub-Lieut. Cavalry (ret.), formerly of the fief of Maruoka, Echizen; was b. 1868, eldest son of the former Lord of the fief; Grad. Agr. Chemistry, Agr. Col., Tokyo, '92; one-year volunteer in '97, appointed the aid-de-camp to the Crown Prince, '10; Lord Steward to Prince Kuni '10. Add. Ukyo-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Arima, Yorikazu**, Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor; b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain. Add. Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Arimatsu, Hedeiyoshi**, Chief Sec. to the Privy Council; b. at Okayama, '63; grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and passed the higher civil service examination the following year, was in the Justice Dep't till 1893; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau from '94 to '08, attended Internal Sen'ry Conference held at Madrid and similar conference for exconvicts at Antwerps in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau the same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miye-ken '04, transferred to the Police Bureau in '08, Dir. of Imp. Forestry Bureau, '11-'14; present post, April, '14. Add. Hommuracho, Azab, Tokyo.

**Ario, Keiju**, Mng. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '49, in Gifu-ken; was once an official of the Treasury, then entered banking circle and was appointed to present post since its foundation. Add. Kami-fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Arisaka, Shozo**, Inspector of Naval Ordnance and Prof. at the Imperial University Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and other works from '91 to '93; appointed expert to the Navy on his return and was steadily promoted, meanwhile devising a new plug for 12th quickfiers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

**Arishima, Takeshi**, Aud., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. '42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the War of Restoration; Dir. Tax Bureau, '72; sent to Europe and America, '78; Customs Chief, Yokohama, '82; Dir. Customs Bureau '91, which he resigned '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu. Add. Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ariyoshi, Tadaichi** Gov. of Miyazaki; b. '70 in Tango; grad. Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in '96, Sec. Home Office till '08, Governor of Chiba-ken '08-10, transferred to Dir. of General Affairs. Korean Res.-Gen. in '10, transferred to the present post in '11. Add. Miyazaki Prefectural Office.

**Arita, Jo**, Major-General, Commander of 1st Brigade of Heavy Art.; b. '63 in Hiroshima; graduated at the Military College '86; appointed Sub-Lieut. '86; Lieut. '88; Capt. '93; Major '98; Colonel '06; held the position of the Chief Staff to the 4th Division in rear as well as of the Commissary Staff during the Russo-Japan war; was awarded the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite for his services. Add. Yokohama.

**Ariyoshi, Alira**, Consul-General at Shanghai; b. '76 in Kyoto; graduated from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '98; passed the examination for the diplomatic services '98; appointed Consul at Fusan, Newchang, and Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris; transferred to his present post in '09. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Shanghai.

**Asabuki, Yeiji**, ex-Director of the Mitsui Company; b. '49 in Oita-ken; was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic and came up to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity. Add. Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Asada, Nobuaki**, Baron (cr. '07). Gen., 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), ex-Superintendent of Education Board '12-13; b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84, Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97 and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fushuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division; promoted to full Gen. '12. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Asada, Tokunori**, Mem. House of Peers; b. in Kyoto, 48; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A. '74; Councillor of



the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02. Add. Shimo-6-haicho, Tokyo.

**Asahina, Chisen**, journalist b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill health; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprietor, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Asakawa, Toshinobu**, Lieut.-Gen., Superintendent of the Horse Adm. Bureau; b. 1860 in Yamanashi; grad. Mil. College '86, Capt. '98; Col. '04; Lieut.-Gen. '09 Maj.-Gen. '14, was awarded 3rd Class Golden Kite in connection with the Russo-Japan war. Add. Okubo nr. Tokyo.

**Asano, Nagakoto**, Marquis; b. '42, and is chief of the former clan of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546-1610 A.D.), one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882-'84. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Asano, O-suké** Dr. E., chief electrician of the Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; graduate electricity at the Government Engineering College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Asano, Soichiro**, President of the Toyo Steamship Co, and Dr. of many other concerns, was b. '48 in Etchu (Toyama-ken). He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands; bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune. In '75 he brought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co, '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

**Atomi, Takino**, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Yanagi-cho, Koi, Tokyo.

**Awazu, Seiryô**, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert, was b. at Kyoto in '71, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94, and has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos., besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Ayai, Tadahiko**, Business Manager of the Murai Bank; b. '71 in Oita-ken; grad. Post and Telegram School in Tokyo; served Communication Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Bros. & Co. and then rose to the present post. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

**Baba, Genji**, Judge of Court of Cassation, b. '60; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; to be appointed a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court, and ultimately rising to the present post in Apr. '13. Add. Tsunamachi Mita, Tokyo.

**Baba, Michihisa**, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan. Add. Torinichome, Nih., T.

**Banno, Otoyō**, Dir. of the Japan Industrial Bank, was born '67 in Tokyo; graduated in '92 from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo University under adverse circumstances; then served at the Financial Department, but soon resigned to enter the present bank on its establishment. Add. Kaga-cho, U., T.

**Chikami, Kiyo-omi**, Mem. House of Peers, was b. '56 in Kochi-ken and finished Lit. Course, Tokyo Univ. about '82; further studied in England and after returning home about 1887 he was appointed instructor at the Tokyo High School, Kagoshima Zoshikan, Sendai High School, etc.; was appointed Councillor of the Home Office, '96, Governor of Niigata, then of Kagoshima till '09. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Chinda, Sutei**, Viscount (Baron '07, Viscount '11), Ambassador to Washington; b. at Hirosaki, '56; graduated an American University '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90; removed to the Consulate at Chemulpo; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai, '95 Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg, 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st Class Sacred Treasure and also raised to Peerage. Amb. to Court of Berlin '08 then present post in Nov. 1911. Add. Japanese Embassy, Washington.

**Chisaka, Chijiō** Rear. Adm. and Chief of Staff of the Sasebo Admiralty, was b. 1864 in Yonezawa; midshipman '85; Commander and Adjutant of Fleet Adm. Ito, '95-'98; Capt. and Com. of the Sasebo Torpedo Corps 1910; present post 14. Add. Sasebo.

**Date, Munenobu**, Marquis, b. '60, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration and who, on that account, was afterward granted a higher grade of nobility than that of the main house at Sendai which was a tardy supporter of the Imperialist cause at that time, this scion having held fief of only 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima, Iyo. Add. Takawawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Dan, Takuma**, Director of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Mining Co., &c.; b. '58 at Fukuoka, was sent for study to America early in Meiji era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coalmine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

**Den, Kenjiō**, Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'y Co., at the same time M.P.

for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications, '00-06. He is now a prominent figure in business circles. Add. Kanasugi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Dewa, Shigetō**, Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. '55 at Aizu; grad. Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser. *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokitsa* from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900, and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, next to Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau etc.; despatched to U.S.A. to represent Japan at Panama Exposition in '15. Add. Mita Tsunacho, Tokyo.

**Dohi, Keizo**, Dr., Prof. of the Dermatological Dept. of Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Dermatological Society; grad. the Med. Col. '91; assist. in the surgical clinic and student of the Univ. Hall at his alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-'98; appointed to the present situation on his returning home '98; was on suite of the late Prince Komatsu when His Highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02. Corresponding member of the Viennese ('02), Berliner ('03,) and Parisian Dermatological Society ('11,) recommended to the honorable member of the Italian Dermatological Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Dermatology & urlogy. Add. Shimo Nibancho, K., T.

**Doi, Michio** Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of the Commerce, b. in Kanagawa, '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser. Visited U.S.A. in '09 as one of the Business men's party invited by American Chamber of Commerce. Add. Joanchō, Kitaku, Osaka.

**Ebara, Soroku**, educationalist, a leader of the *Seiyū-kai*, Member of the House of Peers since '12; b. at Tokyo in '42; was first a military officer, but subsequently resigned the commission and was for some while Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career: has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian, and founder and Pres. of Y.M.C.A. Tokyo. Add. Hōmura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ebina, Danjo**, one of veteran pastors; b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Dōshisha. He has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work, having established a number of churches and schools, being at present pastor of the Hongō Church, Tokyo. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Egi, Chu**, Barrister, b. '58, brother to Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practised his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuō Univ. all the while; an Official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law," and is a noted satirist. Add. Awajicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Egi, Senshi**, Mem. House of Peers, Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, brother of above, b. '53, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was in service of Education Dep't. '72-'77, transferred to Home Office in which he

Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-'97, was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness. Add. Yocho-machi, Okubo, Tokyo.

**Egi, Yoku**, Chief-Sec. of the Cabinet; b. '73; adopted son and heir of the above; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau, 1910-13, it was abolished; appointed Sec. Chief of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, 1914. Add. Mita Shikokucho, Tokyo.

**Eitaki, Hisakichi**, ex-Con.-Gen. at Honolulu '12-14, b. '66 in Echigo, passed legal service examination in '90, appointed Junior Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office the same year, first appointed Secretary at Consulate, Fusan, in '93, to be promoted to élève Consul the same year, was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05, Consul-General at Shanghai between '05, and '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

**Ema, Shunichi**, Barrister, M.P., a Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality, b. '61, in Totomi, 3rd son of Nanyo Yamamoto, and adopted by Ema Togoro. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Kuromoncho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Endo, Chiiji**, Judge of the Court of Cassation; b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '88; appointed Probationary Judge '90; after successively served as Judge of Osaka District Court, of Nara District Court and of Tokyo Appeal Court., promoted to present post in '05. Add. Zōshigaya, Tokyo.

**Fujii, Koichi**, Vice-Adm., Com. of Sasebo Admiralty since '14 and ex-Deputy Chief of the General Staff; b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83 to be rapidly promoted to the present rank, filling during the interval posts of Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en*, Staff of the Sasebo and Yokosuka Adm'ties, Com. of the *Suma* and of the *Akitsushima*, Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Berlin, etc. Vice-Adm. in '09 with transfer to present post. Add. Sasebo.

**Fujii, Shigeta**, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of 12th Div.; b. '60 in Hyogoken; Ensign of Artillery in '79; entered the Military Staff Col. in '84; studied tactics in Germany in '90; Staff Officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen., '02 and Dir. Military Staff College, Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army the late war, Dir. of Art. and Engineering School, '06, Com. of Tokyo Bay Forts '09-11; transferred to the above position in '11; retired in '14. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Fujimura, Matsujiro**, Maj.-Gen. of Artillery (ret.); b. in '63 Hiroshima, graduated from the Staff College in '96 studied in Russia '97-00, was attached to the Central Staff then a Reg. Commander, and Chief Staff of the Guards Division till '08, Maj.-Gen. '10. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Fujimura, Yoshiro**, Baron, Bar. of Middle. Tem.; b. in Kumamoto in '70, proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and grad. Law at Cambridge, returning home '03 when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10, then removed to the head office. Add. Nakano, Tokyo.

**Fujinami, Kototada** Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto '53; Chamberlain to late Emperor from childhood, and since '80 Superintendent of the Imperial Mews, Deputy Pre. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned. Add. *figura* Tokyo.

**Fujioka, Ichisuke**, Dr. Eng. (Japan) was b. in Choshu, '56; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway co.'s was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for some while. Add. Higashicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Fujisawa, Rikitoro**, Dr. Sc. (Japan) Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo University, b. in Echigo (Niigata-ken), '61; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics. Add. Suwa-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Fujita, Heitaro**, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka, b. in Osaka, '69; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Amijima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

**Fujita, Koriki**, Dir. of South Manchuria Rly since 1914, ex-Administration Dept. Imp. Rly Board 13-14, was b. '66 in Tottori, grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '99; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '93, and finally to the present post in May '14. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business. Add. Dairen.

**Fujita, Shiro**, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Fujita, Taka aburo**, ex-President and Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and continues to occupy the post from '98; relieved of the post in Apr. '13. Add.

**Fujiyama, Raita**, President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co., b. in '65 in Karatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the Mitsui after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of the former president. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Fukai, Eigo**, Bureau Dir. the Nippon Ginko, b. 71 in Gumma-ken; on the staff of the *Kokumin Shinbun* 1898-'05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank 06-12. Add. Aoyama, Rokuchome, Tokyo.

**Fukuda, Tokuzo**, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. in the Keio Gijuku Univ., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater on his return home, but resigned '06; wrote several works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Fukuda, Umanosuke**, Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sectional Chief of the Naval Dept. of Materials and Yokosuku Naval Yard, was b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in '88 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dept. of Maidzuru Admiralty. Is the Holder of 4th class of Golden Kite (War honour). Add. Nakano, nr. Tokyo.

**Fukuhara, Arinobu**, Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co.; b. '48 in Awa (Chiba-ken); started in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; promoted with others the above company and has since been chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there. Add. Izumo-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Fukuhara, Ryogiro**, Vice-Minister, Education and Commissioner of the Imp. Household since '07, b. '69 in Ise, graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dept., '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, and returning home '02 was made Councillor and Section Chief of the Department; the Director in '04, and the Vice-Minister in '11. Add. Kitamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Fukui, Kikusaburo**, Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1866 in Tokyo, grad. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the Branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

**Fukuoka, Takayoshi**, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, '35; after the Restoration of '97 entered civil service and became Minister of Education, '81-'82. Appointed in '88 to the present post. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Fukushima, Namizo**, head of Fukushima & Co., a leading firm in the line of Bonds, Shares, etc., Trust & Financial Agents, was born in 1860. He started as a Stock Exchange Broker in 1887, and after a stormy life for twenty years, has risen to the point. He had retired from the membership of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, to devote himself to negotiable securities business both as home and foreign markets. This kind of business had been formerly in the hand of foreign firm in Japan, but he is now a foremost Japanese in this special line, pushing it with unusual vigor and activity. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**Fukushima, Yasumasa**, Baron (cr. '07), General (ret.), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), ex-Governor-General of Kwantung; b. '53 at Matsumoto, Nagano-ken; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché to Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-'92; relieved and thence he returned home in June 1893 via Siberia on horseback; Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, and was knighted by the late King Edward. Was on the Staff of Marshal Oyama in the Russo-Japan War in which he lost his son. Appointed the Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office in '06, then Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung in '12, retired in '14. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

**Fukuzawa, Ichitaro**, Prof. at the Keio-gijuku, b. Dec. '63, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

**Fukuzawa, Momosuke**, M.P., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers being the husband of their sister, b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio-gijuku; and proceeded to U. S. A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns. Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

**Fukuzawa, Sutejiro**, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; was together with his eldest brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '05. Married in '90 Kiku, eldest daughter of Count Hayashi, ex-Min. of Foreign Affairs; 2 sons and 3 daughters. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Funakoshi, Mitsunojo**, ex-Councillor of Embassy, Berlin; b. '67 in Hiroshima; passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94, élève Consul at Vladivostok the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97, transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, Sec. at Berlin '06-09, Chief of Cor. Sec., For. Office and then to Berlin '12-14. Add. Gobancho, Tokyo.

**Furuichi, Koi**, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Member of the House of Peers, was born at Himeji, '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post of Directorship of Seoul-Fusan R'ly which he resigned, '07. He is one of the best amateur no singer and actors. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Furukawa, Sakajiro**, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'ly since '14, b. '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated Engineering in the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; was connected with the field r'ly during the late war, transferred to the old post in '08; Chief of Central District in '09, Eng-in-Chief in '13. Add. Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Furukawa, Toranosuke**, President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated mine-owner Ichibei Furukawa who adopted *Jyunkichi*, 2nd son of late Count Mitsu, as his heir, but the latter dying in '07, Toranosuke became the head of the family so that he inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07; was granted 3rd class Treasure, 1911, for his munificent gifts to various schools. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Furuya, Hisatsuna**, Master of Ceremonies & Steward to Prince Yi-kong of Chosen; b. 74 in Iyo; studied at Brussels after he finished Doshisha College; Priv. Sec. to late Prince Ito 1900, Sec. Imp. Household '02; Priv.

Sec. to late Prince Ito '01-'09 and accompanied him to Harbin on the fatal tour; then the present post. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Ga, Reishi**, Member of the House of Peers since 1891, b. at Nagasaki in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Gejo, Masao**, Paymaster-Inspector of the Navy (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, was b. in Yonezawa '42. Began his career in the Navy as junior clerk '73 then successively held posts of Sectional Chief of Superintendence for Accounts of Yokosuka Admiralty, Chief Paymaster of Sasebo Adm. and Pres. of the Naval Paymaster's College. He is a noted amateur painter and a connoisseur. Add. Shimo-6-ban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Go, Seinosuke**, Baron, Mem. of House of Peers, President of Iriyama Colliery Co., Tokyo Stock Exchange and others; b. '65 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; learned in Europe; after several Govt. services he entered business circle. Add. Kaminibanchō, Tokyo.

**Goto, Shimpei**, Baron (cr. '06), ex-Minister of Communications and President of Imperial Railways, b. '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, and is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was persecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of complicity in the notorious Soma scandal to be acquitted about a year afterward. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the Presidency of South Manchuria Railway in '06, and then the Ministerial chair in '08. Once combined the office of Deputy-Pres. of the Colonial Bureau, Cabinet, cr. '10. Retired from the posts in Aug. '11 and again held them in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in 1913.

Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Gwassan, Yagoro**, master sword-smith appointed '06 Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the late Emperor and the Crown Prince. Add. Yariya-cho, Osaka.

**Hachisuka, Shigeakira**, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education, Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post following year. Add. Mita-tsuna-machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Haga, Yaichi**, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '61 in Fukui-ken; grad. ' it. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and that at the Higher Normal School; Assis.-Prof. in his alma mater in '98 and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the



Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02.

Add. Otowa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hama, Koichi**, Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit, was b. in '48 entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't. to be afterwards promoted to the present post.

Add. Otsuka Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hamada, Gentatsu**, Dr. M. (Japan) b. '54 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course in the Tokyo Univ., '89-1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases, a physician-in-waiting to Court. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Hamakuchi, Takayuki**, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14; b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07-'12; ex-Vice-Min. of Communications '12-'13. Add. Yurai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Hamao, Arata**, Baron (cr. '07), Lord Steward to the Crown Prince Privy Councillor; ex-Pres. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, L.L.D. (Harvard), b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of the Tokyo Imperial University, '93-'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Reappointed Pres. of the Univ. Dec. '05-'13 in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hanabusa, Nuosaburo**, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet, b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the below; appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito, Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in '98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic affairs, '02-'03, and is one of the authorities in this line. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Hanabusa, Yoshikata**, Viscount (Baron in '00 and Viscount in '07), ex-Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, b. in Okayama, '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; chargé d'affaires at Seoul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident '80-'81, and narrowly escaped from being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Minister to St. Petersburg, '83-'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor, and promoted to the other post, which he resigned in '09. Appointed to the present post in Jan. '13. Add. Shirokanedaimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Hanai, Takuza**, D.C.L. (Japan), Barrister, M.P. since '98, b. '68 in Bingo, grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogakuin with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Hara, Rokuro**, a prominent business man, b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-'77.

Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies. Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

**Hara, Takashi**, M.P., b. '54 at Morioka, entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't., but left before graduation. He then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi* which he soon left to take charge of a newly started organ of the Clan interest; followed Marquis Inouye as newspapers correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 as Special Envoy, and was soon appointed afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris, '86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when Count Mutsu filled the chair '90-'92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office to be made Director of the Commercial Bureau, and promoted to the Vice-Minister in '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96. He resigned the post the following year and for awhile took journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of Prince Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications from Dec., '00 to May the following year. Then chief editor of the *Osaka Shimpō*, and appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyu-kai Cabinet '08. Visited Europe and America '08-'09, re-entered the Cabinet as Min. of Home Affairs '13-'14. Add. 4, Shiba Park; Tokyo.

**Hara, Tomitaro**, Pres. 2nd Bank, Head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama, b. in Shinano '70; studied at Waseda, Uni., was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man; reputed for his fine collection of art objects. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

**Hara, Yoshimichi**, lawyer, Dr., D. C. L. (Japan) b. in Shinano, '67; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; Conncillor, Dep't Agri. & Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; has since been practising law. Add. Iida-machi, Kōj., Tokyo.

**Harada, Tasuku**, Pres. Doshisha in Kyoto, since '07, b. '63, in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; the following year he travelled through Europe; was Pastor in Tokyo Kyoto and Kobe; Editor of *Rikugo Zasshi*, and "The Christian World." Pres., of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06 and was present in the world convention in London, '00. Visited India, '06, by the invitation of the National Union of Y.M.C.A.; attended World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Received LL.D. from University of Edinburgh and D.D. from Amerhest College. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

**Harada, Yutaka**, ex-Commercial Agent in London, was b. in '70 in Hyogo-ken, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '96, then entered the service of the Mitsubishi and was its agent in London, Hongkong and Shanghai, and lately the chief of the Kobe Branch; occupied the London post in '10-13; Dir. of the Takasago Paper Mill. Add. Takasago, Hyogo-ken.

**Haraguchi, Kaname**, Dr. Eng. (Japan), R'ly Eng., ex-Adv. to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-'79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; held the post of the Adviser to the Viceroy '06-'10. Add. Narata-cho, Tokyo.

**Haraguchi, Kensai**, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Mem. House of Peers, b. '47 in Bungo; Sub-Lieut., '72; Maj.-Gen., '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.,) Body Guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Division and Director of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the Russo-Japan War. He was dispatched to Germany '90 to investigate military affairs. Add. Sanaizaka Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Haruta, Gennosyo**, Chief of the Tokyo Branch of the N.Y.K., 4th son of Shogoro Hori, a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co., as a clerk, to be promoted to the present post in '79, having once had charge of the Kobe and Osaka Branches. Add. Obau-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Hasebe, Tatsutsura**, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting of the Kinko Hall, was b. in 1844 in Fukui; official of the Audit Office in '68; the Director of the Industrial Bureau, Director of the Hokkaido Colonial Board, Gov. of Yamagata, etc. Add. Mita, Sh., T.

**Haruki, Ichiro**, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Coll. of Law, Imp. Univ. of Kyoto, was b. in 1870 at Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in 1894, and further studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900-04, and has been holding the present chair since his return in 1905. Add. Imp. Univ. Kyoto.

**Hasegawa, Kinsuke**, Chief of Kobe District of the Imp. Railway Board, b. '55, 2nd son of Tomonobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to the present post in '09. Add. Kobe District R'ly. Office, Kobe.

**Hasegawa, Seiya**, *nom de plume* "Tenkei," author, and managing edit. of the Hakubun-kan, largest publishing house in Japan, was b. in 1877 in Echigo; graduated from the Waseda Univ. in '93; travelled in Europe and America in '09-'10. Has written a number of literary work. Add. Hakubun-kan, Tokyo.

**Hasegawa, Tameji**, ex-Dir. of Osaka Mint; b. 1848 in Yamaguchi; entered Financial Office '69 and transferred to the Mint; travelled through Europe and America '85-7. Had charge of the Mint 1909-'13.

**Hasegawa, Yoshimichi**, Marshal, Chief of the General Staff, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor), Viscount (Baron, '95 and Viscount, '07); b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Colonel, '72, Major-General, '86; Lieut.-General '67; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battle of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wai. In Russo-Japan war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under General. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then transferred to Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison, the Mem. of Supreme War Council in '09 and finally to the present post in '12; granted Marshalship in Jan., 1915. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

**Hashimoto, Katsutaro**, Maj.-Gen., Pres. of the Military Coll.; b. in 1862 in Gifu; grad. from the Military Coll. '86; Capt. '94; Col. '03; Maj.-Gen. '11. Add. Military College, Tokyo.

**Hashimoto, Keizaburo**, b. 1865 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14; Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Hashimoto, Masaki**, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Adm. at Port Arthur; b. '53, Kagoshima; educated at the Naval Academy '71; Lieutenant in '83; in '95 he commanded the gunboat *Maya*; Captain in '94 and Chief Staff Officer of the Sasebo Admiralty, promoted '02 to Rear-Adm. with post of Chief of Personnel; Vice-Adm. '06; placed on retired list '09. Add. Sangonya, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hashimoto, Sagoro**, D. Agr., Prof. of Agr., Imp. Tohoku Univ.; b. '66 in Okayama; graduated from Sapporo Agr. College '89; studied in Germany, '95-00; ass.-Prof. at his alma mater '89; then full Prof., 1900. Add. Kitahachijo Nishi, Sapporo.

**Hata, Ryotaro**, Minister to Brazil, b. 1867 in Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Councillor to Embassy at Berlin '06, Secretary of Foreign Office '08 and finally to the present post. Add. Japanese Legation, Brazil.

**Hata, Sahachiro**, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich, Frankfort-on-Meine, in the discovery of No. 606 or Sarbarsam, was b. '72 in Iwami; graduated with honor '95 Medical Dep't. of Okayama High School; became Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11. Add. Epidemic Laboratory, Tokyo.

**Hatano, Shogoro**, Dir. of the Mitsui Firm, Auditor for the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., etc., b. '59 in Tokyo; grad. from the Keio Gijiku (the Keio Univ.) 1876; was on the staff of the Jiji when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office, and then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hatano, Yoshinao**, Baron (cr. '07), Min. of Imp. Household, was b. Hizen '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71, Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '90; Minister of Justice in '03; resigned the Ministership in Jan., '06; nominated Mem. House of Peers; Lord steward to the Crown Prince '11-'14. Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Hattori, Bunshio**, Ph. D. (Princeton) Prof. at Waseda University, was b. 1878 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Waseda in 1902, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin 1902-'08. Works: Local Finance (in English), Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. Add. Waseda University.

**Hattori, Ichizo**, Gov. of Hyogo-ken, member of the House of Peers, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgers); appointed official of Edu. Dep't with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo; manager of the University; Dean of the Law Course; Councillor and Secretary at the Head Office.

Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred as Gov. of Iwate-ken, '91; of Hiroshima, '98, then of Nagasaki-ken, and lately the present post. Add. Hyogo-kencho, Kobe.

**Hattori, Kintaro**, Prop. of Seikosha Clock Factory, Auditor of Korean Industrial Co., Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 60 in Tokyo; Pres. of the Tokyo Watch-sellers' Guild, his being one of the most extensive stores in the line. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

**Hayakawa, Senkichiro**, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; further studied at Univ. Hall; served at Finance Dep't '90-00, holding post of Councillor, Secretary and Per. Sec. to the Minister of the time; Secretary of the Currency Reform Com. '93; was dispatched to England in '96 to take charge of the Chinese indemnity; sent abroad in '98 to raise a loan, and for these special service he was duly rewarded; resigned the Gov. service '00 and entered the Mitsui. Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hayakawa, Tetsuya**, M.P., Patent attorney and Director of several Companies; b. Okayama, '63; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '81; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attache to the Imperial Legation at Berlin, '89-'92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident, '97-'98; secretary of the Cabinet, '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaidō Tankō in '06; is a prominent patent attorney in international patent affairs. Add. Onden, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Hayashi, Aisaku**, Manager of the Imperial Hotel, b. 1873 in Gumma studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; manager of the hotel since '07. Add. Imp. Hotel, T.

**Hayashi, Gonstuke**, Baron (cr. '07) Ambassador to Rome, b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed the same year attache at Foreign Office. Eleve Consul at Chefoo, '87, at Ninsen '88; promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai '92, removed to a similar post at London, '93, to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau, '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking, '06-'08. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, June, '08. Add. Japanese Embassy, Rome.

**Hayashi, Ken**, Mng.-Dir. of the Toshin Warehouse Co.; b. '63 in Oita-ken; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsui Bank and been the agent at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, etc. Add. Kanasugi Shinhamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Hayashi, Kiroku**, M.P. (Chuo Club) and Prof. at Keiogijuku; b. 1872 at Karatsu; grad. Literature Course Keiogijuku, class '95, and further Diplomacy at Paris 1901-04. Has written "Russian Empire," "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

**Hayashi, Tamio**, Mng.-Dir. of the N. Y. K.; b. '65 in Tokyo; entered the Company soon after finishing his education in U. S. A.; once had charge of the Hongkong and Yokohama Branches, to be transferred to Chief of the Passenger's Section about '03. Add. Iohibeicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hayashi, Yozo**, Fukushima Agent of Bank of Japan; b. '68 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93, Per. Sec. to Minister of Finance '95, entered Bank of Japan in '96. Add. Hommachi, Fukushima.

**Hayashi, Yuzo**, ex-Cabinet Minister, was born in Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken, '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. Sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communications in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyukwai (4th Ito Ministry). In '03 he seceded from the Seiyu-kwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed. He has lost much of his influence in consequence and is now almost forgotten. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hayashida, Kamekaro**, Chief Sec'y. of the House of Representatives, b. '63 in Kumamoto, and prosecuted study while fighting against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 87; was an official in the Legislative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce. Promoted in '97 to the present post in which he has effected various improvements in the administrative routine and the electoral law of the House. Add. House of Rep. Office.

**Hibi, Osuke**, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Bunko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't. a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't widely known under the title Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06. Add. Kitashinagawa, near Tokyo.

**Hibiya, Heizemon**, millionaire, Pres. of Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill; Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo, b. '54 in Echigo, son of a small inn-keeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77, as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy services for other tottering establishments. Add. Gotenyama, Tokyo.

**Hidaka, Sōnojō**, Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (retired), b. '49 at Kago-shima, 4th son of S. Miyauchi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Tōemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77, Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo, then Com. Maizuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of Russo-Japan War. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Shimbori, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hidehara, Kijuro**, ex-Dir. Investigation Bureau, Foreign Office, was b. 1872 in Osaka; grad. Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. class 1895; passed Diplomatic Service Examination '96 and appointed Deputy Consul at Ninsen the same year; Consul 1900; appointed Chief of the Telegraphic Section at head office '01; Dir. in '11; m. Masako, sister of Baron H. Iwasaki, in '02; 3 boys. Add. Foreign Office.

**Higashizono, Motoyoshi**, Viscount, Chamberlain to His Majesty and Councillor to the Court; was b. in '53 in Kyoto, being of the family of a hereditary courtier; created Viscount in '84. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hijikata, Hisamoto**, Count, (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief Secretary in Count Ito's (late Prince) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July '78—Sept. '87 and Minister of the Imperial Household from September '87 to November '98. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hijikata, Kyucho**, Chief of Domestic Loan Bureau in the Bank of Japan, b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93, and then entered the Bank of Japan with which he has been connected ever since. Add. Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**Hijikata, Yasushi**, D.C.L. (Japan), Dean of the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in '82, and has ever been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94; Dean in 1911. Add. Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hinata, Terutake**, M.P., Dir. of Japan Telegraph News Agency; b. 1870 in Gumma; went to U.S.A. for study after graduating from a private law college; returned home '96; married Miss *Kin*, daughter of a noted restaurant house in Tokyo, well known for partiality to Snakes. Add. Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, T.

**Hioki, Eki**, Minister to China since '14; b. in Miye-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché at New York in '89, Washington in '91, St. Petersburg in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for his service in connection with the war; Minister to Chile '08-14. Add. Japanese Legation, China.

**Hirai, Masamichi**, M.D., Surg.-Gen., Pres. of Red Cross Hospital; b. in Wakasa in '63, grad. Medicine, Tokyo Univ. '89, attached to Otsu Regiment '90 took part in Japan-China War as Surgeon-Capt. of 5th Div., studied in Germany '97-00, Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; was installed in the present post in '09, on the death of the late President, Vis. Hashimoto. Add. Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

**Hirai, Seiji**, D.E. (Japan), ex-Vice-Pres. of Gov. R'lys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., 1875-1877. Stayed in America some years after to study practical side. Was engaged as R'ly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then Chief Eng. of Tanko R'ly., '94 when he entered Gov. R'lys. in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the Presidency and then to the present post on the creation of the R'ly Board. Travelled through Europe '10. Adviser to Chinese Govt. 1913. Add. Communication Dept., Peking, China.

**Hiranuma, Kiichiro**, Procurator-Gen. of the Supreme Court since '12, ex-Vice-Minister of Justice, ('11-'12), b. '65 in Tsuyama; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, was then appointed on the bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court, and finally transferred to be head of a Bureau '06-'11. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Hiraoka, Ki**, pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. '55 in Tokyo; went over U.S.A. in '71, and entered a Rolling Stock shop N. Y., returning home about '80, appointed overseer of the works at Shimbashi, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Hiraoka, Teitaro**, ex-Gov. of Karafuto; b. '63 at Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nara-ken '06-09, transferred to Karafuto '09-14. Add. Higashikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Hirata, Tosuke**, Viscount, (Baron '02, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Interior, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young official of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '77, Sec. of Cabinet and Treasury '78, Sen. Sec. of Cabinet '84 Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88, Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89-'91, Member of House of Peers '91-'97, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June '01-July '03; was made Mem. House of Peers on resigning the chair, to be given the Cabinet chair by Premier Katsura in '08 and resigned the post with the fall of the cabinet '11. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Hirayama, Narinobu**, ex-Chief Commissioner of the Great Exh. of Japan, Steward to Prince Arisugawa, Mgr. of the Japan Red Cross Society, and Member of the House of Peers, b. '50, in Kagoshima; was once Bureau chief in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; appointed the Steward in '07. Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

**Hirayama, Shin**, Dr. S. (Japan) Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. in '67 in Tokyo. Grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hiroi, Isamu**, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; graduated Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employee of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other engineering offices, '84-'87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil engineering at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-'89, and was granted C.E. returning home '89. From that year till 1900 when he was transferred to the present post, he was Prof. at the alma mater and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate (completed) and Otaru. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Hiromi, Jisaburo**, "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54; promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and one of the largest shipowners in Japan once. Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

**Hirosawa, Kinjiro**, Count, Mem. of House of Peers, b. '71 at Yamaguchi, proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on returning home; Private Secretary to the Premier on the time; is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the



work of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which his son was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo

**Hirotsu, Ryuro**, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dep't. of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of woman's character. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Hodzumi, Chincho**, Jurist, Emeritus Imp. University of Tokyo, b. in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality from 1879 to '81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater, and a Dean shortly afterwards; member of the House of Peers, '00. Resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Conference held in '02. Add. Ikebukuro, Tokyo. ngome, Tokyo.

**Hojo, Tokiyuki**, Pres. of the Imp. Northeastern Univ., Sendai, was b. 1859 in Kaga; grad. from the Science Col. (Mathematics), Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '85; next sent to Hall, Germany, for further studies: Prof. of the 4th High School '88; the 1st High School '91; Yamaguchi High School '94; Principal of the same '96; Principal of the 4th High School '98; Principal of the Hiroshima High Normal School '02-'13; then to the present post. Add. Sendai.

**Hojo, Ujiyasu**, Viscount, Chamberlain and Court Councillor, b. 1845, 7th s. of Masahira Hotta, then of the Sakura daimiote; adopted by the family of Hojo, then daimyo of Sayama. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

**Honda, Kouke**, Dr. Agr. (Japan), President of the Model Industry Laboratory at Chosen, was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Agri. Col. in '86, sent to Germany for study '01-'04; Prof. Agr. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. since '64. Add. Suigen, Korea.

**Honda, Sei**, Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. of the House of Peers, was b. in '64 in Kaga, in one of the leading families of hereditary councillors to the House of Maeda; studied English and Mathematics under an Englishman early in Meiji, and devoted himself to banking and industrial affairs in the locality, having been President of the Local Hypothec Bank in Kaga for many years. Took interest in politics and was a member of the Organizing Committee when the late Prince Ito formed the Seiyukai. Add. Higashi Goken-cho, U., T.

**Honda, Seiroku**, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. College. '86; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00. Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

**Hongo, Fusajiro**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 17th Div.; b. '60 in Tamba; grad. Mil. Cadet School '79; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '79; Maj.-Gen. '05; was attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War. was commissioned with exchange of prisoners, Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to Div. Chief, Mil'ry Education Board '10, and Vice-Min. of Army Dept., '13-14. Add. Okayama.

**Hori Etsunojo**, Prof. of Chemistry at the First High School in Tokyo since '97; b. in '62 at Nagoya; grad. Col. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.

'85, studied in Germany and England '85-90 and was elected F.C.S., London; Director of Sanitary Laboratory at Yokohama, '96-97. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Hori, Shotaro**, Phyto-pathologist to the Govt. Agric. Exp. Station at Nishigahara, Tokyo; b. '65 in Matsue, grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '87 and Col. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90. Add. Nishigahara Agr. Ex. Station, Tokyo.

**Hori, Tohru**, Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Kaga; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '80; entered the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. in '81. Add. Shimo Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Horikoshi, Zenjuro**, President the Horikoshi Firm; b. in '63 at Ashikaga; crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Mason in carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyon, etc., Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Hoshino, Kingo**, Lieut.-Gen., Inspector of Field Artillery; b. '63 in Niigata; chief of staff of the 1st Div. in Russo-Japan War; promoted to Chief Staff of the Govt.-Gen., Kwantung in '07, present post '12, and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite. Add. Bentencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Hoshino, Ko**, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. of Literature at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Niigata in 1839; appointed compiler of the Hystographical Bureau in '81, Prof. at the Univ. in '88, where he fills chairs of Chinese history and literature. Add. Omotecho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Hoshino, Seki**, Standing Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns; b. '54 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill, Mem. of House of Rep. in '12. Add. Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Hosokawa, Junjiro**, Baron (cr. '00), D. Litt. (Japan), Privy Councillor since '93; b. '34 in Kochi-ken; Vice-Pres. of the House of Peers, '91-93; once held posts of President of the Peer's Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariat Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Hyodo, Masataka**, Lieut.-Gen., ex-Dir. of Artillery Depot; b. '58 in Ehime; grad. from Mil. Academy in '79; took active parts in Japan-China and Japan-Russia wars, and awarded 3rd class of Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '07. Add. Nakamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Ibuka, Kajinosuke**, M.A., D.D., President of the Meiji Gakuin; b. in Aizu; took part when he was only 15 years old in the defence of Aizu against the Imperial troops in '68 was released on account of age; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; took the graduate course of Theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, U.S.A.; attended the World's Students' Y.M.C.A. Conferences held in U.S.A. and Zeist, Holland, and also the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh, '10. He received the degree of M.A. from Princeton University and the Honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey, U.S.A. He is the Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. Mount Holyork, Mass. Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Ichihara, Morishiro**, President, Bank of Chosen; b. '58 at Kumamoto; graduated the late Dr. Neejima's Doshi-sha, at Kyoto, and for several years was Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about '98 and then the service of the 1st Bank which appointed him Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch; resigned it to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, '02; Korean Agent of the 1st Bank '06; President of Bank of Chosen '09. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Ichijo, Saneteru**, Prince, Mem. House of Peers, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseké* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Right Minister"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the Navy and was attaché to the Embassy 1902-06. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Ichiki, Kitokuro**, D.C.L. (Japan), Member of House of Peers, Minister of Education; b. '55 at Shizuoka; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-93. Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor at the Tokyo University '94; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900; held the Vice-Ministerial post '08-11, Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-13 in 3rd Katsura Ministry; Minister of Education in 2nd Okuma Ministry. Add. Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Ichiku, Masakata**, 1st Secretary of Japanese Legation at Madrid since '05; b. '59 in Kagoshima; chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, Per. Sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, Secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97. Add. Japanese Legation, Spain.

**Ichiku, Otoshiko**, Chief of Accountant Bureau of Dep't of Finance; b. '72 in Kagoshima; graduated from the Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; appointed Revenue officer of Kumamoto Revenue Adm. Bureau; secretary to Land Adjust. Bureau of Okinawa-ken; Secretary to the Formosan Government; Secretary to the Finance Dep't., then present post. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Ichinohe, Hyoô**, Lieut.-Gen., Member of the Military Council, noted for his stubborn resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungshan in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur in '04; b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div. '98; Maj.-Gen. '02; Com. of 4th Army Div. in '07 and of 1st Div. in Dec. '12. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present post in Feb., '15. Add. Kamishibuya, Tokyo.

**Ide, Rinroku**, Rear-Adm. (reserved Dec. '12); b. '56 in Saga; Lieut. in '87; Vice-Com. of *Shikishima* when completed its construction in England; Captain and Commander of the cruiser *Kasagi* in '04; Rear-Adm. in '08. Add. Nihon-enoki, Nishimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Igarashi, Shusuke**, electrician and technical official of the Department of Communications in charge of telephone service '94-14; b. '53 in Yonezawa; grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col. in '82; assist.-electrician at the then Public Works Dep't; teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business

in '89-90; electrician at the Communication Dep't; resumed duty at the above school soon after; is also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Iguchi, Seigo**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of Chosen Garrison; b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the Pres. of the Military Staff College; promoted to Lieut.-General in '09, appointed Commander of 15th Army Division at Toyohashi in '12. He took part in the Japan-Russia war as a staff officer, was awarded 2nd class Golden Kite and 2nd Order of the Rising sun after the war. Transferred to the Commander of Chosen Garrison. Add. Chosen Garrison Office near Seoul.

**Iida, Giichi**, ex-Mng. Dir. Mitsui Bussan; b. '51 in Yamaguchi; early entered the service of the establishment in which he rose to the high position; was involved in the Naval scandal in '14. Add. Shin-ryudo, Azabu, T.

**Iida, Shinshichi**, head of the Iida Firm (see Business Directory.); b. '59; has been granted medals and decorations for his service in the cause of public utility. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

**Iida, Tatsumi**, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society and of the N.Y.K. and Japan Brick Company; b. '42 in Aomori-ken; Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '79, which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury for some years, but resigned in '93. Add. Edogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Iijima, Kametaro**, Consul-General at Calcutta since '06; b. '65 in Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93; clerk at the Foreign Office in '93, passed consular and diplomatic service examination in '94 and appointed élève consul at Fusan the same year, transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year, attaché in Holland in '96 transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06. Add. Japanese Consulate, Calcutta, India.

**Ijichi, Kosuke**, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '11); b. 1854 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mil. Academy, '76; studied in France '80-82; Maj.-Gen. in 1900; took part in Russo-Japan war as Chief General Staff of 3rd Army; Lieut.-Gen. in '06; Com. of Tokyo Bay Defence, '06; Com. 11th Army Div., '03; holder of 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Tangocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Ijichi, Suyetake**, Vice-Adm., Com. of Naval Admiralty, Yokosuka; b. '57 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. in '83, Captain in '01, serving all that while as Staff-Officer of the Sasebo Naval Station and Standing Squadron, Commander of the *Musas'i*, of the *Itzumo*, then of the flagship of the Kamimura Squadron in Russo-Japan War; and Captain of *Kashima* during and after she was built in England; Rear-Adm. as chief of the Staff of the Maizuru Naval Station '07; Vice-Adm. '11 and transferred to Kure; present post in '14. Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

**Ijuin, Goro**, Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and ex-Chief of Naval Staff Board b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '81; despatched to England for study, '89-'82, returning home '86; Captain and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was duly rewarded, represented Japan with the *Asuma* and *Tukasago* in the Coronation Ceremony of the late King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to command of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A., April '08 with the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war, Com. 1st Squadron '08, Chief of Naval Staff '09-'14, Mem. of Admirals' Council in 1914.

Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ijuin, Hikoichi**, ex-Minister Ple. and Envoy Extr. at Peking '08-'13, b. '64 in Kagoshima, grad. Law, Imperial Univ. in '90; attaché in '90, élève consul at Chefoo in '90, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02; councillor of Japanese Embassy at London '08. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japan War. Add. Foreign Office, T.

**Ikebukuro, Hidetaro**, Pres. of the Imp. Mint, b. 1872 in Kagoshima, grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '97; entered to the service of Finance Dept., and promoted Sec., Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and then to present post in '13. Add. Mint, Osaka.

**Ikeda, Kensai**, M.D., Baron (cr. '99); b. '41 in Niigata-ken; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Ikeda, Kenzo**, banker; b. '56 in Tajima; Pres. of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; Vice-Pres. of the Japan Traders Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake business men. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Ikeda, Kikunae**, chemist, Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science College of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '83; Prof. at the Higher Normal School, but afterward to that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89, to be made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary power for increasing taste of foods and drinks, called "Aji-no-moto." Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ikeda, Nakahiro**, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Tottori with the fief of 320,000 *koku* having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1877, 5th son of Prince Tokugawa Keiki, and adopted into the family. He once held a commission in the Army but retired on account of illness; travelled abroad '08-'09. Add. Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Ikeda, Narimasa**, Marquis, head of the former daimyo at Okayama with the fief of 310,000 *koku*, the house having been founded by one of the

sons of Terumasa (1561-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

**Ikedai, Seihin**, Mg.-Dr. Mitsui Bank; was b. 1867 at Yonezawa; studied at the Keio and the Harvard; was assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-00; tour through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. It was at his suggestion that the Bank, formerly Ltd. partnership concern was converted into the joint stock system in '09. Add. Shin-Ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ikedai, Iyōichi**, Mng. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University; b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05. Add. Nandocho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Ikuta, Sadayuki**, Dir. of National Debt Bureau, Bank of Japan, was b. at Tosa in 1870. Add. Ichigaya, Takajo-machi, T.

**Imamura, Shigezo**, Pres. of the Imamura Bank, is the 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in '77 inherited father's estate in Sept. '02 and become the Director of the Bank started by his father. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Imanishi, Kenji**, Mng. Dir. of Chūya Savings Bank, b. 1867 in Mito and early entered the Yokohama Specie Bank of which he served as manager of Branches in New York etc. retired from the service in '12 and established the bank under his management. Add. Ikegami nr. Tokyo.

**Inokuty, Arita**, M.E., D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy of Japan, Prof. of mechanical engineering and of applied mechanics at Col. Eng. Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86; b. in Kanazawa in '56; graduated in '82 from the former Eng. College, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to England, France, etc. staying abroad for two years; wrote (in English) many papers on mechanical science as an essay on the theory of centrifugal pump which has wide attention in Europe and America; invented several mechanical devices of very high practical utility, such as universal coupling for line shafting, valveless pump, forced vortex pump, steam boiler, printing dynamometer, etc. Add. Nishihara, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Jukichi**, Secretary, Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '73, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette*; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office since '02, was at one time Prof. at the Higher Normal School. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Inouye, Junnosuke**, President of Yokohama Specie Bank since '13; b. in Oita, 1869; grad. Law. Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-11, Vice-Pres. '11-13. Add. Nishikubō, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Kakujōro**, M.P., ex-Director of the Anglo-Japanese Steel Works at Muroran formed in '07 in association with Armstrong and Vickers Works,

England; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; stated a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; Pres. post of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. in '10; was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Kaoru**, Marquis (cr. Count '84 and Marq. '07), one of the elder statesmen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in the clan trouble of '63; secretly visited England with his bosom friend the late Prince Ito in '63, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki; was waylaid by fanatical men, and terribly wounded; appointed soon after the consummation of the Restoration, Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned in 1873, to re-enter the Government service shortly after; dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary to Korea to negotiate with that Government in connection with the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort; subsequently down to 1898 when he retired from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Finance, and Commerce, for several weeks acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office; was also Minister to Korea and adviser to the Court soon after the close of the Japan-China War; during the Russo-Japanese war and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury: is reputed as a great virtuoso in arts. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. His adopted son and heir, Katsunosuke is the nephew (Vide the following). Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Katsunosuke**, Ambassador to St. Jame's Court since 1913, is an adopted son and heir of Marquis Inouye who is his uncle, and was b. in Choshu, '60; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; and next Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany 1898-'07; Envoy to Chile in '10. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

**Inouye, Keijiro**, Director of the Electric Dep't of Tokyo Municipality, b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi. Add. Tokyo City Office.

**Inouye, Kinotsuke**, Geologist of Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. in Yamaguchi-ken in '73; grad. the Col. of Science Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96. Add. Güzembo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Kyoshiro**, 2nd Viscount, adopted son of late Viscount Ki, Member, House of Peers, b. in Kumamoto, Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., 2nd son of Kameya Okamatsu and brother of Santaro Okamatsu, grad. Mining in '99 at Tokyo, Imp. University. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

**Inouye, Michiyasu**, Dr. Oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital, b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and appointed Assist.-Prof. at that College: Junior-President of the Himeji Hospital '93; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '95, which

he left and established his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an *uta* poet of the old school and is attached to the National Verse Office of the Court. Add. Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Niro**, Maj.-Gen., Com. of Communication Brigade; b. '64 in Ehime; Sub-Lieut. of Eng. '85; sent to Germany for study; at one time Chief of Mil. Affairs Bureau and of Eng. Affairs; dispatched to Europe to inspect Aeronautic world in April, '14. Add. Nakacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Ryokei**, Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07); b. '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-81; Commander '87; Korean attaché '96; his Majesty's aide-de-camp '8-07; Rear-Adm. '02; Vice-Adm. '05; member of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '05; Admiral '08, Fleet Adm. in '11. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Tatsukuro**, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Dir. and Agent in New York of Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; graduated from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and studied Practical Economics in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Pcer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan '97; Agent at New York '09-'11. Add. Suido-cho, Waseda, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Tetsujiro**, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken, pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-'90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Tmoichi**, D.C.L. (Japan), Director of the Bureau of Shrine Affairs, Home Office, was b. in Kushiro, '71; grad. law col. the Tokyo Imperial University in '93, and then entered the above Dep't as secretary and Councillor. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Inouye, Toyotaro**, Oculist, b. '61 in Matsuye, when he finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and Germany ('91-'95), and established his hospital at the present address. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Inukai, Ki**, M.P., a leader of the National Party, and an M.P. of unbroken record, born at Okayama, '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of National Diet, '90 and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. He is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while. In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant. Add. Waseda, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Inuzuka, Katsutarō**, ex-Vice-Min. of Com. '13-'14, b. in Tokyo in '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, per. sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Nagasaki-ken '91, of Communication Dept. '92, dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95. Dir. of R'y Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori, '04, Dir. of Public Works Bureau (Home Office) a few months after, sent to Europe and America June '10, removed to Governor of Nagasaki '10 and of Osaka '11-'12. Add. Iidamachi Gochōme, T.

**Irisawa, Tatsukichi**, D.M. (Japan), was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin



Univ. in '94; Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '95; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary at the Court. Add. Kinsukecho, Hongō, Tokyo.

**Iriye, Tamemori**, Viscount, M. of House of Peers, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, amateur painter of "Tosa" style picture; b. '68 in Kyoto; appointed present post, '14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

**Ishiguro, Isaji**, D. Eng. (Japan); b. '55 at Kanazawa; studied engineering in England, '79-83; was appointed Naval Engineer in '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in laying the waterworks of Tokyo; had charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy. Now is chief engineer of the Ujigawa Electric Co. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

**Ishiguro, Tadanori**, Baron (cr. '95), Surgeon-General (retired); b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '96 "to open the road of promotion to young talents." Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated member of the House of Peers in '02, and was decorated with the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in connection with Russo-Japan war. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked notables of the time. Add. Agebachō, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Ishii, Kikujirō**, Baron, Ambassador to Paris; b. '66 at Chiba; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year and was one of those who sustained the siege in the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section 1900; Director of Commerce in '01; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there. Appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, '08 and then present post, '12. Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

**Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu**, D. Sci., zoologist, Prof. at the Agr. Col., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shizuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '09 on official mission, was appointed Member of Imperial Academy Japan, April, '11. Add. Obancho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Ishikawa, Kōmei**, master carver and Prof. at the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., Art Commissioner to the Court; b. '45 in Tokyo, and is the eldest son of Tōkichirō Ishikawa, a prominent sculptor; studied painting under Sosen Kano for four years, then ivory-carving under Masamitsu Kikugawa, and is regarded as master in ivory-work. Add. Majima-cho, Yanaka, Tokyo.

**Ishikawa, Shokin**, chief Abbot of the Shinshō-ji Temple, headquarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita; b. '69 in Sakato, Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; studied at various schools and graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied

in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. Several educational and charitable institutions have been founded by him at Narita. Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

**Ishimaru, Shigeyoshi**, Superintendent Engineer of the Railway Board; b. '64 in Oita-ken; graduated from the Eng. College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; appointed Assist.-Engineer to the Home Dept. the same year; transferred as Engineer of Akita-ken '91; subsequently Railway Engineer to the Department of Communications; was despatched to Europe and America on an official mission '07-'08; has been in present post since Dec. 1913. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

**Ishiwata, Bin-ichi**, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Chief Sec. Cabinet; b. '59 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in Jan., '06 but from which he was relieved in April, '08. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ishizuka, Yeizo**, Dir. of Com., Agr. and Eng. Dept. of Chosen Gov.-Gen.; b. '65 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa from and transferred to the post of the Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; resigned it April '07 and appointed to Chief Councillor of Chosen Gov. in Sept., '07; present post in '12. Add. Seoul.

**Isobe, Masaharu**, Dir. of the Mining Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dept. b. '64 in Choshu; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90, to enter the Department where he filled office of Councillor, Patent Comptroller, Commissioner of St. Louis Exhibition. Dir. Patent Bureau, and lastly the present position. Add. Yurai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Isobe, Shiro**, D.C.L., Crown men. of House of Peers (nom. 1914) ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75-'77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, then Judge of the same Court '90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is noted amateur singer of "gidayu." Add. Kamezawacho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Isobe, Yaichiro**, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. '61 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88, which was finally brought under his sole control. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Isomura, Toyotaro**, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. '68 in Oita-ken; grad. the Keio Gijuku in '90; and official in the Dept. of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, its sectional chief and finally promoted to the London Agent. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Itagaki, Taisuke**, Count (cr. '87); b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of heroic struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty.

Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a Cabinet Minister which he resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo advocated the warlike policy. After several years' retired life in his native place in 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '83, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America; Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favour of late Prince Ito when the latter formed the Seiyukai in '00, is now studying social policy. Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

**Itakura, Matsuaro**, Judge of the Supreme Court; b. in '68 at Yamana-shi-ken; graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local Court in '90, of Chiba Loc. Court in '94, of Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next transferred to Hakodate Appeal Court; and to the present position in '03. Add. Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

**Ito, Chojiro**, ex-Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in '73; one of the wealthy merchants and great land owners in the same prefecture which he represented in the House; director of various banks and Cos. in Osaka and Kobe. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ito, Chuta**, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-'05 to study his special subject. Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Ito, Eizaburo**, Prof. of Applied Chemistry at Col. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '02; b. in Tokyo in '76; graduated from said University with honour '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented. Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.

**Ito, Hayazo**, M.D., Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. 1865 in Tottori; graduated Medicine, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '90, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90-'00, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; is also Pres. of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

**Ito, Hirokuni**, (former name *Yukichi*) 2nd Prince, Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies, was born '70, 4th son of Goro-saburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted a son and heir by the late Prince Ito. Married eldest daughter of Mr. Kaemon, Takashima in '86. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Ito, Jirozemon**, Banker and millionaire in Nagoya where his house is one of the oldest; was b. in '48, and though once elected by the fellow highest-tax payers of Aichi-ken as member of the House of Peers he declined; besides running the Ito Bank the house keeps a large drapery store styled Matsuzaka-ya at Nagoya, Tokyo and other places. His son and heir *Morimatsu* b. in '78 joined the Business-men's party that visited U. S. in 1909. Add. Chayamachi, Nishiku, Nagoya.

**Ito, Jisaburo**, Lighthouse Eng. to the Department of Communications was b. in 1857 in Tokyo; clerk in the Post Office in '80, Prof. of the Nautical Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed chief of the Ship Inspection Office, etc. Add. Kagachō, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Ito, Jujiro**, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), Prof. Waseda Univ., b. 1878 in Hyōgo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class 1903; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-'06; same '06-'08, (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., 06-07; Harrison, jur. fellow, same u., '07-'08). Has written "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," 1911, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

**Ito, Kinsuke**, editor of the *Nippon*, born '65 in Yamaguchi; graduated Keiōgijuku and for several years was on the staff of the *Jiji*; served at the Nippon Ginko from 1898 to 1906 and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the *Nippon* '06. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ito, Miyoji**, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Vise. '07), Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-'95; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Prince. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98. But he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the foremost politician of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young age. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ito, Otojiro**, Rear-Adm., Com. of Sasebo Naval Arsenal; b. in Nagoya in '68; graduated from Naval Cadet School in '83; student of the Naval college '90-'91, chief navigating officer of the cr. *Hiyei* (now defunct) '94, Lieut.-Commander '97, Commander '00 Naval Attache at the Japanese Legation at Berlin '02-04, commanded the *Taichu-maru* in the Russo-Japan War, Chief of Hydrographical Bureau '08-'11. Add. Chinkai, Korea.

**Ito, Shunkichi**, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was born at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '88; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Nominated a member of the House of Peers in '99. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

**Ito, Sukehiro**, Viscount; his house was formerly hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Obi, Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest son of Yuki 11th chief of the family; was born in 1880 and was ordered to succeed to the family title in 1894; grad. from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and is now studying in England. Married Lady Tsune, 4th daughter of Viscount Matsudaira; one son and daughter. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Ito, Teiji**, Judge of the Supreme Court was b. in Niigata-ken in 1854; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '83, and has since sat on the Bench until transferred to the present Court in '94. Add. Mami-ana, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ito, Tokutaro**, D. Sc. (Japan), M.I.S. (London), noted botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, a Linnaeus of Japan; was b. '68 in Nagoya, studied in the Imp. Univ., Tokyo and in England; has discovered several new species in Japan. Add. Haramachi, Koish., Tokyo.

**Ito, Yuchu**, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, was b. in Miye '70, eldest son of Yuken Ito; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Univ. Tokyo; was Inspector or Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07; attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Ito, Yukio**, Auditor of the Board of Audit, and was b. in 1850 in Nagano-ken, 3rd son of Nobutoshi Nakajima, but he was adopted by the present family. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Iwade, Sabei**, Mg. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune. Add. Higashidaiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**Iwahara, Kenzo**, ex-Mg.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was born at Daishoji, Kaga, in '63; finished the Mitsubishi Nautical School '83, private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of the Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86-'90, Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-'95, manager of the newly established branch Office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk, and he had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06. Was involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Iwai, Jutaro**, Pres. Tokyo Shogyo Bank; b. in '71 at Kyoto; edu. at Keiogijuku and Yale; once was Dir. of Industrial Bank of Japan. Add. Aoyamakitacho, Tokyo.

**Iwai, Teizo**, Physician in attendance to the Prince Heir of Chosen, ex-Deputy Chief Doctor of the Red Cross Society's Hospital, was born in Aichi-ken in 1858 and grad. from the Special Course, Col. Med. of the Tokyo Imperial Univ., in '89; chief doctor for Japanese Emigrants in Hawaii '86-'88; joined the Staff of the Red Cross Hospital in '89; had charge of the prisoners in the Japan-China War, while he had charge of medical affairs of the Hospital Steamer *Hokuai Maru* at the time of the Boxer trouble. Resigned the Hospital soon after the death of its chief late Surgeon-Gen. Hashimoto in '08. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Iwakura, Tomoharu**, 3rd Prince, the house having been founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and who was granted Prince. The present head was b. '78 and graduated from the Peers' School in '91, married in '95 Lady Sakurako, daughter of the late Marquis Saigo and has ever been in the Dept. of Imp. Household. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

**Iwakura, Tomotsuma**, Chief Ritualist of the Imperial Household; was born in '42, an adopted son of the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the veteran Statesmen of the Restoration. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Iwamura, Toru**, Baron, Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Arts; b. in 1870 in Tokyo; eldest son of late Baron Takatoshi Iwamura; studied at

Paris and New York. Appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Acad. of Arts in '02; was dispatched to foreign exhibitions as Inspector several times; married Eso, 2nd daughter of Baron Michitoshi Iwamura. Add. Tatsuka, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Iwamura, Yurin**, a French scholar who was granted *Officier d'Academie*, and Pres. of the 1st High School for many years, was b. in Kaga in 1845; studied French at Yokohama and elsewhere early at the beginning of Meiji era, and subsequently taught French at the various Gov. institutions in Tokyo, before he retired from active life in 1906. Add. Akebono-cho, Hg., T.

**Iwanaga, Shio-ichi**, Mg. Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, born in Omura, Hizen, '53; studied at Keiogijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col. London, at Government expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair to return home '98 and then entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment. Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo.

**Iwano, Shimpei**, Judge of the Supreme Court of Chosen, was b. in Tokushima-ken in '55; entered the Dep't of Justice in '75; judge of the above Dep't and then its Councillor; ordered to visit France and Germany in '89; Chief public procurator of the Nagasaki Local Court, '92; Procurator of the Court of Cassation '95; Judge of the same Court '05; and then to the a present post in 1909. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Iwasa, Shin**, Doctor and Director of the Kissei-do Hospital; was b. in Tokyo in '65 eldest son of the above; studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin; established the above hospital. Add. Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Iwasaki, Hajime**, Director of the Tamagawa Electric-Car Joint-Stock Co.; b. in Tokyo in '41; once held a position in the Mitsui Bank; elected a member of a municipal assembly; is now a director of the Trust Co. and of the Meiji Flour Co. Add. Takanawa Minamicho, Tokyo.

**Iwasaki, Hisaya**, Baron, (cr. '00), Pres. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '66; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi. Billiards and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. Add. Yushima Kiridoshi, Tokyo.

**Iwasaki, Koyata**, Vice-Dir. of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '79; 2nd Baron and succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Iwashita, Seishu**, ex-M.P. for Osaka and late of Kitahama Bank, Osaka; b. '58 in Nagano-ken; grad. Tokyo Com. School, class '78; entered the Mitsui's service and was appointed at its branch in New York and then Lyons; left the Mitsui about '90 to become Pres. of Shinagawa Electric Light Co.; again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent

at Osaka; entered '96 the Kitahama bank which was threatened with bankruptcy in 1914. Add. Kioicho, Koj., Tokyo.

**Iwatare, Kunihiko**, Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co. (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western Electric Co., U.S.A., are prominent); b. '54 in Fukuoka, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

**Iwaya, Suyeo**, author, novelist, and an Andersen of Japan; b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and calligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkwan, publishers, and also the Waseda University. Nom de plume "Sazanami." Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Izawa, Shimpei**, dentist; b. at Shizuoka in '60; studied dentistry in U.S.A. and established a hospital in Kyobashi; has been appointed dentist attached to the Bureau of Court Physician. Add. Toriizakacho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Izawa, Shuji**, Mem. House of Peers; b. '51 at Takato, Shinano; was in the Department of Education almost without a break '72-97; as Secretary, Director of the B.D.D. School, Music School, Higher Normal School, etc., also Bureau Dir. Has rendered distinguished services for curing stammering, and was rewarded in '11 with 3rd class Rising Sun for it. Add. Dairokuten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Izawa, Takio**, Metropolitan Chief Police Commissioner; b. '69, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ. Metropolitan Police Inspector '06; Governor of Wakayama '07, of Ehime '08-12, of Niigata '12-14; present post '14. Add. Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo.

**Jimbo, Kotara**, geologist, Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Jo, Kazuma**, Pres. of Appeal Court, Seoul; b. in '64 in Tokyo, graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo University in '88, and at once began practice in which he has risen to the front. Has repeatedly been M.P. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Kabayama, Aisuke**, Dir. of South Manchuria Rly, Pres. of Anglo-Hydro Elec., Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Kyodo Paper, Horai Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard Cos.; b. '65; is son of Count Kabayama; studied economics in Germany. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

**Kabayama, Sukenori**, Full Admiral, Count, (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor; b. '37 in Satsuma; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed Minister of Navy and Chief of Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport *Saikyō-maru* was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the

first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04, Chairman of the Education Investigation Committee in '13. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kadono, Chokura**, Mg. Dir., Okura Firm was b. '68 in Ise; and is brother of I. Kadono, grad. Civil Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo; has since been connected with the Firm and was its London Agent '00-'07, m. Miss Riyo, d. of Baron Megata; 2 S. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kadono, Ikunoshin**, Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co. and of the Kyōdō Fire Insurance Co., etc.; b. '56, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio-Gijuku, being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection as instructor with the institution. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kadono, Rempachiro**, Chief of the Trade Section of the Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken in '68 entered the service of the bank in its early days and was promoted to the present post. Add. Kanasugihamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kadono, Tominosuke**, Mg. Director of the Meiji Bank; was b. in Akitaken in '97; studied in the former Tokyo Semmon Gakko, and grad. its Political and Economical Dept., joined the staff of the *Hochi Shimbun*; was once Chairman of Nagoya Municipal Assembly; Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the same City; visited America in '10 representing business men in Nagoya. Add. Meiji Ginko, Nagoya.

**Kagawa, Keizo**, (cr. Viscount '87 and Count '07), b. '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imp. Household in '70, to fill posts of Secretary, Dir. of the Peerage Bureau etc. and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kaino, Kozo**, M.P. and Director of South Man. Rly, was b. in '57; took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House where as a member of the *Seiyūkai* he enjoys great influence. Add. Toyooka-cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kajima, Tasuke**, a coal boss, b. '41 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Onoura and other collieries, and is a self-made man who has risen from a miner. Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

**Kakami, Kenkichi**, Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., was b. in Tokyo in '68 and is brother of Koichiro Kakami, as below. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kakami, Koichiro**, Sectional Chief of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Company.

**Kakehi, Mototada**, Inspector of the Japan Beer Brewery Co.; was born in '43 at Takasu; was for many years judge or procurator at the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation; retired from the bench in '98 and has entered business. Add. Araki-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kakeshita, Fujiro**, Judge of the Supreme Court; was b. in Saga-ken in '57; Judge in '85; Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court '94, the sectional chief of the Osaka Appeal Court; transferred to the present position in '98. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Kakigami, Junshiro**, Auditor of the Yokohama Fire Marine, Trans-



portation, Trust Insurance Co.; b. '47 in Gumma-ken; engaged in business since early age and is a prominent businessman in Yokohama. Add. Minami-Otamachi, Yokohama.

**Kakinuma, Taniizo**, Dir., Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, etc.; b. in Joshu, '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, is one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city. Add. Ko-amicho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Kakizaki, Tomisaburo**, Lieut.-General, Commander of 11th Division; b. '61 in Fukushima-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '83; Capt. in '93; Lieut.-Col. in '03; Maj.-Gen. in '09; Lieut.-Gen. '14; took part in China-Japan War as Staff officer of 1st Army, and again distinguished himself in Russo-Japan war; Com. of 2nd Brigade, Infantry; attache to Japanese Embassy at Petrograd before he was appointed to Com. of 11th Division in '14; holder 3rd Class Golden Kite. Add. Zentsuji, Shikoku.

**Kamada, Katsutaro**, Member of the House of Peers as highest tax payer; was b. in Kagawa in '62; occupied posts of director or Chairman of various Cos. and assembly in his locality. Add. Kami-niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kamada, Yekichi**, Mem. House of Peers, and of the Highest Edu. Council, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '94; studied at the Keiogijuku '74-'76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-'83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86, which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita-Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, by which he was sent abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning home, is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kamei, Ijo**, Count and descendant of the house of the daimyo who formerly held the fief of Tsuwano; b. '84 in Tokyo. Add. Maruyama, Koi., Tokyo.

**Kameoka, Taishin**, Maj.-General (ret.) was b. in '52 at Utsunomiya, Sub-Lieutenant in '78; entered the Staff College in '83, Lieut.-Colonel in '01, Colonel in '03, Commander of 50th Regiment in the late War, Major-General in '08 and placed on retired service. Add. 6-chome, Minami-cho, Ak., T.

**Kamiki, Jisaburo**, Director of the Kamiki Branch established by this family, was b. in '70 in Tokyo. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Kamimura, Hikonojo**, Baron ('07), Admiral. ex-Mil. Supreme Councillor, 1st class Golden Kite; b. in Satsuma; entered the Imp. Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-'95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron in Russo-Japan war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromboi* and the *Rossia* in the engagement fought off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th, '05. Removed to Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty in Dec. '05; Adm. '10, to the Commander of 1st Squadron in '08 and in '11 to member of the Sup. Mil. Council. Add. Kami-Meguro, Tokyo.

**Kamimura, Keikichi**, Rear-Adm., Commander of Ominato Naval Station b. 1869; midshipman in '87. Add. Ominato, Aomori-ken.

**Kamimura, Osuke**, Rear-Adm., Com. of 2nd Squadron; b. '70 in Tokyo; grad. Naval Academy; Com. '02, promoted to Rear-Adm. and appointed Staff officer to Yokosuka Admiralty in '12, transferred to present post in Aug., '14. Add. Zushi, Kanagawa-ken.

**Kamitono, Tominosuke**, Vice-Pres. of Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, mem. of Nagoya Municipal Assembly, Dir. of Meiji Bank, Nagoya Ele. Railway, etc.; b. '59 in Akita-ken; graduated from the Waseda and joined the staff of the *Hochi*, afterwards entered into business. Add. Nagoya.

**Kamiya, Dembei**, President of the Japan Transport Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Rly., and well-known as wine-brewer; b. '55 in Ibaragi; started a provision store and made fortune by selling a cheap sweet wine; possesses a large vineyard near Mito. Add. Hanakawado, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin**, Vice-Min. of Agr. and Commerce; b. '70 in Yamaguchi graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University class '95, was Secretary and Judge at the Administrative Litigation Court; Director of Forestry Bureau, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce before his transfer to the Gov. of Kumamoto '12-13; app. to present post April '14. Add. Enokizaka, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kanai, Ju**, Doctor of Law (Japan); b. '65; in Shizuoka-ken, graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University in '85; the next year he went to England and Germany to study law and economics; professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Tokyo.

**Kanda, Naibu**, Baron; b. '57 in Tokyo adopted son of the late Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar and Gov. official who was created Baron shortly before his death. The Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. in the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. at the Higher Com. School of Tokyo; is a Mem. House of Peers. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

**Kaneko, Kentaro**, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07), 1st class Rising Sun, Privy Councillor, hon. LL.D. (Harvard). President of the America's Friends Society; b. '53 at Fukuoka; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78; Private Secretary to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier '85-86, President of the Privy Council '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-96, and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900-May '01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japan War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, and returned home soon after the conclusion of peace. He was Chairman of the Japan Grand Exhibition to be held in '12, but with its postponement to '17 by the Katsura Cabinet, he resigned the post. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kaneko, Naokichi**, partner of the Suzuki Firm (importers and exporters of sugar, camphor, etc. in Kobe), member of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. about '70 and is a prominent figure in business circles in Kwansai. Add. Kumoidori V., Kobe.

**Kanno, Katsunosuke**, Dir. of the Finance Bureau; b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., in '96; clerk in the Finance Dept. in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the

following year; secretary of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in the Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to Printing Bureau. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

**Kanno, Kiunosuke**, Pres. of Meiji Savings Bank, Nagoya Elec. Railway, Fukuju Life Ins. Co., Fukuju Fire Ins. Co., etc.; he is a prominent business man in middle Japan. Add. Teppocho, Nagoya.

**Kano, Hisanobu**, Viscount, mem. House of Peers; b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Kano, Jigoro**, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Higo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of the sketch. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

**Kano, Kyokichi**, D. Litt. (Japan), Dean of Col. Literature, Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. Col. Sc. '84 and next Col. Lit. '89; Prof. of 4th High School, etc. Pres. 1st High School, transferred to the present post '07. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

**Kan-o, Mitsuomi**, Lieut.-Gen., Governor-General of Tsingtao, late Com. of Tingtiao Expedition in 1914; b. '55 in Nagano-ken entered now defunct Non-Com. Officers School in '74 and took to studying Chinese language; Sub-Lieut. in '79, Capt. in '85, Lieut.-Col. in '95; attache to Japanese Legation at Peking both before and after the China-Japan War, he being during the war on the staff of Gen. Oyama; Col. in '97, Maj.-Gen. in '02; in the Russo-Japan War he led the 11th Division that formed part of the late Gen. Nogi's Besieging Army of Port Arthur, and also distinguished himself in the historic battle of Mukden, rewarded with 2nd class Golden Kite for the service. Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Com. of 9th Division till '12, then of 18th Div. In Aug., '14, he at the head of the 18th Div. was ordered against Tsingtao, which was reduced on Nov. 7th, '14; he was appointed to present post after the war. Add. Government-General of Tsingtao, China.

**Kano, Tomonosuke**, Man.-Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Bank; b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

**Kanokogi, Kogoro**, Gov. of Wakayama-ken; b. '67 in Tokyo; became Prob. Judge '88, then Chief of Communication Bureau, Formosa, Chief of Industry Bureau of Agr. and Comm. Dep't and Gov. of Kagawa-ken '10; to present post '14. Add. Wakayama.

**Karai, Sagataro**, Chief of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; b. '74 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Comm.,

and was transferred to Formosa where he has risen to present office. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

**Kasai, Shin-ichi**, Gov. of Okayama-ken; b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '92; appointed Councillor of Yamagata-ken, Chief Police in Iwate-ken Sec. Kochi-ken, etc.; then Gov. present post '13. Add. Wakayama.

**Kashima, Fusajiro**, Mayor of Kobe; b. in '68 in Hiroshima-ken and adopted into the family of Machi Kashima in '97; was formerly Deputy Mayor of the Kobe. Add. Motomachi, Kobe.

**Kasugai, Joemon**, dry goods merchant, Pres. of Nagoya Bank, and of Nagoya Sav. Bank, Dir. of Gifu Silk Weaving Co., Imperial Twisted Thread W. Co., etc.; b. '44 at Nagoya; Mem. of Nagoya Municipal Assembly '88-84; Mem. of the Nagoya Chamber of Com. '91-96. Add. Tamayacho, Nagoya.

**Katakura, Kentaro**, greatest silk manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm; b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 bales of raw silk per annum. Add. Himmura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kataoka, Naoharu**, M. P., Pres. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. '59 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toya Gakko School; entered civil service as a district administrative official; afterwards entered Nippon Life Ins. Co. He was a delegate to the 5th Inter. Actuaries Conference in '06 and was elected its Vice-Pres.; is a leading business man in western Japan. Add. Kawabara-cho, Kamikyoku, Kyoto.

**Kataoka, Naoteru**, Pres. of Osaka Gas Co., Hankai Elec. Railway, Sakaye Gas Co.; b. '56 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Naval Paymasters' School '78; began his career as naval paymaster in '78; then transferred to civil service in '92; appointed Private Sec. to Home Minister and then Edu. Minister; entered the Bank of Japan; appointed Dir. of its Osaka Branch in '96 etc. Add. Tanimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**Kataoka, Shichiro**, Baron, Admiral, Mill. Sup. Councillor; b. '53, son of retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Commander of various cruisers, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron, etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the Russo-Japan war; Chief of Naval Construction Board in '06; Commander of Maizuru Adm. '10; present post '11; holder of 1st Golden Kite. Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

**Katayama, Horin**, Act.-Chief Court Physician; b. '53 in Nagano-ken; grad. Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; Assist.-Prof. of the University '83; appointed present post, 1888. Add. Yagembori, Tokyo.

**Katayama, Kuniyoshi**, D.M., b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Katayama, Toguna**, Chief of Architectural Bureau, Imperial Household; b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; finished in '79 Architecture at the now

defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build the late Prince Arisugawa's residence '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace which completed after about ten years' work. He has frequently gone abroad to study his speciality. Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

**Kato, Hiroyuki**, Baron (cr. 1900), D. Litt. and D.C.L. (Japan), Privy Councillor, Mem. House of Peers since '90; b. '36 in Tajima; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation of original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization into this country; has written various works on evolution and against Christianity. For many years down to '93, he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo and is the first Privy Councillor who has risen to this honourable position for erudition. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kato, Masuo**, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to be Chancellor of the Legation at Rome '84, next to the Legation at the Hague; promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Was for a long while adviser of the Korean Government; has lately organized a company to exploit Korea. Add. Nakancho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Kato, Masayoshi**, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Was Pres. of the ex-Human S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-07 to inspect shipping business. Add. Motozonocho, Koj., Tokyo.

**Kato Motoshiro**, ex-Consul-General at Mukden till 1909; b. '70 in Oita-ken; passed Consular and Diplomatic Service Examination in '95, attaché at Seoul in '96, élève Consul at London in '96, Consul at Suchow, China in '99, transferred to Hongkong in '00, to Niussen '01, Consul-General at Tientsin in '06. Add. Foreign Office.

**Kato, Sadakichi**, Vice-Admiral, Chief of Naval Education Board; was b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '86; Captain '02 and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Chief of Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; Com. of 2nd Squadron in '13; Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Sq. that blockaded Tsingtao in the war of 1914; to present post in Feb. '15. Add. Naval Education Board.

**Kato, Taka-akira**, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron (cr. '11); b. '59 at Nagoya; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87 and appointed Personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to be the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99, he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900-01; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi-ken elected Aug. '02, unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama.

Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister, but to resign, being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. Ambassador at London and then For. Min., Dec. '12-Feb. '13. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward. He leads the Doshikai formed by late Prince Katsura; again entered Okuma Cabinet in '14. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kato, Terunaro**, Physician-in-Ordinary to Court, eldest son of Baron H. Kato; b. '63; studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being children's diseases. Add. Shimonibancho, Tokyo.

**Kato, Tomosaburo**, Vice-Adm., Com-in-Chief of 1st Sq.; b. 59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Supervisor and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to be Chief of Staff office of a Standing Squadron; chief of Staff of the Kaminura Squadron in the Russo-Japan war; transferred to a Bureau Chief appointed Vice-Minister in '06; Vice-Adm. in '08; Com'der of Kure Admiralty '09-14; appointed to present post on the declaration of war against Germany in '14. Add. 1st Squadron, Japan.

**Kato, Tsumetada**, Mem. of House of Peers, ex-Minister at Brussels; b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris, '86; Secretary, For. Office '91, and was again transferred as Secretary to the Legation at Paris, '92-97. Recalled home to be appointed Chief of Personal Affairs, promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister-Plenitentiary accredited to Belgium '02. Resigned the post in '07 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpō*. Holds 3rd Secred Treasure. Add. Osaka Shimpō Office, Osaka.

**Katsura, Jiro**, Dir. of various Cos.; b. '5; in Yamaguchi, brother of the late Prince Katsura; studied wine brewing in Germany and France and started brewing business at Sapporo and in Yamanashi, but it has failed; has subsequently turned into a business-man. Add. Sakuragawa, Nishikubo, Tokyo.

**Kawada, Takashi**, Mg. Dir. of Keio Electric Rly Co., &c.; b. '70 and eldest son of Takeshi Kawada, (learned scholar of Chinese classics); studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kawaguchi, Torao**, Prof. of Kumamoto Higher Technical School; b. '71 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Civil. Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study '05; Civil Engineer of the Kumamoto-ken; '96; Prof. of the 5th High School '00. Add. Kumamoto Higher Tech. School.

**Kawai, Misao**, Maj.-Gen., Dir. of Mil. Staff College; b. '64; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '86; grad. from the Staff College '97; Maj.-Gen. 1900; Dir. of Personnel Bureau, War Office; in '12. Add. Naitōmachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kawai, Shintaro**, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Aichi-ken; grad. Ag. Col. in '92; Assis.-Prof. at the College '94; was honored with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, returning home '03 and made full Prof. at the same College. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

**Kawakami, Kin-ichi**, Gen.-Mng. Sumitomo Firm; b. '37 in Kumamoto; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office, rising to be Con-

**sul-Gen.** at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dir. which he resigned '98 to enter the Sumitomo's service, Osaka. Add. c/o Sumitomo, Osaka.

**Kawakami, Toshitoko**, ex-Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14, and Mng. of the South Manchuria Rly. since 1914; b. '61 in Tokyo; grad'd Russian language from the Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84; clerk at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and St. Petersburg in '86-92; Interpreter at last place in '96; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in 900, Legation Sec. in '04, attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent in Vladivostok in '06, was injured by stray shot when late Prince Ito was assassinated in '09. Add. South Manchuria Rly., Dairen.

**Kawakita, Eitaro**, Maj.-Gen., Com. of Keelung Fortress; b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Art. '87, Lieut. '90, Capt. '94, Maj. '99, Col. '08, Maj.-Gen. '13; present post '13; holder of 4th class Golden Kite. Add. Keelung, Formosa.

**Kawamura, Jozaburo**, ex-Vice-Minister of Justice; b. '59 in Shigaken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '81; sent abroad for further study '86-90; appointed Councillor of Justice; Judge at some District Courts and at Tokyo App. Court, a Public Pro. at Supreme Court, Dir. of the Civ. and Cri. Bureau, appointed Vice-Min. of Justice in Jan. '06 and held the post till '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kawamura, Kageaki**, Visc. (cr. '07), Marshal, holder of 1st class Golden Kite; b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and afterward appointed com. of First Division he led the Himeji Division in Russo-Japan War, and was then commanded an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05, nominated Marshal in Jan., 1915. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kawamura, Kingoro**, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household and ex-Chief Sec. of Privy Council; b. in '63 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honor from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in '08 and Vice-Min. in '10. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Kawamura, Sogoro**, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of 9th Division; b. '58 at Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; present appointment '12, having in the meanwhile commanded the 16th and the 9th Brigade. Holder of 3rd class Golden Kite. Add. Kanazawa.

**Kawamura, Zen-eki**, Chief Proc. of Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. '58 in Ishikawa; grad. law at the defunct Gov. Law School '84; appointed Proc. '86; judge '90; Dir. of the Fukui Local Court; Sectional Chief of the Osaka Court of Appeal; Judge of the Court of Cassation; Dir. of the Osaka Local Court; sent to Europe '99; Dir. of Hakodate Court of Appeal '66; Proc. of the Court of Cassation; present post since '07. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

**Kawanishi, Seihei**, Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Nippon Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. '65 in Osaka. Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

**Kawasaki, Hachiroemon**, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns;

b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiro-emon in '13. Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

**Kawasaki, Hajime**, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co. since '13 and Dir. of the Kawasaki Bank; b. '84 in Tokyo; entered the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '93. and next the Pennsylvania University for Economics, class '09. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kawasaki, Chūnosuke**, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-83; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Kawashima, Reiciro**, Vice-Adm. (ret.), b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Com. of 3rd Squadron, '11; sent to China as Com. of our detachment during the Chinese revolution '11 and then to of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his service in Russo-Japan War. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kawata, Ryukichi**, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard; b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession. Add. Shin-Ogawacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kazan-in, Chikaiye**, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head b. in '78, 7th son of Vis. Horikwa and adopted into the family which had no male issue. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Keto, Katsumoto**, D.C.L., Dean and Prof. of Law College, Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. '74 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; appointed Ass.-Prof at Kyoto 1900; studied in England, France, Germany; Prof. '05, Dean '14. Add. Okazakicho, Kyoto.

**Kido, Takansa**, Marquis, ex-Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince; b. '56, adopted son of the late Kido Koin one of the great personages in the work of the Restoration and created Peer for the service. The present head studied mining in U.S.A. '70-71, afterwards at the Tokyo Univ. and also Osaka Technical Institute. Add. Shinzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kikkawa, Chokichi**, Baron, mem. House of Peers since 1893, is a branch of the House of Vis. Yoshikawa, and was b. '59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and uncle to the present Viscount; granted Barony and ordered to establish separate house in recognition of his father's service at the time of the Restoration; studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '83 to hold posts of attache, Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Kikoshi, Yasutama**, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen., ex-Min. of War (Dec. '12-JUN. '13); 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor); b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Military Academy '75;



Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite, and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade in Russo-Japan War and was raised to succeed his Chief on the latter's removal to a higher post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition. Add. Kagacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kikuchi, Choshiro**, Pres. Tokai Bank; b. '53; prop. of a big dry-goods store in the business quarter of Tokyo; is a Director of various companies, once sat in the House of Peers as highest tax payer representative for Tokyo Prefecture. Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Kikuchi, Dairoku**, Baron (cr. '02), M.A. (Cambridge), D. Sc. (Japan), Privy Councillor ('12), ex-President of the Imperial Kyoto University '08-12, Pres. of Teikoku Gakushi-in (Imperial Academy); b. '55 in Okayama-ken; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its downfall, but again sent '70 by the Imp. Gov.; graduated mathematics at Cambridge '77 as one of the wranglers; was next Prof. of mathematics, then President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June 1901-July '03; President of the Peers' School from '04-05. Delivered lectures on Japanese education at the University of London, 1909 and at Civic Forum, U.S.A., '10. Add. Takehayacho, Tokyo.

**Kikuchi, Ganji**, lawyer, M.P.; b. '59 at Kanazawa; called to bar at Osaka; was elected Mem. of Osaka Municipal Assembly, Osaka Prefectural Assembly; once Governor of Osaka; is one of the leading politician of Osaka. Add. Kitahama, Osaka.

**Kikuchi, Takenori**, M.P.; b. in Aomori '67; edu. at Keio Gijuku, was journalist connected with the *Jiji* '90-95, General Affairs Chief of the Kyushu K'y '95-02, M.P. for Moji '03, and then for Aomori. Add. Minami Odawara-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Kikuchi, Tsunesaburo**, Surg.-Gen. (ret.), M.D., Dir. of Kwaisei Hospital at Nishinomiya, near Osaka; b. '55 in Saga-ken; grad. at Medicine, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '81, and entered Army as surgeon, and attained the highest post of Surg.-Gen. in '07. Took part in the Japan-China and Russo-Japan Wars as Chief Surg. Add. Nishinomiya, Osaka.

**Kikutei, Kocho**, Marquis, head of the former house of a courtier. Add. Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kimata, Tami**, Maj.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Prof. at the Military Gunnery and Engineering School; was b. '57 in Okayama-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Engineer in '77; sent to France '86 to study military science for several years; was also instructor in the Military Cadets' School; Staff-Officer of the 4th Division, etc. Add. Nakanocho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kimbara, Meizen**, a millionaire and public benefactor; b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationer and toilet oil shops. Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

**Kimotsuki, Kenko**, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, Mg. Imp. Lifeboat Society; b. '53 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. '72; held posts of Hydrographical Section, Pres. of Naval College, etc.; was

Mayor of Osaka '12-13. Created baron for the service in Russo-Japan War. Add. Shimo Nibancho, Tokyo.

**Kimura, Riemon**, b. '34, is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shrewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in Meiji era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

**Kimura, Sakaye**, D. Sc. (Japan), M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Government Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '03; b. '63 in Kanazawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference '98, also next conference held in '03, when he read an essay pointing out error in the formula relating to the axis, and his discovery has been acknowledged as Kimura term by the world's astronomers; received first prize by the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

**Kimura, Seishiro**, Department Dir. of the Bank of Japan; '61 in Okayama Prefecture. Had once been an editor of the "Chugai Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself and was appointed its director soon afterwards. Add. Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kimura, Shunkichi**, ex-Naval Eng. and expert of wireless telegraphy; b. '63; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '89; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '93-96, studied at Harvard under late Prof. J. M. Peirce for one year and at Yale under late Prof. J. Gibbs, specially in the line of quaternions and its physical applications; founder with Prof. J. Molenbrack in Holland, of the International Association for promoting the study of quaternions and allied subjects, which continues to this time. Prof. at the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to America and Europe '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service; had charge of naval wireless telegraph laboratory near Yokosuka Jan. '03, when he hit upon a process of wireless telegraphy and completed it early 1903, his system having been used exclusively during the Russo-Japan War, by the Imperial Navy. He attended the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference held in fall '03 at Berlin; was decorated with Middle Cordon of Rising Sun; retired in '13 and opened office. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

**Kimura, Sosuke**, Naval Surgeon-General and Chief of the Medical Bureau, Navy; b. '54 in Kagoshima, eldest son of Kyutaro, retainer of the clan. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kimura, Yuko**, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of 18th Division; b. in '51 in Tokushima, Sub-Lieut. in '72, Major-Gen. in '01, commanded 16th Brigade in Russo-Japan War, Brigade Commander of the Bodyguards in '07, Lieut.-Gen. '00. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

**Kinkozan, Sobei**, celebrated potter of Awada, Kyoto, and 7th of the line; b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI by whom the export of Awada ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won more than once high-grade medals at various exhibitions both home and abroad. Add. Awada, Kyoto.

**Kinoshita, Tosaku**, M.D. (Japan), Prof., Osaka Medical Coll.; b. '78 in Kyoto; grad. from Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '99; studied physiology in Austria for a few years, returned home '10 and was granted the degree by presenting a thesis to his alma mater. Add. Osaka Med. Col., Osaka.

**Kinoshita, Yoshio**, Traffic Manager, Imp. Govt. Rlys; b. '74 in Tamba; grad. Civil Engineering Course in Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98 entered Traffic Dept., Imp. Govt. Rlys.; studied practical and theoretical side of railway traffic in Europe and America 1905-07. Add. Imp. Govt. Rly., Tokyo.

**Kinoshita, Fuzaburo**, Judge of Adm. Litigation Court; b. in Wakayama in '64; grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '89, entered civil service and was a Governor in Formosa about '96. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Kishi, Seiichi**, D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. '67 in Matsuye; grad. law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the foremost lawyers. Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kishigami, Kenkichi**, zoologist, Head of the Investigation Section, Fishery Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com.; '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kitagaki, Kunimichi**, Baron, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Pref. of Hokkaido Rly Co.; b. '36 in Hyogo-ken; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, last appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99. Add. Kyoto.

**Kitagawa, Reisuke**, Man.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly Co., b. '61 in Fukui-ken; was once editor of the *Jiji*. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kitamura, Kyotaro**, Mng.-Dir. of Osaka Cement Co., Ltd.; b. '63 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Engineering College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; Civil Eng. of Onoda Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd.; then of the Osaka Cement Co., Ltd. '96; sent to Germany '97-98; present post '99. Add. Kita-momodanicho, Minamiku, Osaka.

**Kitamura, Shigemasa**, Prop. of the *Seiyoken* Hotels (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji); b. 1872; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. The *Seiyoken* at Tsukiji, the first foreign restaurant in Tokyo, was established in '71 by his grandfather with the support of the late Prince Sanjo and some others. The *Ueno Seiyoken* was established in '73. Add. Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Kitazato, Shibasaburo**, M.D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory; b. '59 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; had charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory, was bestowed with the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement; retired from Gov't service to open his own in '14. Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kiuchi, Jushiro**, Crown Mem. House of Peers ('11), ex-Director of Agr. and Ind., Korea; b. '65 in Chiba-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88,

and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, House of Peers and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't of Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had to resign in '03; was a Bureau Dir., Korean Residency-Gen. '06-11. Add. Yobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kiyosu, Iyenori**, Count, ex-Governor of Niigata Prefecture, Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society, is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniye Fushimi, and was born '62 in Kyoto. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73, but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterward to the same of Niigata-ken. Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kiyoura, Keigo**, Visc., Privy Councillor; b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-00 and '01-03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and appointed to the present post in '07. Add. Iriarai, Omori, nr. Tokyo.

**Koba, Sadanaga**, D.C.L. (Japan), Crown Member of the House of Peers; b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85-92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor Education; was made Vice-Minister of education '03, which he resigned '05. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kobayashi, Becker**, lawyer, legal adviser, Director of some companies, is an English-born naturalized Japanese; b. in '63 and came to Yokohama in '87; became naturalized '92; began law practice '94; has written several works elucidating Japanese laws. Add. Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Kobayashi, Genzo**, M.P., ex-Dir. of the Imperial Railways; b. in 1867 in Yonezawa, and adopted in 1894 by Y. Kobayashi of the same place; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo University in '96, appointed a Secretary of the Imperial Railways the following year and continued in the service till '12. He was one of those civilians who wore on board the transport *Hitachi Maru* and taken prisoner by the *Rosia* in the Russia-Japan War. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kobashi, Ichitō**, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, Home Dep't; b. '70 in Kumamoto; grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Councillor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Councillor, sent abroad, promoted to present post '10. Add. Kami-Ozaki, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

**Kobayashi, Koai**, member of the Metropolitan Council of Tokyo; b. in '45 in Tokyo, and served for a long while at the Treasury in which he rose to the position of a Bureau Director, which he resigned '91. He has been on the Board of Directors of various companies. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Kobayashi, Tomijiyo**, manufacturer of the "Lion," famous toothpowder, and other toilets; b. '74 in Niigata-ken; assumed father's name and succeeded to his business; is a zealous Christian, working in the cause of Temperance Society. Add. Yanagiwaragashi, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Kobayashi, Usaburo**, D.C.L. (Japan), an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, Prof. at the Meiji Univ., etc; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa, '07-10; has written a number of works on finance and economy. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Koda, Nariyuki**, one of master novelists, nom de plume "Roban," a George Meredith of Japan; b. '67 of a artist family Among his famous works are "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. His elder brother, Lieut. Gunji (ret.) undertook the colonization of northerly islands of Kuriles in '94, and was taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the Russo-Japan war, but released in '05; his younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Col. Lit. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music for childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu, to study in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-95; then Profs. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy. Both have resigned. "Roban" was Lec. Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., and resigned '08-10; D. Litt. (Japan). Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

**Kodama, Hideo**, Count, Chief of General Affairs, Govt.-Gen. of Korea; b. '76 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late celebrated General Kodama, chief of staff in the Russo-Japan War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and has since been in the service at above. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Kodera, Kenkichi**, Kobe millionaire, M.P.; b. '77 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Colombia, Johns Hopkin's, and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and was sent to the front in the 1904-05 war. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kodera, Shinsaku**, Secretary at the Foreign Office; b. '55 at Himeji; grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '80, studied in England and Germany '81-86, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School till '91, when he removed to the Foreign Office; was at the Legation, London '94-95, then in St. Petersburg, Peking, etc. Add. Sugamo-Myogizaka, Tokyo.

**Koezuka, Ryu**, M.P., ex-Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; b. '51 in Hyogo-ken; studied under late Kei-n Nakamura and early took to journalism and political life in Tokyo, Dir. of Mining Bureau when the Kenseito Cabinet was formed in '98, then Governor of Tokyo which he resigned with fall of the Cabinet. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Koga, Ienzo**, Crown Member of the House of Peers; b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74, was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-80 he succeeded entering the defunct Law C. I., Justice Dep't and with his graduation '84 his position was assured. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet, and again to the same post in '11. Add. Yama-bushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Koganei, Seiryō**, M.D. and Prof., Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-85 and has been connected with the University ever since. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Koike, Chozo**, Dir. of Political Bureau Foreign Office; ex-Councillor to Japanese Embassy at London 1911-13; b. '73 at Fukushima; passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96; attaché at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97; personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00; Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02, Consul-General at New York, at San Francisco, at Mukden '03 and finally to the present post 1913. Add. Ichigaya Yakeojimachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Koike, Kunizo**, broker of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in Yamanashi-ken in 1866. Began his career under Mr. Wakao, millionaire merchant of Yamanashi and engaged in the business of banking, silk export, and gold-mining. In 1893, just after the Sino-Japanese war, opened business on his own account as a stock broker in Tokyo and by strict integrity and diligence he succeeded in gaining the confidence of his clients; with the expansion of his business he organized it in 1907 as semipartnership firm under the name of Koike & Company. He was one of the Japanese business men, who, invited by the United Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, undertook a tour in the States in 1909. Add. Office, 2, Kabutocho Tokyo; residence, Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Koizumi, Eitarō**, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Com. of Yokosuka Reserve Fleet; b. '65 in Tokyo, Midshipman '81; Captain '02; Rear-Adm., '08 was Divisional Commander of the *Matsushima* in the Japan-China war; was on the Committee charged to bring home the cr. *Azuma* from France in '01. Chief Staff to Takeshiki Naval Station '03-04; on reserve list in '13; holder of 3rd class Golden Kite. Add.

**Koizumi, Masayasu**, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of 8th Division; b. '55 in Ibaragi prefecture; grad. from the defunct Mil. Non-Com. Sch., Sub-Lieut. '77; Colonel '97; Maj.-Gen. '03; promoted to the present rank in Aug. '10; fought in the China-Japan war as Brigade Commander and also in the Russo-Japan war, when he was wounded at the battles of Liaoyang and Saho. Decorated with 2nd class Rising Sun and Golden Kite (war honour); on reserve list in '14. Add.

**Kojima, Kenshi**, B. Ar. (Cornell, class '81), Prof. First High School since '86, and Mem. of the Teacher's Licence Committee; is reputed as English scholar. Add. 1/23, Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Komatsu, Kenjiro**, ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, and Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; was b. '63 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, and had long been connected with the Department having been promoted to the above post in 1911 but resigned in Dec. '12. Was despatched abroad in '97 on official business; was severely wounded by a burglar in Sept. '11 in his official residence. Add. Tsukudo Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Komatsu, Midori**, Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau, Korean Gov.-Gen.; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. at Michigan Univ., '90; translator and Secretary

of the Foreign Office till '07; transferred to Korean Government where he has risen to the present position. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Komatsu, Teruhisa**, 2nd Lieut. (Navy), 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to succeed the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; was b. '88, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakaka; grad. at Naval Academy '09. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Komatsubara, Eitaro**, ex-Minister of Education and Member of the House of Peers; b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; afterward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Vice-Minister of Justice, and next of Home Affairs Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered the Osaka *Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903; Minister of Education from '08 till '11. Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

**Kometa, Torao**, Baron, Manager of Board of Chamberlains and Supt. of Board of Hunting, Imp. Household, Lieut.-Col. (ret.); b. in 1839 in Kumamoto-ken; took part in the Restoration War and served several Dept. as Secretary; Court Councillor in '99; Supt. of Board of Hunting '99; and Board of Chem. in '12 as additional post. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Komoto, Jujiro**, D.M.; b. '59; studied in Germany and Austria '85-89; Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day. Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

**Komura, Kin-ichi**, Marquis (2nd), jun. Secretary of the Foreign Office, b. in '82, eldest son of the late *Tataro Komura*, 1st Marquis, one of the greatest diplomatists in recent Japan; grad. with honor from the Coll. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1907; passed the diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attache at London '08-10; transferred to the home office '11. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kondo, Hisayoshi**, Per. Secretary to the Imperial Household Minister and Court Councillor; b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; entered the Household Department in '79, where he has remained ever since. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kondo, Jihan**, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in 1864 in Shinano; grad. from the Coll. of Medicine in 1891; further studied surgery at Strasburg and Heidelberg '95-98. Add. Minami-Kogacho, Tokyo.

**Kondo, Motoki**, Inspector General of Naval Construction, Pres. of the Kogyoku-sha, Director of the Naval Experimental Section, Mem. of the Dept of Materials, Navy; b. '64 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyoku-sha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

**Kondo, Rempo**, Baron (cr. '11), President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.); b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relative by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in

recognition of his service in transport business during the Russo-Japan war. M.P. in the 1st session of the Diet, but has lately kept aloof from politics. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kono, Hironaka**, M.P. of unbroken record and leader of the Doshikai, was b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, and at once sprang into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House, he invited its dissolution by submitting an impeachment Reply to the Throne soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 1905, but was acquitted. Was a leader of the Kokuminto but left in Jan., 1913 and joined Prince Katsura's party; appointed Minister for Agr. and Com. of the 2nd Okuma Ministry in Dec., '14. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Konoike, Zen-emon**, Baron (cr. '11); is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

**Konoye, Fumimaro**, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a *gosseke* (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.) whose brother Kanezane (1148-1207) founded the three princely houses of Kujo, Nijo and Ichijo. The present head is still a minor and his father Atsumaro (1863-1904) was President of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

**Koyama, Junji**, ex-Governor of Gumma; b. in '70 at Kumamoto; graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce, Director of Fishery Bureau in the latter Department in '06 and transferred to the present office in '08, resigned Mar. '13. Add. Ryodocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Koyama, Kenzo**, Member of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of the 34th Bank; b. '58 in Saitama; entered Dept of Education; appointed Dir. of Tokyo Higher Commercial School; then Dir. of Technical Bureau of Education Dept and promoted Vice-Minister of Education; on retiring from the Government service; became Pres. of the 34th Bank and is one of the most eminent bankers. Add. Otecho, Higashiku, Osaka.

**Kozai, Yoshinro**, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipsic), Dean and Prof. of Coll. Agriculture, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '65 in Kyoto-fu; grad. the Komaba Agr. Col. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-95; Leipsic '95-99, and resumed the duty at Komaba; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara, Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean in '11. Add. Nishigahara, Tokyo.

**Kubota, Katsumi**, Dir. of the South Manchuria R'y Co., 1905-14, b. '69 in Kagoshima, 3rd son of Den-emon Higuchi; was adopted as son and heir by the late Mr. Kubota; graduated from Law Col. Imp. Univ.



of Tokyo in '94; to be soon attached to the Bureau of National Treasury of the Nippon Ginko, and then transferred to the present post in '05. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Kubota, Seishu**, Governor of Tokyo; b. '71 in Hokkaido; graduated Law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Prosecutor till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, Dir. of South Manchuria Rly '03; started for Europe in '08 on an inspection tour of railway affairs, and returned home in '10; Governor of Miye in '11, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, and then of Public Works Bureau of the Home Dept., Dec. '12—Apr. '14; present post in '14. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Kubota, Seitaro**, Judge, Adm. Litigation Court; b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98-99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, remaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

**Kubota, Yuzuru**, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Education, Mem. House of Peers since '94; b. '47 in Hyogo-ken; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief, had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Order of Sacred Treasure. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kuga, Michihisa**, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami; b. at Kyoto, '41; appointed a commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, Sec. of the Imperial Household and the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '96-97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations in '09. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kuhara, Fusanosuke**, Pres. of the Kuhara Mining Co. at Osaka, the lease of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1839 at Osaka; grad. from Keiogijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay. He was made the supervisor of the mine, and resigned the post 1898. Bought the Kuhara Mine 1906, and has exploited it as one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

**Kujo, Michizane**, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosekke* (see Ichijo) founded by Kanezune (1148-1207). The present head, b. 1896 and Ritualist on duty at Court, and one of his sisters is now the Empress. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kuki, Takakadzu**, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor; b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dept of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '83, Director of the Imperial Nara Museum since '90, Exhibition Commissioner, etc., is a great virtuoso in Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

**Kuma, Tokuzo**, Pm.-Gen., Director of the Accounts Dept of the Kwantung Govt.; b. '63 in Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. in 85, Lieut. in '88; removed to the Accountant service in '93, Paymaster-Colonel in '05 and Paymaster General in '09. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Kumamoto, Kenjiro**, English scholar and educationist, Prof. at the Peers' School since 1898 and Commissioner of Teachers' License Examination (Eng.) for Middle & Normal Schools; b. '67 in Osaka; studied law at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '87-89; English teacher at Himeji Mid. School in '89, then at Osaka Mid. School and next Prof. at 3rd (Kyoto) High School; at Tokyo Higher Normal School '94-98. Add. Zoshigaya, Takata, near Tokyo.

**Kume, Keiichiro**, historian of the Western painting; b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '83-93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '06; is noted for landscape painting. Add. Mita Shikokuchō, Tokyo.

**Kume, Kinya**, ex-Vice-Minister of the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then Dir. Forestry Bureau '06-07. Resigned the post of Vice Min. in '08. Add. Nagazumicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Kume, Kunitake**, D. Litt. (Japan), historian, Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. '44 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in 1872; was next in the compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign; has been connected with Waseda ever since. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

**Kume, Ryosaku**, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07; b. '67 in Saitama; studied at the Keiōgijuku and the Hogaku-in (Chuo Univ.) in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Kunizawa, Shimbei**, Vice-President of the South Manchuria R'y Co. since '06; b. '64 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'y Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'y Co. was created. Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

**Kurachi, Tetsukichi**, Dir. of Chugoku Kogyo Co.; b. '71 in Kanazawa, grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed higher civil service examination in '96, Councillor of Foreign Office in '87; 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01 and Secretary of Agri. and Com. which latter he resigned in '03, attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun, 3rd class Sacred Treasure for his service in regards to the conclusion of conventions with France and Russia and with 3rd class Rising Sun for the latter service. Vice-Min. of Foreign Dept., '11-12. Was decorated with 2nd class Rising Sun for the Annexation of Korea. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Kuratomi, Yuzaburo**, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Dir. of the Legislative Bureau '13-14; b. '53 in Fukuoka Prefecture; grad. the Law Coll., Justice Dept. '79; Judge '82; long held post of Councillor of the Judicial Dep't; Dir. Civil and Cri'l Bureau '98; Vice-Minister '99; Procurator of the Supreme Court, and Chief Procurator of Osaka and Tokyo Appeal Courts, Bureau Director and Vice-Minister of Justice; Vice-Min. of Justice of the Korean Gov.-Gen. '07-13. Add. Tangocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kure, Bunso**, ex-Chief Statist of Dep't of Arg. and Com.; b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe 1900 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions. Add. Motozonochō, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kure, Daigorō**, Chief-Man. of the Mitsui Bussan; b. '62 in Nagasaki; was sent to China by the Foreign Office in '77 to study Chinese language; attaché to the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin '85; Chancellor to the Japanese Consulate at London '86; transferred to Bombay which post he soon resigned to enter the Mitsui Bussan. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Kure, Hideo**, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1890; sent to Germany for study, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Yushima Shinhanachō, Tokyo.

**Kurino, Shin-ichiro**, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France; b. at Fukuoka. '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as Minister at Washington '94, at Rome '96, at Paris '97, and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the above post '06. Add. Hinokichō, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kuroda, Kiyoteru**, Prof. at the Gov. Art Academy since 1902; b. '66, son of the following; studied painting at Paris under Colin '84-93; is one of the master painters of Western school. Add. Hirakawachō, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kuroda, Kiyotsuna**, Viscount, Privy Councillor; b. '30 in Kagoshima clan; took active part in the Meiji Restoration and was created Viscount in '87. Add. Kogaichō, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kuroda, Nagashige**, Marquis (cr. '08, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers; b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Fukuyoshichō, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Kuroiwa, Shuroku**, Edi. and Prop. of the *Yorozu Chohō*; b. '62 in Tosa; was long conneted with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals. Add. Kogai-chō, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Kuroki, Iken**, Gen. (ret.), Count (Baron '95, elevated '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Class of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. '44 in Satsuma; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China war, and achieved a distinguished service at Wei-hai-wei under Marshal Oyama Feb., '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in Russo-Japan War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council

Dec. '95. Attended Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Kurose, Yo hikado**, Baron ('07), holder of Grand Cross of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.); b. '46 in Okayama; Ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in Russo-Japan War. Nominated Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Nandocho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Kuru, Masamichi**, architect to Education Department; b. '53 at Shizuoka; grad. Arch. at the former Eng. College '81; appointed Arch. to Education Department '86 and this post he has held with only a short break, and was in charge of architectural section of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition and St. Louis Exhibition. He was Chief Architect in building the present Japan Bank building and several other edifices. Add. Edogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Kurusu, Sobei**, ex-Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Mg. Dir. Yokohama Dock Co., etc.; b. in 1855 in Saitama-ken, and has risen to present position by starting export of raw silk at Yokohama when he was still young. Add. Hommachi, Yokohama.

**Kusaka, Yoshio**, M.P., Pres. of Toho Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Live-Stock Co., Dr. of 1st Bank, Tokyo Savings Bank, Toyo Life Ins. Co., etc.; b. '51 in Fukushima-ken; went over to U.S.A. for study in '71; on returning home appointed Secretary of Home Office, transferred to Agr. and Com. Office, then Chief of Statistic Bureau, Transportation Bureau; Governor of Nagasaki, Fukushima; once Minister-Resident; finally entered into business; made a tour through Europe in '76 in the suite of Marq. Inouye. Add. Suzaki, Mukojima, Tokyo.

**Kusakabe, Benjiro**, engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City Office; b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Kusakabe, Sankuro**, ex-Dir. of For. Sec., Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung; b. '70 at Kuwana; graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '94; passed dip. and con. service examination in '94, attaché at Seoul the same year; eleve Consul at Honolulu in '85, attaché at Rome '96 where he remained till '01; Sec. at St. Petersburg in '01, in Sweden-Norway in '04, at Rome '06; decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with grant of money for the Russo-Japan war.

**Kushida, Manzo**, Chief of Banking Dep't of Mitsubishi Firm; b. '67 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85-94 and graduated Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; promoted present post '14. Add. Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Kusunose, Sachihiko**, Lieut.-Gen., ex-War Minister; b. '53 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of Artil. '79; was sent to Europe in suite of late Generals Nogi and Kawakami in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut.-General in '07; filled in the meanwhile the posts of adjutant to the General Staff, Chief Staff Officer of the 12th Division, Com. of the Tsushima Garrison, Head of the Osaka Arsenal, Head of the Saghalien Government, and Com.

of the Yura Fort; Min. of War '13-'14. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

**Kuwada, Kumazo**, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. University, Tokyo, Member of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori-ken; b. '68 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93; Manager of the Kōgo Club; further studied in Europe '96-'98, especially Social Politics, to organize the Social-Political Association on his return home; elected Member of the House of Peers by mutual vote, the same year; wrote "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and factory law and labor Insurance. Add. Sendagi, Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

**Maejima, Mitsu**, Baron (cr. '03), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present perfection. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system. Add. Sekiguchi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Maekawa, Tshiei**, Pres. of the Tokyo Bank, Mg. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc., is a leading cotton draper in Tokyo, b. in 1862 in Yamashiro and was adopted by the family. Add. Tomizawa-cho, Nih., T.

**Maki, Bokushin**, Adviser to Japan Fishery Co., was b. in '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'y '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-'86; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the Forestry Bureau '06 which he soon left. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Tansu-cho, Aazabu, Tokyo.

**Makino, Nobuaki**, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '74), Baron (cr. '07) second son of the late Okubo, b. Oct. '51; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-'92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to be made Min. of Education, post which had been reserved for him; Privy Councillor in '09; Min. Agr. and Com. '11-'12; Minister of Foreign Affairs '13-'14. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Makino, Tomitaro**, a botanist and lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. 1863 in Kochi, started the Botanical Magazine in 1886 in Tokyo, being the first journal devoted to the science in Japan; started publication of his "Flora Japonica" in '89; has written various other works on his speciality. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

**Makoshi, Kyohei**, Dir. Japan Brewery Co. (formed by uniting Yebisu, Asahi and Sapporo Beer Breweries), was b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the then existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui Bussan, forerunner of present Mitsui

Bussan; which establishment he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Mano, Bunji**, D. Eng., Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. since 1913, b. '61 in Fukuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow University. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers London, studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of the World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01-'13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

**Masaki, Nuohiko**, Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, b. '62 in Kyoto, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of school, he was appointed to the present post '01; was Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10. Add. Yurai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Masuda, Eisaku**, Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Joint-stock Co.; was b. '63 in Tokyo and is brother of Takashi Masuda. Add. Meguro near Tokyo.

**Masuda, Gitchi**, ex-M.P. (Kekumintō), prop. of various popular magazines, Mng. of several Cos., was b. at Takata in 1869; grad. from Waseda Senmon Gakko in 1893; was on the staff of several newspapers. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Masuda, Takashi**, Adviser to the celebrated Mitsui Family, b. '48; in Sado. of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that islands; appointed cavalry officer shortly before the Restoration and was at the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Marquis Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

**Masuda, Taro**, Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Dir. of Dainippon Artificial Fertilizer, Manju Life Ins., Imperial Theatre, Chiyoda Fire Insur. Co., etc.; was b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Hama-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Masujima, Rokuichiro**, D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law Imp. Uni., Tokyo in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for some while Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Matano, Taku**, Director of the Imperial Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service, '71 and was Dir. of then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post. Add. Nakano-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Matsubara, Shimnosuke**, ex-Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first entered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but subsequently dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'83; Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time, taking charge of the Fishery Institute, at first private establishment lately converted into official one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit. Add. Harajuku, near Tokyo.

**Matsudaira, Masanao**, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan at the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman. Is President of Japan Sericultural Association. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Matsudaira, Yasuhiro**, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres., Japan Agr. Society, b. '67; proceeded to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem. House of Peers by right of birth. Add. Fukui, Fukui-ken.

**Matsudaira, Yoritoshi**, Count, Mem. House of Peers, was b. in 1874; grad. from the Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title 1903, the House being formerly the *daimyo* of Takamatsu. Add. Motomachi, Hg., T.

**Matsui, Keishiro**, Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, b. '68 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to post of Councillor, Embassy in Paris early '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then present chair in Jan. '13. Add. Foreign Office.

**Matsuishi, Yasuharu**, Major-Gen. (ret.); b. '59 in Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. of infantry in '83; Col. in '03; Major-Gen. in '07; Dep'tal chief of the General Staff Board in '09. Add. Nakano, Tokyo.

**Matsukata, Iwao**, Vice-Pres., 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Co's., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business. Add. Minamisakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Matsukata, Kojiro**, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir., of several other leading concerns in Keihan districts. Add. Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

**Matsukata, Masayoshi**, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LLD. (Oxford); one of the "elder statesmen" b. '40 at Kagoshima; was connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the era of Meiji, and when in '81 the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy

this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which had fallen below par in consequence of excessive issue in the civil trouble, '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the united attack of the Liberals and the Progressives; had to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-'97 was memorable in the establishment of gold monometallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July '03 which was an outcome of peculiar circumstance. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America; President of the Japan Red Cross Society in '03 but resigned the post from bad health in '12. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Matsukata, Shosaku**, ex-Minister to Siam (resig., '07), b. '63 at Kago-shima, 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata; started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussel Univ. which he finished, '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation in Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to be 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02. Add. Honmura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Matsukawa, Toshitane**, Lieut.-General and Commander of 16th Division; b. '59 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Major-General in '95, meanwhile serving as Military Attaché to our Legation at Berlin; Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff Office, etc.; took active part in the Sino-Japanese War as a staff-officer of the 2nd Army; also staff-officer to Marshal Oyama during Russo-Japan War; Sectional Chief of the General Staff in '07; Lieut.-Gen. '08; Com. of 10th Div. '11-14. Add. Kyoto.

**Matsuki, Kan-ichiro**, Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office, was b. '72 in Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was Secretary of Communication Department '97-'07; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways till his transfer to the present post on the municipalization of the Tokyo Street Electric Railways. Add. Shin-saka, Ak., T.

**Matsumoto, Bunzaburo**, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof., Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1869 in Kanazawa; grad. from Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '55; Dean '08, transferred to Tokyo in 1913. Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

**Matsumoto, Gen'oro**, Chief of the Girls' Section of the Peers School; b. 1859 in Fukui Prefecture, graduated from the Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; taught at several Govt. Schools and finally appointed present post. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, T.

**Matsumura, Mosuk**, was b. '65 in Shizuoka grad. from Law College of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '94; an official at the Hokkaido Prefectural Government; passed the higher civil service examination '96; Secretary of the Iwate Prefectural Office and Secretary of Nagasaki-ken; Councillor of the Educational Office '00; Director of Ordinary Education Bureau '08-'11. Add. Hayashi-cho, Kishikawa, Tokyo.



**Matsumura, Ninzo**, Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof., Science Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir. Botanical Garden of the same Univ., b. 1856 in Ibaragi; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83, full Prof. in '90; honoured with the title in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06. Add. Komagome, Hongo, T.

**Matsumuro, Natsu**, ex-Min. of Justice, b. 1852 in Fukuoka; graduated from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '84 entered to the judicial service and promoted the Pres. of Court of Cassation in '04 with additional chair of Pres. of the Administrative Litigation Court; Min. of Justice, Dec. '12-Feb. '13 in the 3rd Katsura Ministry. Add. Okubo Yochomachi, Ushigome, T.

**Matsunaga, Kiichihiro**, Sectional Chief of the Imp. Govt. Rlys; b. 1873 in Toyama, graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Eng. Col.) in '99 and entered Communication Dept. as an engineer of Mercantile Marine Section; transferred to Govt. Rlys and occupied the chair of Chief, Ships and Boats Section; once travelled Europe and America by official order. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Matsunami, Jin-ichihiro**, Dr. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1867 in Osaka, graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and then studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and then present post; attended International Conference regarding to maritime law several times. Add. Nakacho, Ushigome, T.

**Matsuo, Shinzen**, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. in Harima in 1843; early entered the official service of the Finance Dept., promoted to the Secretary of the Dept., and finally Gov. of the Bank of Japan 1903-11; nominated a life member of House of Peers in 1900. Add. Shi-usaka-machi, Aka., T.

**Matsuo, Yoshio**, Manager of Tokyo Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. in Nagasaki in 1861; entered the bank when it was inaugurated; Manager of the Bombay Branch in '05; present post in '07. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, T.

**Matsuoka, Ben**, barrister; b. in 1869 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1894; Councillor at the prefectural and central government offices; Mg. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in '06, Add. Aoyama Kita-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Matsuoka, Koki**, Pres. of Nippon University and Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, and then removed to be President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06, when he entered the Cabinet as Min. of Agr. Com., being one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Matsu-ura, Atsushi**, Count, Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the House that held the fief of Hirado; studied at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge; succeeded to the title in '08. Add. Mukoyanagiwara, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Matsu-ura, Chingiro**, Dir. of the Special Education Bureau, Department of Education, since 1912, was b. in 1872 at Uwajima; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1898; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-'11; sent to Germany '70 to inquire into education matters. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Tokyo.

**Matsuyama, Yotaro**, Dr. and Dir. of the Sonseido Hospital; b. in Tokyo '73; studied at the Jikei-in Medical Col.; passed the medical practitioners' examination and then prosecuted immediately afterwards further study at Berlin, Strasburg, and Vienna, returning home in '00. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Matsuzaki, Kuronosuke**, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '62; grad. Univ., '85; studied further in France and Germany; Prof. both at Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to the post of the Director of the Higher Com. School. Was compelled to resign the same '08 owing to the student's agitation to have the school raised to the status of univ., to which demand he was decidedly opposed; is now Prof. Law, Imp. T. Univ. Add. Imperial Tokyo University.

**Mayeda, Masana**, promoter of various business organizations and ex-Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '79 and was for some while attached to the Legation there, and acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89; and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing an industrial league. Add. Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Mayeda, Takeshiro**, Auditor of the Nippon Electric Co., Proprietor of the *Industrial Magazine*, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. in Niigata-ken in '67 and graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '88; has by self-study and indefatigable diligence risen to eminence in electric business; made a tour of inspection in Europe and America in '05 and 13. Add. 21 Shin-bori, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Mayeda, Toshitami**, Marquis, head of the House of the former daimyo of Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *koku*, the House having been founded by Toshiye (d. 1599), trusted lieutenant of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. 1885, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it which had no male issue. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

**Megata, Tamekaro**, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Financial Adviser to Korean Government, Member of the House of Peers, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of Bureau Director which was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; is chairman of the Harvard Club. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Mikami, Sanji**, Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65; grad. Lit. Col. of the Tokyo Uni. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col. ('91); Prof. at the Girls' Higher N. S. '92; is Superintendent of the Historiographical work in charge of the University; sent to Germany to attend a conference, the International Oriental Society which was held at Hamburg in '02. Add. Sendagi Haya-shi-cho, Tokyo.

**Mimura, Kunpei**, in charge of the Banking Department of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. in 1855 in Oita, and early entered the service of the

Firm; is also connected with the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc. Add. Shin-saka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Minakami, Hiromi**, ex-Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec. House of Representative, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn, which last he resigned '05 to take up the Mayoralty; he resigned it in '09. Add. Nippon Club, Tokyo.

**Minami, Hiroshi**, Mem. of House of Peers; b. Toyama-ken; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to chief in January, '08; afterward Governor of Fukuoka. Add. Naitocho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Minobe, Shunkichi**, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank; b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '93; Personal Sec'y, and Sectional Chief at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03. Add. Hokkaido Col. Bk., Sapporo.

**Minobe, Tatsukichi**, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo; was b. '63 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99-01. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Minoura, Katsundo**, M.P. (Doshikai) of unbroken record, ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives; b. '54 in Bungo; for a long while as manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered that Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communications, is Chairman of the Shunju Press Society, Tokyo. Add. Higashigoken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Mishima, Ki**, tutor of Chinese classics to the Emperor, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Mishima, Tsuruyo**, M.D., Lecturer in the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir. of the Mishima Pediatry Hospital; was b. '67; in Tokyo; grad. Med. Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89; and studied in its post-grad. course afterwards; Prof. at the Higher Normal School and Superintendent for School Hygiene '96, honoured with the doctorate in '02. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Mishima, Fataro**, Viscount, Member of the House of Peers and Gov. of the Bank of Japan since 1912, was b. '65 in Tokyo; eldest son of the late Mishima Tsuyo, founder of the house; studied economics in America, '84-'88; repeated his visit '89-'92; President of Y'hama Specie Bank '11. present position '13. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Misu, Sotaro**, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.); holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun, b. '51 at Hikone; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm. '01, and Director of the Personal Bureau; during Russo-Japan War Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Adm. Kamimura and was slightly wounded in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted Vice-Adm., and Chief of Port Arthur Naval Station, Feb.,

'06; appointed Deputy Chief, Naval Staff, '06; Mem. of the Admirals Council in '09; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '11-13; Admiral '12; on reserve list in Dec., '14. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Mita, Kitsu**, Auditor of the Bank of Japan; was b. '51 in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health; proceeded to France in '78; and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk, attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Yokohama City Office.

**Mitsui, family**, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy. The eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are proprietors of different concerns, the control of which is however left in the hands of "executive officials." The establishments are the Mitsui Bank (manager Mr. Senkichi Hayakawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dept.) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dept.); the second under Mr. Giichi Iida and the third under Dr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capital of 8½ mil. yen and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui, was b. in '57 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-'74, succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; was created Baron 1900, in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former times. The houses of the Mitsui are Hachirojiro, Baron (Dir. of Mitsui Gomei-Kaisha), Tokueemon (Pres. Oji Paper Co.), Takayasu (Pres. Mitsui Bank), Gen-emon (Pres. Mitsui Bussan, Mining), Morinosuke (Pres. Shibaura Works), Yonosuke, (Pres. of Sakai Celluloid Co.) Add. Imai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Mitsukuri, brothers**, family celebrated in the field of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made Baron shortly before death. Of the three others the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second, Prof. K. Mitsukuri of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., biologist, died in '10; the youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, was b. '62, grad. Science at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, sent to Germany, where owing to weak eyesight, he changed subject of study to history, returning home '93 and had since been connected with the alma mater till '12 when he died. Rinsho was created a Baron in '89.

**Miura, Goro**, Privy Councillor since 10, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c., retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrine of Buddhism. Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Miura, Kinnosuke**, M.D., Prof, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Court physician, was b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-'92; was appointed Assis.-Prof. in his mother

College on returning home; full Prof. in the same in '95 and was conferred with *Igakuhakushi* a little later. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Miura, Moriji**, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57; in Fukushima-ken; studied Medicine in the Imp. University of Tokyo and in Germany, first in '82 and next in '02; has charge of the chair of Pathology and Anatomy. Add. Suehiro-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Miura, Taisuke**, Pres. of Keihin Electric Rly Co., b. in Choshu '56; brother of the late Viscount Aoki, accompanied his brother to Berlin and studied agriculture and wine brewing '74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; Pres. Kobu Rly, '90-'06. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Miwata, Masako**, was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady education-alists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Miyabe, Hisahi**, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44, in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in speculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks. Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

**Miyabe, Kingo**, D. Sc. (Japan), Dr. Sc. (Harvard), Prof. of the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Miyagawa, Kozan**, originator of the *Makuzu* Porcelain Ware and Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household, b. '43; in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96. Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

**Miyagawa, Kyujiro**, Vice-Man. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is the 3rd son of Iikogoro Miyagawa, was b. '62, in Tokyo. Early grad. the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and subsequently entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, to be gradually promoted to the present post. Add. Sendagi Hongo, Tokyo.

**Miyahara, Jiro**, Baron (cr. '07), D. Eng. (Japan), Naval Eng.-General (ret.) was b. '58 in Shidzuoka-ken; Eng.-Lieut. in '83; filled posts of Inspector of Naval Construction, member of the Board for Naval Construction, etc. Was created peer and granted 3rd Class of Golden Kite in con-

nection with the Russo-Japanese War in '04. Mem. of the House of Peers '11. The Baron invented Miyahara Boiler. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Miyake, Hiden,** M.D. mem. House of Peers; mem. Imperial Academy Emeritus Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1848 at Tokyo. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Miyake, Yujiro,** D. Litt. (Japan), author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon*, but quarrelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff, in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon-jin*, is now the organ of this clique. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Miyaoka, Naoki,** Vice-Adm. (retired); was b. '59 in Kanazawa, Kaga; Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy '82; has been promoted to the present rank after having held posts of Member of the 2nd Section of the Naval Staff Board, Attaché to Japanese Legation in America, Vice-Com. of the *Itsukushima*, Captain of the *Chokai*, *Tsukuba*, and *Hashidate*, Commander of the Standing Squadron, etc. and placed on retired list in '11. Add. Nakacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Miyaoka, Tamejiro,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Registered Patent Agent; b. '65 in Osaka, m. Kei Masaki '88; graduated from Law College Imperial University, Tokyo, qualified for legal profession and entered Diplomatic Service '87; Sec. Japanese Legation, Washington, '92-'94; Charge d'Affaires to U.S.A. '91; First Sec. Japanese Legation, Berlin, '94-'99; Charge d'Affaires to Germany and Belgium '97-'98; Minister Resident and Principal Law Officer of the Foreign Office 1900-'06; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague '04-'05; Counsellor of Embassy at Washington with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary '06-'08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; resigned Government service and started general law practice in October '09. Add. 1 Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Miyazaki, Michisaburo,** D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; was b. '55 in Ise; grad. the Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80 and subsequently entered service of the Education Dep't; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an additional office of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau on his return home, in '88. Has charge of the chair of History of Legislation. Add. Ichigayatamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Miyoshi, Manabu,** Botanist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '61 in Tokyo; grad. the Col. of the Science of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. '90 and further studied in its post-grad. course and in Germany ('92-'95). Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Mizumachi, Kesaroku,** Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Saga; graduated from Law, Imperial University, Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as additional post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with additional

post of Temporary Pension Adjustment Affairs Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; Agent at London '06-11. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

**Mizuno, Rentaro**, D.C.L., Crown Member of House of Peers; b. '68 in Akita; graduated law, Imp. Univ., '92; entered Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Dir. of Public Works Bureau '10-12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-14. Add. Shirokane Sarumachi, Tokyo.

**Mochizuki, Kotaro**, ex-M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; edu. the Keio Gijuku and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; meanwhile he followed Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '96. Has been twice returned to the House, visited abroad with his wife in 1910. Add. Takunawa, Tokyo.

**Mogi, Sobei**, Pres. of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74 by Yasuhei Mogi, millionaire in Yokohama. Add. Bentenchō, Yokohama.

**Mori, Goro**, Baron, Member of the House of Peers, Manager of Red Cross Society, etc. was b. in '71 in Tokyo; a son of late Prince Gentoku Mori, of the House of Choshu, was created a Baron and ordered to set up a new house in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration, educated in England from '88-'96; m. in '96, lady Masako, aunt of Marquis Matsudaira, and has four sons and two daughters. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Mori, Ichi ei**, Rear-Adm., Commander of Kure Reserve Squad.; was b. in '58 in Satsuma; midshipman in '81; divisional commander of the cr. *Itsukushima* in the Japan-China War '94-5; was on the committee charged to bring home the cr. *Chitose* from America in '98; Captain in '02; commander of the *Takachiho* '03-4. Rear-Adm. in '08. Add. Kure Admiralty.

**Mori, Moto-aki**, Prince, the House of a great *daimyo* founded by Motonari, (1497-1571 A.D.) and enjoying fief of 369,000 *koku* at Choshu to which it was cut down from 1,200,000 *koku* for having sided with the enemy of the Tokugawa in the battle of Sekigahara. The clan, together with the House of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Mori, Rintaro**, M.D., D. Litt (Japan), Surg.-Gen., I.A.U.C. and Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as litterateur who writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military hygiene since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies. Principal medical officer of the Tokyo Division '03-'07; promoted to the present office in '08. Was granted 3rd Class Golden Kite 2nd class Rising Sun (war honor). Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Morikawa, Takeshi**, Maj.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of 26th Inf. Brigade; b. '57 at Mito, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '81, Lieuten-

ant in '85, Captain in '91, Major in '96, Lieutenant-Colonel in '02, Colonel in '05, Major-General in '08.

**Morimura, Ichizaeum** b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. Yen 500,000, and was once a director of the Bank of Japan. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Morishita, Gannan**, President of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, was born at Wakayama in '52, graduated from Keio Gijuku in '74, appointed Director of former Mitsubishi Commercial School founded by the Mitsubishi in '78, appointed junior secretary of the Treasury in '81, left it the following year and joined the staff of the *Jiji*; started the Mercantile Agency in '95, toured in Europe and America '07. Is also Auditor of Imperial Life Ins. Co. Add. Shirokane Sankocho, Tokyo.

**Morita, Mokichi**, ex-Dir., Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com.; b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Department of Com. and Agr. the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Is now Man.-Dir. of Sakaye Celluloid Co. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

**Moriya, Konosuke**, lawyer, M.P. (Kokumin-tō), Dir. of the Keihin Electric Rly. Co., b. in Okayama in 1861, after graduating from the Tokyo Law Col. he passed the Barristers examination in '83 and established his office. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

**Motoda, Hajime**, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92, by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in 1900; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-1902, to the Pres. of Colonization Bureau in '11; Minister of Communication, 1913-14. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Motoda, Sakumoshin**, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher, b. '62 in Kurume; stayed in America '86-'96; studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Genn. and Columbia University and also attending to religious work. He attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India as a lecturer, attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in 1910. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Motono, Ichiro**, Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd; b. '62 in Saga-ken; was translator in the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96; appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to be Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at The Hague '99. Add. Japanese Embassy, Russia.

**Motono, Yekichiro**, Man.-Dir. of the Yomiuri, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in 1834 in Hizen; grad. from the Imp. Univ. in 1900, Course



applied chemistry; engineer to the Yokohama Gas Works 1890-1895, examiner at the Patent Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Commerce 1896-1900. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Sh., Tokyo.

**Motoyama, Hak-un**, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alumnus, and at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, Prince Ito and some others. Add. Haramachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Motoyama, Hikoichi**, Prop. of the *Osaka Mainichi* and *Tokyo Nichinichi*, b. 1853 in Kumanoto; grad. of the Keio-gijuku; was once in the service of the Fujita firm; established the *Osaka Mainichi* in '92; now occupied the chairs of Dir. of Nankai Rly. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c. Add. the *Osaka Mainichi*, Osaka.

**Mudaguchi, Gengaku**, Dir. of several Cos.; b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favour with his appointment to President of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose into prosperity under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric trams and the amalgamation of the three Tokyo Street Electric Trams, he was for a while President of the new concern in '06. Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Murai, Kichibei**, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son is a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had begun to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He founded some means to go over to America learned the art of cigarette-making, and his brand of cigarettes, the first in Japan, was put on the market in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brother & Co. with a capital of yen 12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at yen 5,000,000. The concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital yen 1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Murai, Masao**, of the Murai Bank, was b. 63 in Okayama-ken, studied at the Doshi-sha, and was adopted by the Murai family; proceeded to N. Carolina, U.S.A., '94 to study tobacco industry. Add. Minami-Sakumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Murai, Teinosuke**, Ph. D. (Yale), Mg. Dir. Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc., was b. '70, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Kani Rokubanchō, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Murai, Yasukata**, Dir. of the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha; was b. '54 in Hyogo-ken; engaged in foreign trade at Kobe from the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and was New York agent for several firms; m. an American lady. Add. Kobikicho IX/30, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Murakami, Kakuichi**, Vice-Adm., Chief Naval Construction; was b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '07; and Sectional Chief at the Education Board and the Construction Bureau 1907-12; Vice-Adm. '12, transferred to Kure; placed on waiting list temporarily in connection with the Bribery Case in '14. Add. Naval Office.

**Muraki, Masayoshi**, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Member of House of Peers; b. '56 in Kochi, Sub-Lieut. of Art. '76, studied in France '80-83, was afterward Prof. at the Cabot School, Per. Sec. to the War Minister, etc., Lieut.-Gen. in '96. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

**Murano, Tsune-emon**, M.P. (Seiyukai); was b. '59 in Tokyo, and has sat in the House seven times; is on the Board of Directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Aokihiro-dai, Yokohama.

**Muraoka, Han-ichi**, D. Sc., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '53 in Tottori; official of Edu. Dept. '75, studied physics in Berlin '78-81, Prof. Imp. Univ., First Higher School, etc., and finally transferred to Kyoto Imp. Univ., resigned in 1913. Add. Kyoto.

**Murase, Haruo**, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. School, etc., Mng. Dir. of the Imp. Marine Transport and Fire Ins. Co.; was b. '71 in Fukui-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Antwerp Higher Com. School and Leipsic University. Add. Haruki-cho Hongō, Tokyo.

**Murata, Atsushi**, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Chief of the Fortification Dep't, War Office '09-14; b. '54 in Shizuoka; Captain '86; studied tactics in France and Italy '86-89; Major '91; Lieutenant-Colonel '95; then Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg; promoted to Lieut.-General in July '09. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Murata, Tametsu**, ex-Crown Mem. of House of Peers '90-14; b. '42 in Osaka, once an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws, etc.; has been active as fishery propagandist since he resigned '90. Add. Takunawa, Tokyo.

**Murata, Tsuneyoshi**, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, mem. House of Peers since '90; b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77 as a Major. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Murayama, Ryukui**, proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspapers; b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, having raised by his shrewd business management the two *Asahi* to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

**Murota, Yoshibumi**, Member of the House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting of Kinkei Hall, Pres. 10th Bank at Shimonoseki; was b. in '47 at Mito; entered the Foreign Office in which he steadily rose till he was appointed

Resident-Minister at Mexico '02-04, resigned the service and then entered business. Add. Kurumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Muto, Sanji**, Mng. Dir. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. '67 in Gifu, grad. Keiogijuku about '90 and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and *yen* 100,000 disbursed for protection of operatives. Add. Maiko, Hyogo-ken.

**Mutsu, Hirokichi**, Count, Minister to Belgium; b. '69, son of the late Count Mutsu (who distinguished himself in treaty revision and Shimonoseki treaty); the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Secretary at Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Secretary on leave of absence, having returned home in '10-12; transferred to present in '15. Add. Japanese Legation, Belgium.

**Nabeshima, Chokudai**, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen); b. '49; studied in England for several years from '71; Min. at Rome '80-82, Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres. Italian Association, Tokyo. The Marchioness is Pres. of Volunteer Nurse Association. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nabeshima, Keiji**, ex-Minister Plen. Env. Extraordinary to Belgium; b. '60 in Saga; attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00 and to London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03, Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, is '07-09. Add. c/o Foreign Office.

**Nagai, Matsuzo**, Secretary of Foreign Office; b. in '77 in Aichi-ken, son of Matsuemon, leading business man in Aichi; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed dip. & con. exam. '02; Eleve Consul at Tientsin; at New York and Washington '03-07; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco; '08-12. Add. Foreign Office.

**Nagai, Nagayoshi**, M.D. and D. Phr., Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany '70-83; appointed Dir. of the German Language School Tokyo, Mrs. Nagai is a German lady. Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Nagai, Iyutaro**, Prof. at Waseda University and editor of the *Shin Nippon* (monthly magazine); was b. in 1881 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in 1905, and further studied in England and Germany from '06-09. Add. Waseda University.

**Nagamatsu, Tokuboku**, Baron, Member of House of Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co.; was b. '64 in Tokyo, eldest son of Cho-Kan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers school. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Nagamori, Tokichiro**, b. in Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., long served as Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned 1900; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition of the post; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04; has undertaken some

business with French capitalists but has given it up. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Naganuma, Hidebumi**, Maj.-Gen., Com. of 1st Brigade of Cavalry; b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Caval. '86; Col. '05, Maj.-Gen. '12; present post same year; holder of 3rd Class of the G. K. Add. Tsudanuma, Chiba-ken.

**Naganuma, Shukei**, sculptor, Mem. of Japan Art Committee; b. '57 in Iwate-ken; studied sculpture in Italy; was Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Academy after his return home; well known in the art circles. Add. No. 109 Omote-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

**Nagaoka, Gaishi**, Lieut.-Gen., holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite (on waiting list); b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; the entered Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the Staff of Gen. Nozu: ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour, '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during Russo-Japan War before he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima, in Mar., '06; Com. of 1st Brigade, Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09, and finally to Com'der of 16th Div., on waiting list in '14. Add. c/o War Office.

**Nagasaki, Seigo**, H.I.M.'s Court-Councillor and Director-General of the Bureau of the Supplies, and Grand Master of the Household of H. I. H. Prince Kan-in; born at Kagoshima, 1855; studied in America and England; returned home about 1880 and has been connected with the Court ever since; bearer of the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; the Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order; of the Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George and several Grand Crosses of other foreign Order. Add. Shimo-Rokubancho, Kojima-cho, Tokyo.

**Nagashima, Washitaro**, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Barrister at Tokyo; b. in Sakushu in '68; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, appointed junior Councillor of Justice, resigned '93; and then began practice, travelled abroad in '09. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Nakada, Keigi**, Mng.-Dir. of the Furukawa Mining Co.; b. '58 in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85, Sec. of Japanese Legation at Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of German Legation and others; Chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office '95, which he resigned in '98; nominated member of the House of Peers '00. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Nakada, Kinkichi**, Director of the Sumitomo General Head Office and Manager of the Sumitomo Bank; b. '60 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Judge at various Courts which post resigned and became Manager of Besshi Copper Mine of the Sumitomo; transferred to the present post in '10. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

**Nakadate, Chozaburo**, Surgeon-General (ret.), holder of 3rd class Golden Kite; b. in '63 at Tokyo; appointed Surgeon-Sub-Lieutenant in 85, Surgeon-Major '95, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel '97, Surgeon-Colonel '04, promoted to Surgeon-General '08. Add. Higashikozu Kitanocho, Osaka.

**Nakagawa, Keniro**, Pres. of the Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo; b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peer's School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc., with an additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; Prof. of

Sendai Technical School '06-10 and then appointed to present post. Add Gov. Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo.

**Nakahama, To-i-hiro**, M.D.; b. '57 in Tokyo; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nakahashi, Tokugoro**, ex-Pres of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., and Ujigawa Electric Co.; b. '60 at Kanagawa, grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied to post of Director of the Railway Bureau, which he resigned about '98 to take charge of the company which he has raised to the present state of activity. Add. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Osaka.

**Nakajima, Ichitaro**, Rear-Adm., Com. of the Kure Adm. Squadron; b. in 1839 in Kochi; Midshipman '87, Commander '04, Captain '08, Rear-Adm. and Chief of Staff of the Sasebo Admiralty '13, the present post '14. Add. Kure Admiralty.

**Nakamatsu, Morio**, ex-Dir. of the Patent Bureau '09-13; b. '65 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Takamizo, Tokutaro**, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem of House of Peers; b. in Saga in '57; Midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attache to the Legation in London '02-03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm. in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04; placed on retired list '10. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

**Nakamura, Kuranosuke**, Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor; b. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future fleet of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Nakamura, Junzo**, President of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School and mechanical engineer; b. in Kumamoto in '59; graduated mechanics at the now defunct Engineering College in '82; studied in England and Germany '95-97; appointed to the present post in '06. Add. Kumamoto Higher Technical School.

**Nakamura, Mu-ichi**, Maj.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of 3rd Brigade of Infantry; b. in '63 at Nagasaki; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '79, Sub-Lieutenant in '83, Captain in '87, Major in '95, Lieutenant-Colonel in '02, Colonel in '05, Major-General in '09; retired in '13.

**Nakamura, Satoru**, Baron (cr. '07), General, and Governor-General of Kwantung; b. 54 in Shiga-ken; Sub-Lieut. '75; took part in the Japan-China War at Reg. Commander; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlorn-hope at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; Lieut.-Gen. '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, Com. 15th Division '07; Aide-de-Camp to the late Emperor Meiji '08-12; Commander of Tokyo Garrison in '12-15; Gen. in Mar. '15 and transferred to present office. Add. Port Arthur, Manchuria.

**Nakamura, Shingo**, D.C.I. (Japan), Prof. at the Waseda Univ., etc.; b. '70 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94 and continued his study at its University Hall; then in England, Germany and

France (International Law and History of Diplomacy; one of the "Jingo Professors" in the Russo-Japan War. Add. Babashita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nakamura, Shūkei**, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and ex-Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. '57 at Ichinoseki; studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association. Add. Omotecho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Nakamura, Tatsutaro**, Professor of architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '60; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assistant architect in the work of building the Imperial Palace '83-86, then Professor of the present University, besides holding a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-93; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Haramachi, Koi., Tokyo.

**Nakamura, Yujiro**, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.), Governor of South Manchuria Railway; Mem. of House of Peers; was b. '52 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of Vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and Chief of the Gov. Steel Foundry in '06; the present post since '14. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Nakamura, Zeko**, b. '65 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated from law at the Imperial Tokyo University '93; appointed an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; transferred in '06 to be the Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, the Government-General of Kwantung succeeded Baron Goto as President of the South Manchuria R'ly, '08-13. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

**Nakano, Buyei**, one of leading bussiness men in Tokyo; President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official but resigned the post and entered business. Was for a long time the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. He sat in the Lower House from '90 to '02 as a Progressive M.P.; He repeatedly visited U.S.A. on the bussiness men's and other missions. Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Nakao, Yu**, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Dir. of Naval Hydrographic Bureau; b. '66 in Hiroshima; midshipman in '78, and promoted Rear-Adm. in '07; at one time Instructor at Naval Academy; Staff-Officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Idzumi* at the time of China-Japan War; holds 3rd class of Golden Kite for service in Japan-Russia War. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Nakashoji, Ren**, ex-Minister of Agr. and Com.; b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed Judge and Procurator Exam.; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Waterpipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor of the Dep't of Justice '01; resigned in '03; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-04; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Office, '04-06, sent abroad '10, Vice-Minister of Communication from '06 till '11; the Minister Dec., '12-Feb., '13. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Nakaya, Hirokichi**, ex-Vice-Min. of Communications; b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the

Dep't of Communications; Secretary of the Department; Head of the Postal and Savings Bureau; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Com., senior Councillor and finally Chief of the Electric Bureau, Communications '09-14, newly created Bureau in '09. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Nakayama, Hidesaburo**, Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in '67 in Mikawa; graduated from the University with honour in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'y Co. for some years; Prof. at the alma mater since '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Nakayama, Takamaro**, Marquis, of a former courtier family, founded in the 12th century; b. 1852 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince; his aunt Yoshiko who died in Oct. '07 had stood in special relation to the Imperial Court. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Nakayama, Iwata**, Chemist and President of the Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '53 in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83-31, to be appointed Professor at the alma mater. He has been connected with the Patent Office and also several manufacturing works. Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. School.

**Nambu, Shimpei**, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of 2nd Division at Sendai; b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut., '77; Col. '99; Maj.-Gen. shortly before Russo-Japan war in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div., he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8 in the great battle of Mukden, Lieut.-Gen. in '11 and appointed Com. of Gendarmerie, Tokyo; transferred to present post in '15. Add. Sendai.

**Nambu, Kameo**, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, ex-Pres. of the Supreme Court; b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court '91 and promoted to the Supreme Court '96. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Nambu, Koshin**, Dir. of the Imp. Forestry Bureau, Home Office; was b. 1864 in Kyoto, brother of Count Karasumaru and adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, was Secretary of the Home Office '91, the Director of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. same as above.

**Nambu, Kyugo**, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mining Department of the Mitsubishi firm; b. in 1855 in Fukui; graduated at the Imperial University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and he studied mining in U.S.A. '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nanjo, Fumio**, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; was appointed Chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1895-97, visited China and India '97, was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pres. of the Budd. School at Nagoya

'88, Prof. at the Peers' Female School '90, Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94, Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '13. Add. Shimo-niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Naruse, Ninzo**, President of the Women's University; b. '60 in Yamaguchi-ken; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girl's School at Osaka '78; started a similar school at Niigata '86-90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The movement bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01. Add. Women's Univ., Mejiro, Tokyo.

**Naruse, Seikyo**, Dir. of 15th (Peers) Bank, was b. in Sanuki in 68; studied at Keiogijuku then at Bryant and Stratton Bus. School (Chicago), Cornell Univ., returning home '90, to enter the Yokohama Specie Bank, and then the present bank in '98. Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Natsume, Kinnoseke**, pen-name *Soseki*, is a noted author who joined in '07 the staff of the Tokyo *Asahi* by resigning the post of Prof. at the Litt. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. English Litt. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93. Teacher of English at Kumamoto Higher School for several years; was dispatched to England to study '98-01; Add. Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nawa, Matahachiro**, Vice-Adm., Com-in-Chief of 2nd Squadron; b. '63 in Gifu; grad. from Naval Cadet School in '83, Capt. in '05, Rear-Adm. in '09, Vice-Adm. '12; fought in Sino-Japan War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japan War; Chief of Naval Education Board and Mem. of Admirals Council till his appointment to present post in Feb., '15. Add. Admiralty, Tokyo.

**Nawa, Yasushi**, entomologist, Pres. Nawa Entomological Institute at Gifu; b. '57 in Gifu-ken; grad. Gifu Agri. school in '82 and devoted himself to the study of insects besides teaching at schools; started above institute in '96 and his specimens have won high class medals in domestic and foreign exhibitions. Damage of crops caused by *cicadula scirnotatu* in '96 made him and his work famous. Add. Nawa Entomological Institute, Gifu Park, Gifu.

**Nedzu, Katchiro**, M.P., Pres., of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Be-so Rly Co., etc.; 2nd son of Toyemon Nedzu; was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken. Came up for study to Tokyo in his youth, but to return home to attend to family affairs, owing to frail health of elder brother; took active part in village and provincial affairs. Has been returned from his native district in the last two general elections; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

**Nemoto, Sho**, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc.; Inspector of the Dye-Staff Manufacturing Co.; b. '61 in Ibaragi-ken; went over to America in '79 for study; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part in instituting the free primary education system and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.



**Nidahara, Shigeyuki**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 4th Division, b. in '61 in Fukuoka; grad. from the Mil. Coll. in '83; Staff Major of the 2nd Div. in Japan-China war; attached to the 5th Draft Div. in Russo-Japanese war; Major-Gen. in '05 and Com. of 7th Brigade; promoted Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 2nd Div. in '12-15. Add. Osaka.

**Niho, Kamematsu**, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Coll. Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., was b. in Ise 1868; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1893; studied in Germany 1897-1900. He attracted wide attention in connection with the "strike" agitation of the Kyoto Professors in 1914. Add. Kyoto University.

**Nijo, Motohiro**, Prince, one of the five proud *gesseke* (see Ichijo) families formerly and was founded by Yoshizane (1216-1270 A.D.), Prime Minister of the time and scion of the house of the Kujo. The present head was b. '59, 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87-89. Add. Wakamatsucho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Nishi, Genshiro**, ex-Councillor at Japanese Embassy at Vienna; b. '62 in Yamaguchi-ken; Attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin in '93, transferred to Holland in March, '99, to Vienna in Nov., '90 where he was 1st Secretary till '08; studied in China '83-85 and in Belgium '85-93. Add. Foreign Office.

**Nishi, Shirokuro**, Baron, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Aide-de-Camp to the late Emperor Meiji; b. in 1860 in Tokyo; and was adopted by late Baron Shu Nishi, celebrated jurist and English scholar early in Meiji era; was educated at the Naval Cadet Sch. and appointed 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '85; took part in China-Japan War as Captain; once attached to the Legation in U.S.A. as attaché; on reserve in '14. Add. Omori, nr. Tokyo.

**Nishijima, Sukeyoshi**, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), and ex-Com. of 6th Army Div. b. '48 in Yamaguchi-ken: Sub-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his services in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '98; Com. of a Brigade of a Div. in Russo-Japan war, Commander of the 2nd Army Div. '06, was placed on retired list '09. Add. Nagasaki.

**Nishikawa, Katsuzo**, Veterinarian, and Chief Insp. of Cattle Station at Fusan; was b. in '54 at Hiroshima; grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo in '80; entered service of Dept. of Arg. and Com. '92, despatched to Europe '98, Chief of Live Stock Section '02-09. Add. Fusan, Korea.

**Nishikawa, Tetsujiro**, Pres. of Nagasaki Appeal Court; b. in 1853 at Aizu grad. from Law, Tokyo Univ.; in '87; served in Foreign Dept., and Education Dept.; Judge in '86; became Chief of District Court and finally promoted to present post in '06. Add. Nagasaki.

**Nishikubo, Hiromichi**, Governor of Hokkaido, was born in '63 at Saga, grad. Law at the Government law school; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Governor of Fukushima till '13; present post, '14. Add. Official residence at Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Nishimura, Seiichi**, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.), ex-Dir. of the Tokyo Military Arsenal '03-12; b. '55 in Yamaguchi; grad. Military Cadet School '76, Sub-Lieut. the following year; Lieut.-General in Sept., '06; all that while, he filled the posts of Lecturer at the Military Cadet's School, Commander of the 1st Battalion of Field Art., Commander of the 10th Reg. of Field Artillery, etc. Add. Suidobata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Nitobe, Inazo**, D. Agr. (Japan), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Pres. of 1st High School, Prof. Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '06; b. '63 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; studied Political economy at the Johns Hopkins Univ., and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo Col. for several years after his return; then official of Formosan Gov. which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto. His work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others; has been selected as a first Japanese professor in the Japan-America exchange lecture arrangement started in '11. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady by birth. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Tokyo.

**Noda, Utaro**, ex-M.P. (Seiyukai), Vice-Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. since 1914; was b. in Fukuoka in 1853, a son of a petty meachrnt; has risen to distinction by hard self study and strenuous life; is a good *haiku* writer. He was one of the biggest men in the House. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Noguchi, Hideo**, M.D., Prof at the Rockefeller Medical Institute, N.Y., and recommended by the Nobel Prize Council as recipient of the prize for 1914; b. '76 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after a hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U.S.A., etc. Publications: "Snake Venoms," '09; "Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. Add. 1 Manhattan Av., New York, N.Y.

**Noguchi, Shovin**, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting. Is a Painter to the Court. Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho. Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Noguchi, Yonejiro**, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circle in both America and England, Lecturer at the Keio Univ.; b. December, '75 in Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied in the Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., but mostly self-taught as far his literary ability is concerned. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

**Nomaguchi, Kanoo**, Vice-Adm., Chief of Kure Naval Arsenal; was b. at Kagoshima in '66; midshipman in '87; Rear-Adm. '05; Vice-Adm. '14. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

**Nomoto, Tsuna-aki**, Vice-Adm. (ret.), was b. in 1858 at Kagoshima; grad. from the Naval Cadet Sch. in '81; was sent to Russia for study in '92; Rear Adm. in '07; took part as Com. of the *Asahi* in '04-05 war and honoured with 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Kiharayama, Omori, Tokyo.

**Nomura, Ryutaro**, Dr. Eng. (Japan), ex-Pres. of the South Manchuria Rly. '13-14; b. in 1859 at Ogaki, Gifu; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81-86; was sent to Europe and America for study as Rly. Engineer '96-98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres., Imp. Govt Rlys. '12. Add. Shinsaka.

**Oba, Jiro**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 3rd. Division; was b. 1864 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in 1886, and further studied at the Staff Coll. and in Germany; appointed to the present in 1900, having been in the meanwhile Prof. at the Staff Coll., 11th Brigade Commander before present post in '14. Add. Nagoya.

**Ochiai, Toyosaburo**, Lieut.-General (ret.), ex-Inspector of Eng. Corps, Military Education Board; b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Engineer in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Engineer in '97; and then Major-General a few years later. Was once Attache to the Japanese Legation at Berlin and then in Italy. He was chief staff Officer to General Oku's Army in the Russo-Japan war and awarded 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Ogasawara, Naganari**, Viscount (cr. '07 by heritage), Rear-Adm., Staff Officer of the Naval Staff Board; is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 and grad. in '88, and took part in both Sino-Japan and Russo-Japan wars; holder of 4th Golden Kite; is noted for his literary ability. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

**Ogata, Gekko**, b. '53, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyoye* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects. Add. Tsukiji, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Ogata, Masanori**, M.D., was b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Ogawa, Heikichi**, M.P. (Seiyukai) for Nagano-ken, Barrister, was b. in above place in '69, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to the profession; has also exerted himself in creating the Pan-East Asian Society, etc. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ogawa, Shigejiro**, D.C.L. (Japan), Adv. of Prison Affairs at Peking, was b. in Shinano in '63; grad. Waseda Semmon Gakko '84, entered the Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office) in '86; was chief Warden of Kanagawa Prison '90-92, despatched to Occident to investigate prison '93. Sectional chief at the Home Office till '08 when he was engaged by the Peking Government. Add. Peking, China.

**Ogawa, Zenkichi**, Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co.; b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at the Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N.Y.K., continued in the service of the new Co. where he held a post of Director. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ogura, Hyoichiro**, Vice-Adm. (ret.); b. '53 in Tokyo; Midshipman '81; Captain in '98; Rear-Adm. in '04; Vice-Adm. '08. Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Oguri, Kozaburo**, Rear-Adm. and Naval attache to Japanese Embassy at London; b. in 1868 at Kaga; midshipman in 1885; Sectional Chief of the Naval Construction Board, etc. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

**Ohara, Tauto**, Lt.-Gen., Com. of Yura Fortress; was b. in Yehime-ken; graduated from Military Cadet's School '83; then from Military Staff College; studied in Germany till '95; Attache to German Legation, Instructor in Military College, Staff officer to 12th Division, Comm. of Tsushima garrison, Chief of Artillery and Engineering School before to present post. Add. Yura, Awaji.

**Ohashi, Shintaro**, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a wellknown publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Doninsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, travelled abroad in '09. Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Ohashi, Suisei**, gold medalist; b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris ('00), St. Louis ('03), and Anglo-Japanese ('10). Add. Ogaki, Mino.

**O-i, Narimoto**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. 8th Division; b. '63 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; sent abroad to study military science in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05; and Major-Gen. '09, and was honoured with 5th Class of Golden Kite at the time of the China-Japan War, and again with 3rd Class of the same in Russo-Japan war. Add. Hirosaki, Tokyo.

**O-i, Saitaro**, electrical eng., b. '56, in Ise; grad. '82 from Imperial Eng. Col'ge; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Comm'utions '82-87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87, transferred to the Comm'ution Dep't. Add. Shiba-Park, Tokyo.

**Oimikado, Ikumaro**, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in '76. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

**Oishi, Masami**, a retired politician; b. '55 in Kochi-ken; became follower of Count Itagaki but left him '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad; was Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; left the Gov. service and joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; twice entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressive '96-97 and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98, in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He sat in the House '98-14. Left the Nationalist and joined Doshikai in '13 but left it in Dec. '14. Add. Demma-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Oka, Genkyo**, Baron (cr. '07), M.D., Court Councillor, ex-Chief Physician-in-waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Medical College which has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany. Add. Kudan-shita, Tokyo.

**Oka, Ichinosuke**, Lieut.-Gen., Minister of the Army; was b. '60 in Kyoto; Sub-Lieut. of infantry '81; grad. from the Staff Col. '83, commanded 22 Brigade in the Russo Japanese war, having been promoted Maj.-Gen. in '05, chief of Military Affairs Bureau '09, then Vice-Minister '11, Lieut.-Gen. in '12; was appointed Minister of War in April '14; Add. War Office.

**Oka, Kishichiro**, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers (nom. 1914), was b. in Okayama in 1863, and was adopted by Keikō Oka, formerly a retainer of the Tokugawa Regency. Grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo in 1891 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces from '93 to '04; Governor of Akita '04-05; Chief Police Commissioner at the Korean Residency-Gen. in '05 and deputy Dir. of Agr., Ind., and Com. Department and of the Interior in Korea 1907-10; Governor of Tottori '10-13; Dir. of the Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14. Add. Shinhanacho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Oka, Minoru**, Dir. of Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. (app. '10); b. in Yamato in '73; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; app. Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. at present Dep't, was Chief Commissioner at the Riege Worlds Exh. at '95, also attended various international conferences, travelled through America '08. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

**Okabe, Choshoku**, Viscount (cr. '84), formerly daimyo, ex-Minister of Justice, Mem. House of Peers; b. '54; studied in America and England '75-83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London 86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '80-90; was appointed Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-96; he has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers to convert it into a model plantation; was Minister of Justice from '08 till '11. Add. Kinsukecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Okada, Asataro**, lawyer. D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Law School, Peking; b. '68 in Ogaki, Gifu-ken; grad. law of Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. '93-99; was sent to Germany for study '99-00, Prof. at the University after his return; engaged by the Peking Government in '06. Add. Peking.

**Okada, Jiyemu**, Dir. of Musashi Elec. Railway Co., etc.; was b. at Yamaguchi, was in the Yusen Kaisha '86-89, held a village headman and local assembly member in his native place for some years, removed to Tokyo '02. Add. Nishikubo, Tokyo.

**Okada, Ryohei**, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; then transferred to be Councillor of the Dep't of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; President Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-11. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Okada, Takegoro**, Civil Engineer, Sectional Chief, Imp. Rly. Board; b. '65; in Tokyo grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, was engineer to Tokyo and Saitama Prefectural Offices, then transferred to the Imp. Rlys '03. Add. Imperial Rlys, Tokyo.

**Okakura, Yoshisaburo**, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and an English scholar, was born in 1865; grad. Philology, Imperial Tokyo, Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of Teaching English '82-04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Lecturer at the Lowell Institute Boston '09. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan," "The Life and Thought of Japan," etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Okamura, Teruhiko**, D.C.L.; (Japan), lawyer; b. '55 at Osaka; studied law in London '76-81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since then he has been practising law; dispatched to London in '95 by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favour of Japan. Add. Onden, Tokyo.

**Okano, Keiji**, D.C.L. (Japan), Pres. Adm. Litigation Court, and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said University '86; and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair of assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't of Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau in '08, '11 and '13. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

**Okazaki, Kunisuke**, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't when the late Hoshi held the portfolio. Add. Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Okazaki, Sessei**, veteran metal-caster and modeller; b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. at Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair and finished in '94 the casting of Nanko's bronze image which now stands in front of the Imperial Palace; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, 1900. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair 1900 and Grand Prize at St. Louis. Add. Yanaka, Uyen, Tokyo.

**Okino, Tadao**, Engineer of the Home Office; b. in '54 in Tajima; studied at the Tokyo Univ., next at the Polytechnique Institute, Paris, '78-81; Prof. at Government schools before he got appointment in the Home Office, hydraulic engineering being his speciality. Add. Minami Makicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Okochi, Shigetoshi**, Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; Chief Public Procurator and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation and then to the Senate. He was raised to Peerage in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the Seiyukai. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Okonogi, Shinrokuro**, Director of the Okonogi Ear Hospital; was b. '60 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '88-94; to establish his own hospital in '96. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Okoshi, Narinori**, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil; b. in Tokyo; first entered the Foreign Office '76; appointed Consul at Lyons, '85-90; Chief Consul-Gen. at London '90-93; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dir. at the Communications Dept '98; Min. Resident and Con.-Gen. at Brazil '99; which he resigned '04 to become a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Syndicate. Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

**Oku, Hanzaburo**, ex-M.P. (Seiyu-kai) and barrister; b. in '61 at Kyoto; graduated Kyoto Normal School, became a schoolmaster and member of the City Council, Kyoto; has 7 times been M.P. and was a prominent figure of the Seiyukai; was elected President of Lower House in March-Dec., '14. Add. Miyuki-cho, Kyoto.

**Oku, Kenzo**, expert to the Monopoly Bureau of Finance Dept.; b. '59 in Saga-ken; entered the service of Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce in '85 as an assist. expert; full expert in '93; in addition expert to Marine Products Investigation Office in '95; expert to the Salt Industry Investigation Office in '98; made subsequently a tour through Europe and America on an official mission, returning home in '02; present post since '02. Add. Aoyama-minami-cho 6 chome, Tokyo.

**Oku, Yasukata**, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count in '07), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. '46 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels laid round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led Second Army in Russo-Japan War and was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed to the Chief, General Staff when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov., '06, relieved in Jan. '12; Marshal in '11. Add. Haraikatacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Okubo, Toshikazu**, Marquis, b. '59, eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78; the present head was once a junior Secretary of the Treasury. Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Okubo, Toshitake**, Gov. of Osaka-fu since '12, ex-Dir. Commerce Bureau, Dept' Agr. and Com. ('07-12); b. '66, in Kagoshima; son of the late Toshimichi Okubo, a great statesman of Meiji era; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-94; Secretary at Formosa Government-General '95-96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken. Add. Osaka.

**Okuda, Yoshito**, President of the Chuo Daigaku, D.C.L. (Japan); b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dept' of Agr. and Com., and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '98, and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-02, and a

member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with the late Prince Ito as chief, and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court and also its Councillor; was granted 2nd. Class Rising Sun for his service; sat in the House of Repr. '03-08 for his native city; is a founder of the Hogakuin (private Law Col.); travelled abroad '90. Minister of Education '13-14; and Minister of Justice March-April '14. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Okuma, Nobutsune**, M.P., Personal Secretary to Premier Count Okuma (1914), son and heir (adopted) of Count Okuma; b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was at Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-07; Personal Sec. to Premier '14. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

**Okuma, Shigenobu**, Count (cr. '87), one of the foremost living statesmen, Prime Minister; b. Feb., '38 in Saga; had charge of the Treasury '78-81, first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister and this post he had to resign and then formed the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of the present Nationalist Party; in '88 he filled the chair of the Foreign Office and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties, but the clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked popular discontent. An assassin threw a bomb at him and his leg had to be amputated. When the Progressive joined hands with 2nd Mutsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and he assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in Feb. '07. He resigned the leadership of the Party, but continued to take active interest in politics and other affairs, till the time recalled him to power. Founded Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda University) in '82 for which he was granted a sum of money by his Majesty in '07; horticulture is his hobby. Compiled or supervised compilation of various works as "Fifty Years of Japan." "National Reader," and a magazine, *The Shin Nippon*. Was invested with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia in '10. Assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Home Minister in April '14; relieved of additional post in Dec. '14. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

**Okuma, Ujihiro**, noted sculptor of Tokyo; was b. 1856 at Hatogaya, Saitama; grad. the Art Department of the former Engineering Col. in 1880; studied in Italy 1895-99, the bronze statue of Omura in the Kudan Park, the first cast in Japan since the Restoration, was undertaken by him; has also cast the statues of the late Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, Mr. Fukuzawa, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Inonye and others and has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad.

**Okura, Kihachiro**, one of the new-made millionaires; b. '37 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plants and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with half a million yen, has made other endowments. He travelled twice through Europe and America, first in '73 and second in '00 to visit



the World's Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun, and his private collection of art objects is famous. Add. Aoi-zaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Omori, Fusakichi**, D. Sc. (Japan), seismologist and Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87; first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-97, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conferences held in Germany '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04, to San Francisco '06 and to Italy '09 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes there. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable work to the world's literature of this science. Add. Suido-cho, Tokyo.

**Omori, Sho-ichi**, Gov. of Kyoto-fu; b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected; was Dir., Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96; then of Hyogo-ken, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post in '03. Add. Kyoto.

**Ono, Kinroku**, Pres. of Fuji-Minobu Rly. and others; was b. in Kai in '53 and by his deal in silk and rice about '77 laid the foundation of his fortune. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

**Ono, Kokei**, b. '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promotor of Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on at the port. Add. Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

**O-oka, Ikuzo**, ex-M.P. (Seiyukai); b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the National Unionist Association; Chairman, City Council, Tokyo; Pres. of House of Rep. in 1912-14. Minister of Education March-April '14. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Osako, Naomichi**, Lieut.-Gen., Com., of 4th. Div.; younger brother of the following; b. '54 in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01; Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board, in '07 and finally to the present post; was invested with 2nd class Golden Kite as war honour. Add. Nagoya.

**Osako, Naotoshi**, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret), President of the Peers School; b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron with a further reward of 3rd Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-00; then Com. of 7th Army Div. '02; which formed in Russo-Japan War part of the late Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General, May, '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun, succeeded the late Gen. Nogi as Pres. of the Peers' School in Oct. '12. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Oshima, Kimaro**, Dr. Agr., Prof. of Agricultural College, Imp. Tōhoku Univ., Dir. of Hokkaido Agr. Experiment Station; b. '71 in

**Nagano-ken**; grad. from Sapporo Agr. College '98; took post-graduate course on agr. chemistry '33-'95; appointed Assist. Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry '98-'03 Halle, Göttingen and Berlin, Germany, Wesleyan Univ. U.S.A.; appointed Prof. of alma mater on return. Add. 5 chome, Kitahachijo, Sapporo.

**Oshikami, Morizo**, Gen. (ret.), ex-Chief of Military Ordinance Dep't; b. '55 in Gifu-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '79; from which he gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the interval posts of Chief of the Tokyo Military Arsenal, Chief Staff-officer of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Formosan Garrison, and some others. Was honoured with 4th Class of Golden Kite in the China-Japan War, and again with that of 3rd Class in the Japan-Russia War. Add. Kobinatadai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Oshikawa, Noriyoshi**, Pres. of Gov't Iron Works; b. in '58 in Kumamoto; grad. in '80 from the former Komaba Agricultural College (now Col. of Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ.); was for many years agriculturist at the present Department and also Prof. at the alma mater; Governor of Nagano, Iwate, and Kumamoto; Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. '08-'11; that of Home Office '12-'13. Add. Takagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Oshima, Hisanao**, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), Councillor of Mil. Supreme Council; b. '48 at Akita; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite, Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to Chief of Military Inspector Board; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimoochiai Tokyo.

**Oshima, Ken-ichi**, Lieut.-Gen., Vice-Min. of War; was b. '58 in Mino; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-'93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96, and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in when his Highness was sent to Europe on official mission in 1900. Lieut.-Col. in '01; Col. in '05; Major-Gen. in '07; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12-'14; present post in Apr., '14. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

**Oshima, Kumaji**, ex-Gov. of Kanagawa '12-'14, ex-Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau of Formosan Governor-General's Office; b. '64 in Aichi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau and then at the House of Representatives until 1896 when he was transferred to Formosa where he had steadily risen in importance till he was appointed Chief of Police Affairs in '06; the Civil Director till '11; M.P. from Aichi in 1915. Add. Kamakura.

**Oshima, Michitaro**, Chief Eng. of the ex-Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu; b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90; Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96. Add. Wakamatsu, Kyushu.

**Oshima, Yoshimasa**, Viscount (cr. '07), Gen. and Mem. of Supreme Military Council; b. '50 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. During Russo-Japan War was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; Gov. Gen. of Kwantung '09-12; and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add, Naito-Shinjuku. Tokyo.

**Ota, Minesaburo**, Chief Secretary, House of Peers, b. '61; in Fukuoka; finished Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '85. Add. House of Peers, Tokyo.

**Otagiri, Masunosuke**, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Chief of its Branch in Shanghai, was b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese, and subsequently till '06 when he entered the Bank; he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consularship at Shanghai. Add. Specie Bank, Shanghai.

**Otaguro, Jugoro**, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, was b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94. Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, Tokyo.

**Otani, Kahei**, b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama. Add. Moto-hama-cho, Yokohama.

**Otani, Kikuzo**, Kieut-Gen., Commander of Hiroshima Division, was b. in Fukui in 1855; Sub-Lieut. in 1879; Lieut.-Col. in 1894 and took part in the 1894-5 war; chief staff officer of the 4th Division and the Guard Division 1896-02; Commanded 8th Division in the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden. Add. Hiroshima.

**Otani, Kodzui**, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Studied long in Europe, and started for home '02; via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father, m. Princess Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd d. of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. '98, and with her he visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India in 1910. Retired from active service '14. Add. Nishi-Hongwanji, Kyoto.

**Otani, Kokei**, Count (cr. '96); b. '51 at Kyoto; is Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwanji Temple, years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of

the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve. Add. Kyoto.

**Otsuki, Fumihiko**, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Mem. of the Imperial Academy; was b. at Sendai in 1847; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shōhei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near T.

**Oura, Kanetake**, Viscount (cr. Baron '07, Vis. '11), Mem., House of Peers and Minister of Home Affairs; b. in Satsuma, '50; was a Chief Constable in Tokyo '71; Police Inspector '75, and fought in the Civil war of Saigo; Governor of Shimane-ken '93, afterward that of Yamaguchi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Miyagiken, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-00 and '01-03; was given the portfolio of Communications in Sept. 1903, which post resigned in Jan. '06; Minister of Agr. and Com. from '08 till '11; Min. Home Affairs '12-13; and a leader of Katsura Party. Entered 2nd Okuma Ministry as Min. of Agr. and Commerce; transferred present post Dec., '14. Add. Sakurada-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Oyama, Atsushi**, ex-Vice-Min. of Justice Dec. '12-Apr. '14; b. '85 in Nagoya; graduated Law, Imp. University Tokyo, '89; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '40; when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purposes of study, returning home in '06; to be reinstated in the former service Dir. Prison Bureau '07-12. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Oyama, Iwao**, Marshal, Prince (cr. Count '84, Marquis '95, and Prince in '07), Lord Keeper of the Seal, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. '42 in Satsuma; is a nephew of the Great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the Meiji era; followed the Franco-Prussian war as attache of the latter Army; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General '91. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98; and Chief of the General Staff, which he soon resigned to be succeeded by the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami. His premature death and the death of his successor, the late Prince Komatsu, obliged the Marshal to resume the former post. Soon after the outbreak of War he was made the Commander-in-Chief of Manchurian Army with the late Gen. Kodama and staff of brilliant officers under him. For the service in the Russo-Japan War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar of Chrysanthemum; bestowed Order of Merit by the late King Edward. Appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in '14. Princess Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. Vassar Col. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Ozaki, Saburo**, Baron (cr. '96), Mem., House of Peers since '90; b. '42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau, '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with Peerage. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Ozaki, Yukio**, M.P. of unbroken record, Minister of Justice; b. '59 in Mie-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata-Progressive Cabinet; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98, but had to resign from a trivial cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he left it, and he was for a free lance; again joined it in '10; was elected Mayor of Tokyo in '03; in '05 married Miss Theodore d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady; visited Europe with his wife in '10; resigned the Mayor in '12; was appointed Minister of Justice 1914. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

**Ozawa, Kenji**, M.D., mem. House of Peers, Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., mem. of Academy of Japan; b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-74 and '78-82; since then Professor at the Medical Faculty of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dean in '90. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

**Ozawa, Takeo**, Baron (cr. '87), Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. of House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Red-Cross Society, etc.; was b. '44 in Kokura; was long connected with the Army, having retired in '90 with the rank of Lieut.-General. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Saburi, Isshi**, Engineer, D.-Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Kei-hin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co.; was b. in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Engineering Col. from which he grad. in '86, was conferred with the doctorate later on. Add. Minami-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Saga, Kinto**, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 12th century; was b. 1863. Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Saigo, Kichigi**, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household; was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division and Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College; was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list; appointed to the present post in '12. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Saigo, Torataro**, Marquis (cr. '03), Lieut.-Col. of infantry, son of the Great Saigo who was one of the most conspicuous figures before and after the Restoration and whose numerous followers raised in his name the banner of rebellion in Satsuma in 1877; the subject of this sketch was erected Marquis by way of amnesty; the Marquis was b. in '66. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Saigo, Yorinori**, Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yori-michi (d. 1902) one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in '78. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

**Saionji, Kimmochi**, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and Leader of Seiyu-kai; b. '49 at Kyoto; young brother to Prince Tokudaiji.

(ex-Lord Chamberlain) and adopted as heir by the present house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-'80, and brought home his hly democratic notions, issuing a democratic paper with the late Mr. Nakaye and Baron Matsuda. (Min. of Justice d. '14) which he had to discontinue. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres., House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the Seiyukai. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry, the Marquis formed his Cabinet in Jan. '06 lasting till July '07 and again formed his Cabinet in '11 which continued till Dec. '12, but has been living retired life at Kyoto since 1913. His younger brother, Baron Kichizaneon, is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Saito, Hidenaburo**, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School; was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the 1st Higher Sch. '88 and at the Kokumin Eigakkai; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar and other English works. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Saito, Koji**, Mem. of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, barrister; was b. '56 in Saitama; took active part in the Civil war of '77 as a police sergeant; studied Law and passed the Barrister's examination in '82. Was a trusted follower of the late Mr. Hoshi and is a Liberal Politician of long standing. Add. Ura-Jimbo-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Saito, Minoru**, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.); b. '58 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; Sub-Lieut. '82; was Naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington '48-'89, attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant; Flag Lieut. of the Standing Squadron '90, to be attached again soon after to the said Board; acting Com. of the *Takao*, '92. At the outbreak of the Japan-China War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; transferred to be Commander of the cruiser *Izumi* and then Flag Commander of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the War; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* in '96; Commander in '97, and Captain '98 in command first of the *Akitsuushima* on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the *Itukushima*. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; Full-Adm. in '12; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair;

granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japan War; Minister of the Navy '13-14. Add. Yotsuya Nakacho 3-chome, Tokyo.

**Saito, Momotaro**, ex-Auditor to Imp. Household Treasury; b. '53 in Tokyo; and early entered the service of the Imperial Court; frequently travelled abroad on suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the suite of T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa; is now Court Councillor. Add. Kashiwagi, Tokyo.

**Saito, Shigetaka**, Dir. of Tokyo Revenue Superintending Office; b. '63 in Miyazaki-ken; grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed an official to Financial Dep't; transferred to Councillor of Saga Prefecture; then Sec. of Home Office, of Miye and Tokushima Prefectures; Revenue Officer of the Treasury; Dir. of Yokohama Revenue Superintending Office then of Kobe Customs Office in '03; present post in '13. Add. Kashiwagi, Tokyo.

**Sakai, Saho**, President of the 3rd Higher School (Kyoto) since 1910; was b. '61 in Kochi; grad. from Mathematic Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; Prof. at the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College '85-99; Pres. of the 6th High School (Okayama) '99-10. Add. Kyoto High School.

**Sakaki, Junjiro**, M.D., and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kulan; b. in Tokyo '59; grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin; founded the present hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city. Add. Samban-cho, Tokyo.

**Sakamoto, Hajime**, Vice-Adm., Com. of Maizuru Admiralty; was b. '59 in Kochi-ken; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the meanwhile posts of Vice-Com. of the *Katsuragi*; Navigating-Lieut. of the *Fukui*, Capt. of *Yashima*, *Chiyoda* and *Toyohashi*; Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc.; Com. of Port Arthur '12; present post '14. Add. Maizuru Admiralty.

**Sakamoto, Toshiatsu**, Baron ('07), Vice-Adm. and ex-Chief of Naval Edu.; was b. '59 in Nagano-ken; Midshipman in '79; Captain '97; Rear-Adm. in '02; Vice-Adm. in '05; commanded the *Hiyei* in the Japan-China War; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and the Peace Conference in '99; President of the Naval Staff College '02-03; attended the International Maritime Conference at London in '03. Add. Ichigaya, Koga-cho, Tokyo.

**Sakata, Fujiro**, Director of Commercial Affairs Bureau since '11, b. '69 in Izumo; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mokpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillor at head office in '02, Consul Gen. and Sec. of Emb. London '03-11; Add. Foreign Office.

**Sakata, Tei-ichi**, D. Eng., Prof. in Tokyo Higher Technical School since '87, having at one time acted as its Director; b. in '57 in Tokyo; and

graduated from Imp. Univ. in '80; studied in Germany, England, etc. in '90-'92; attended the Paris World's Fair in 1900 as member of the International Committee of Science; is also a comptroller of the Patent Office, and Prof. at Waseda. Add. Naka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Sakatani, Yoshiro**, Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Min. of Finance 1903-8 and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. '63 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. from the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance, '87, with which he was connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau; Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06, which resigned early '08; toured around the world '03; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at the Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12-15. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Sakikawa, Saishiro**, Director of Patent Bureau; was b. '76 in Sagaken; graduated from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Councillor of Agr. and Comm. Dep't '97; Secretary in Forestry Bur.; Dir. of Local Mining Inspection Office, Fukuoka and then the same at Osaka; present post, '13. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

**Sakuma, Samata**, Count, (cr. Visc. '96, Count '07), General, ex-Gov.-Gen. of Formosa; b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86; and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '93 and held the last post. '06-15. Add. Tokyo.

**Sakurai, Ichisaku**, Member of Niigata Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Tokyo Sambutsu and of Sakura Firm, Mng.-Dir. of Niigata Savings Bank; b. '72 in Niigata-ken; studied Japanese and Chinese classics, and arithmetic at a private school; was Member of the Niigata City Assembly, and Niigata Waterworks Committee; presides, beside present positions, the Niigata Home for ex-convicts, the Niigata Orphanage and various other philanthropic bodies; was imprisoned by acting contrary to the act of explosive compound for 7 years. Rokuban-cho, Niigata.

**Sakurai, Joji**, D. Sc. (Japan), L.L.D. (Glasgow), Deam and Prof. of Sc. College, the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo '59; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76-81; was sent to Europe for inspecting Universities and other educational institutions, '01; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. College of Science, Imperial Tokyo University.

**Sakurai, Shozo**, D. Eng. (Japan), Inspector of Naval Construction (ret.); was b. '51 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't '77 and entered its service on returning home '81; sent to England and America to take charge of the crs. *Chiyoda*, ('87) and *Chishimi*, ('92); was sectional Chief of Kure Yard during the China-Japan War; was on commission charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uruga Dockyard. Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Sakurai, Tetsutaro**, Dir. of the Bureau of Gov't Monopoly, Finance Dep't; was b. '65 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90; Councillor of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa,



Chief-Police of Okayama, Sec. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Customs House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, transferred to the present post '09. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Samejima, Shigeo**, Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); in '49 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mil. Cad. Sch. and appointed Sub-Lieut. of Engineering in '75; Maj.-Gen. in '97; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was Com. of 14th Army Div.; full Gen. in '11 and put on reserve list; took part in Russo-Japan war and awarded with 2nd Order of Golden Kite and 1st Order of Rising Sun. Add. Kamakura.

**Samejima, Takenosuke**, Mem. House of Peers and Aud., Bank of Japan; b. '48 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, removed as clerk in the Foreign Office about '82; then Per. Sec. to Count Okuma, next to the late Prince Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. of the Cabinet formed by his chief. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi**, Viscount, M.D., Surgeon-Gen. and ex-Dir. Medical Bureau of the Navy; b. '48 in Kagoshima; entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74; studied Med. in England for several years; was steadily promoted in the Navy till we found him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '90; to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post; placed on retired list in '08. He was created a Baron '97, Viscount '07, and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

**Sanjo, Sanekata**, 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven *seika* (next to *josekke* for which see Ichijo), House of Fujiwara; founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in 1914, whose father Saneyoshi (1837-91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of the Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince; the present head is still a minor. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Sano, Zensaku**, D.C.I. (Japan), Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; b. '73 in Tokyo; and grad. from above in '94; he proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc, specially devoting his attention to exchange. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

**Sasaki, Chujiro**, zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '57 in Tokyo; grad. Science Col. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Col. '42; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Sasaki, Genjiro**, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and chief of manufacturing section; was b. in '64 in Ehime; grad. Imperial Agricultural College at Komaba in '80. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sasaki, Nobutsuna**, Dr. Lit. (Japan), poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in '72 in Ise; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

**Sasaki, Nishiro**, Pres. of 20th Bank besides being Dir. of various cos., b. 48 in Tokyo, is elder brother of Y. Sasaki mentioned below. Add. Nishigawa-cho, Kanda, Tokyo,

**Sasaki, Tōyō**, M.D., one of the highest authorities in internal diseases; b. '39 in Tokyo; and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Runs his own hospital styled Tō-un-do. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Sasaki, Masakichi**, M.D., eldest son of the above; b. '56, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79-'83, to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine; but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Sasaki, Yunosuke**, Dir. and Gen.-Mng. of the 1st Bank; was b. '54 in Tokyo. Add. Yuni-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Satake, Givitsu**, Marquis, of a former *aimyo* founded in the 16th century, which had the fief of 200,000 *koku* at Akita. The present head was adopted into the house in '14. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimaehi, Tokyo.

**Satake, Sakutarō**, M.P. (Seiyu-kai), Pres. of the 10th Bank, Tokyo Elec. Light Co., etc.; was b. '49 in Kofu; took active part in local communal and civic affairs, and had charge of the Agr. and Ind. Bank of the Prefecture. Has been returned twice to the Lower House from his native district. Add. Yuraku-cho, Kojimaehi, Tokyo.

**Sato, Ainaro**, ex-Ambassador to Austria-Hungary; b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. at American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached '81, and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. to the Legation at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res., '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home in '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the Head Office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the Russo-Japan War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05. Add. Torizaka, Tokyo.

**Sato, Sankichi**, M.D., Mem. Acad. of Japan, Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital; b. '57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned Mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83-'87 to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return. Add. Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Sato, Shosuke**, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D., Dean and Prof. of the Col. Agri. (Sapporo); b. '55 in Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. the then existing Foreign Language School '76; grad. the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins and in Germany, '82-'87, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col. on returning home, its President, '94; American exchange Prof. '14. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Sato, Susumu**, Baron (cr. '07), M.D.; b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hungchang, the late world-famed Chinese statesman, when he was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy in '95. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the Russo-Japan War; is now Pres. of the Juntendo Hospital in Tokyo. Add. Ochanomizu, Tokyo.

**Sawada, Shunzo**, Barrister, LL.D., Dir. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; was b. in '52 in Saitama-ken; studied foreign language in Tokyo and

Yokohama, and also laws; went over to America and prosecuted study at Yale and Pennsylvania, to return home in '87; Vice-Pres. of Univ. and the Keio Gijuku but afterward resigned the posts to devote himself to his profession. Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Sawayanagi, Masataro**, D.Litt., Mem. of House of Peers; b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Col. Lit. Imp. Tokyo, Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dept of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93-95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School, '97; transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07, resigned it '08; Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo, '09; Pres. of North-Eastern Univ. '10-13; Pres. of Imp. Kyoto Univ. '13-14. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

**Seino, Chotaro**, ex-Director of the South Manchuria Rly Co. '08-13; b. '60 in Takamatsu, Sanuki; grad. in '95 from Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office, and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office, attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03; Governor of Akita-ken '08. Add. Tokyo Branch Office of South Manchuria Rly, Tokyo.

**Seki, Hajime** D.C.L. (Japan), Deputy Mayor of Osaka; was b. in '73 in Tokyo; grad. from the Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98-01, communications being his specialty; was Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, School Inspector of the Department of Education, present Office in '14. Add. Osaka.

**Semba, Taro**, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 1st Division (Tokyo); was b. '55 in Ehime; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78, entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-93; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China war and in Russo-Japan war; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, after having been a Sectional Director for several years in the General Staff; Com. of 17th Div. '10, of 3rd Div. '14, of 1st '15. Add. 1st Division, Tokyo.

**Senge, Takatomi**, Baron, (cr. '84), ex-Min. of Justice, Member of the House of Peers; b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau, '92; Gov. of Saitama-ken '94; that of Shizuoka-ken '97, and lastly Gov. of Tokyo-fu, '98-08; was granted Barony '90 in consideration of the honourable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity. Appointed to the Ministerial post in Mar. '08, but resigned a few months afterwards, when the Ministry fell; appointed to the President of Tokyo Street Rly. Co. '80-11. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Sengoku, Mitsugu**, Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys., ex-M.P., ex-Pres., Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co.; b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Im. Univ.; was long connected with the Gov. Rly as its sectional chief. Pres. of the Kyushu Rly Co. till its nationalization in '11, promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured through Europe '11-12; appointed Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys. '14. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Seto, Koki**, Dir. of the Tokyo Higher School since '13; was b. in '69 in Kochi; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1896, and then filled the post of School Inspector in the Department of Education. Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Setsuda, Hikosuke**, wine dealer; b. '48 in Tokyo; made much profit by selling spirituous liquors just after return of tranquillity in the earlier part of the Meiji era. Add. Minami-Shimbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Sewaki, Toshio**, M.D., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College, England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86-90, returning home in '90, and the following year was made chief doctor of Tokyo Hospital; is Prof. at the Tokyo Charity Hospital, Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Shiba, Chuzaburo**, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Univ., and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in '82; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyô* and *Chiyô*. Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

**Shiba, Goro**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 12th Division; holder of 2nd Golden Kite; b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan; entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79; was an attaché to the Legation at London, and then at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated; Com. of 1st Brig. '09-12; 1st Brigade Heavy Artillery 1912-13. Add. Kokura.

**Shiba, Junrokuro**, ex-Dir. of the Religion Bureau of the Education Dept; b. '71 in Kanazawa; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '87. Prof. at his alma mater '00 on his return home in '98; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau the following year. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Shiba, Shiro**, M. P., elder brother of Gen. G. Shiba; b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (Visc. Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinito-Japanese, and it had a wide circulation: arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He was returned to the House of Representatives from his native district in 1914 as candidate for the Doshikai. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shibata Kamon**, Mem., House of Peers, ex-Min. of Education '12-13; b. '51 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86; Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office, '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01-05; reappointed to the post in '01; then elevated to

the President of Colonial Board in '11; Min. in Dec., '12. Add. Naka-Roku-bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shibayama, Gorosaku.** M.D., Member of the Infectious Diseases Institute and of Medical Inspection Staff; was b. '71 in Tochigi; grad. Med. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '98; was made an assistant at the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory in the same year, quarantine officer '00, and finally to the above post. Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Shibayama, Shosai,** master "makiye" artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. of Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to "makiye"; was ordered in '87 to make makiye-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is especially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court. Add. Kobiki-cho, Itchome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Shibayama, Yahachi,** Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret); b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '71; Rear-Adm. and Com. Sasebo Adm'ty at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during 1904-05 War; transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the Russo-Japan War. Add. Kami-Kokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shibusawa, Yei-ichi,** Baron (cr. 1900); b. '40 in Saitama-ken, is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Marquis Inouye), in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), pioneer of national banks in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Toured in Europe and America in '02, again through U.S.A. in '10. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Shibuya, Ariaki,** Lieut.-Gen., ex-Insp. of Commissariat, Mil. Education Board; was b. '56 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79, entered Military Staff Col. in '84; also served for years as Aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, Adjutant to the Inspector of Cavalry and Com. of the 15th Regiment of Cav., etc.; Maj.-Gen. in '00 and then on reserve list in '14. Is the holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Sendagaya Hara-juku, Tokyo.

**Shida, Kotaro.** D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and in the Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Special Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; was b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Professor in the Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '97 sent to Germany '98-01 to study Com. Law; engaged by the Chinese Gov't. to compile Com. and Civ. law. Add. Yokozami, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Shidate, Tatsuro**, Gov. of the Industrial Bank of Japan; was b. '64 in Shimane; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '79; served at the Bank of Japan till '89; entered the Kyushu Railway '03; Sumitomo Bank '01-10; joined the editorial staff of the Osaka *Mainichi* '11-12; present post in '13. Add. Industrial Bank, Tokyo.

**Shidehara, Kijuro**, Minister at the Hague; b. in '72 in Kawachi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served Agr. and Com. Dept.; Development Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, &c.; Sec. of Head Office in '11 and Embassy Councillor at Washington, in May '12; finally present post in '14. Add. Japanese Legation, Holland.

**Shido, Akira**, ex-Com. Agent in New York; was b. 1860 in Kumamoto, grad. '85 from Komaba Agr. Col. and was in the service of Prefectural Offices and Department of Agr. and Com. as agriculturist, having been Chief of the Silk Conditioning House till '10; reinstated to the post '12. Add. Yokohama Silk Cond. House.

**Shiga, Shigetaka**, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86, on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for charming style; joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor of Foreign Office, '98; left the Progressionists '00 and went over to the Seiyun-kai; was allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the 1901-5 War, and was on the Saghalien commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; visited South America, Africa and Europe on board cr. *Ikoma*. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Shigemi, Kumao**, Lt.-Gen., Com. of Shimonoseki Fortress; b. in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Mil. Academy, '84, then Mil. College; Dep'tal Chief of Staff Board before present post. Add. Shimonoseki.

**Shijo, Ryuai**, Marquis, of a former courtier family that descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80, and is Lieutenant of Cavalry. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimada, Saburo**, M.P. (Doshi-kai) of unbroken record; b. '52 in Tokyo held a post Secretary in the Dept. of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. Jointed the Nationalist Party in '10 but left it in '13 and went to Prince Katsura's party. Wrote several works of historical interest; visited America to deliver lectures '11. He played active part in disclosing the Naval Scandal in 1914. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimamura, Hayao**, Vice-Adm., Chief of Naval General Staff, Mem. of the Admirals Council since '14; was b. in Kochi-ken '53; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-89; and staff officer on board the flag-ship *Matsushima*, in the Japan-China War when he was slightly wounded; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96; attached to the Japanese Legation at Rome '96; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same

year; Capt. '99; was Commander of the *Suma*, and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; Rear-Adm. in '02; was Chief Staff to Adm. Togo in Russo-Japan War; Vice-Adm. '07 and Pres. of Staff Col. '07-09; attended The Hague Peace Conference held '07; Commander of the Sasebo Adm. '09-14; Com. of the Squadron that attended King George's Coronation Ceremony. Add. Naval Edu. Board, Tokyo.

**Shimamura, Takitaro**, man of letters, dramatist, and Prof. at the Waseda Univ.; was b. in 1871 in Shimane; grad. from Waseda in 1894; further studied in England; has translated Ibsen and Shaw and organized a new group of actors. Add. Tozuka, Waseda, Tokyo.

**Shimazu, Chusai**, Prince, 6th son of Prince Hisamitsu (d. 1887), scion of the House, and in recognition of the distinguished service in consummating the work of Restoration, the title of Prince was conferred on him in 1884. The present head was b. in 1885. Add. Sannen-cho, Koji, Tokyo.

**Shimazu, Tadashige**, Prince, formerly of the great House of Satsuma, with a fief of 700,000 *ko'u*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886 and is Lieutenant of Navy. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shimizu, Cho**, D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation; b. '68 in Kanagawa; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-99. Add. Aizumicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Shimizu, Ichiro**, President of the Appeal Court at Sendai; b. in '58 in Kaga; grad. the former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '84, and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supreme Court, President of Kobe District Court, etc. Add. Appeal Court, Sendai.

**Shimoda, Utako**, Mad., enjoys the reputation of being one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalists; appointed a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband, to whom she had been betrothed. Her great ability in composing *uta* (poems) having drawn the notice of the Empress her original personal name was changed at her suggestion to the present one which means "lady poet." On the founding of the Peeress' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the School, resigned in Nov. '07, when the internal system was reorganized, and has devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99. She visited Europe '93-95, and is perhaps only Japanese lady who was received by the Queen of England in audience wearing Japanese costume. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Shimogō, Dembei**, Member of the House of Peers, Pres. of the Ninju Life Ins. Co.; b. '72, at Nagahama, Shiga-ken; studied in the Keiōgijuku; made an inspection tour in Europe and America, 1900; has interests in many companies. Add. Mita Koyamacho, Tokyo.

**Shimomura, Ko**, Dir. Postal Saving Bureau; was b. '75, eldest son of late Fusajiro Shimomura; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo '98, and has since been connected with the postal service. Add. Oi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

**Shimo-oka, Tadaharu**, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; b. '70 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; was appointed Secretary of Justice Dep't and of Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Akita-ken '05-08, Director, Agr. Bureau '08; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '12-13; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet '13-14; appointed Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '14. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shin, Tsuneta**, Naval Architect, ex-Man. of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.; was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '85 and soon entered the said Co. He established his own office in '11 representing some General Loco. Works, &c. Add. Aoyama Minamimachi, Tokyo.

**Shiohara, Matusaku**, Mng. Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha; was b. in Yokohama in 1899, where his father removed from Nagano-ken and attained success in water supply business. Studied at the Yokohama Commercial School and the Yokohama school of English and Japanese languages; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. He began importing drugs, chemicals, etc. and incorporated his firm in '07 as partnership Co. under the name of Sankyo Goshi-Kaisha, which in '13 was consolidated into a joint stock Co., Mr. Shiohara acting as Mng. Dir. Add. Jigurakata-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Shiozawa, Shōtei**, Ph. D., D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Waseda Univ.; was b. in 1874 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in 1895, from Wisconsin 1900, and further studied at Berlin and Halle 1901-2, speciality being political economy. Add. Haraikatamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Shiraishi Motojiro**, Dir. and Man. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of the Nippon Life Ins. Co., etc.; was b. '67 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post. Add. Hiroō, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Shiraishi, Naoharu**, D. Eng. (Japan) and Pres. of the Wakamatsu Harbor Works, etc.; b. in '57 in Tosa; grad. Civil Eng. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '80; studied in America and Europe from '83-6, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater; afterward Pres. of the Kwansai Rly Co. Add. Jigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Shirani, Takeshi**, Chief Dir. Civil Adm'tive Dep't of Gov.-Gen., Kwantung; b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post of Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some year at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-08; appointed to the present post in May, '08. Add. Port Arthur.

**Shiratori, Kurakichi**, historian, D. Litt. (Japan), tutor to the Crown Prince, and Prof. at the Peer's School; was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '90 from Litt. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-05, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Nijikki-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Shisa, Suguru**, Paymaster-General, Chief of Naval Account Bureau; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; Dir. of Paymasters school and Chief accountant of Sasebo Admiralty before transferred to present post in '12. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.



**Sho, Ten**, Marquis, of the "princely house" of Luchu that used to pay regularly tribute to the Court at Kyoto and Shogunate; formally incorporated into dominion of Japan in 1872, and in '72, the archipelago was converted in Okinawa prefecture; b. 64. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shoda, Heigoro**, b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist.-teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm soon after its creation and has perhaps done more than any other employé in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; had charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm for long while; now leading a retired life. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Shoda, Kazuye**, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. 1914) and Vicemin. of Fin. 1911-14; was b. '69 in Iyo; graduated from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '97; promoted to the Dir., Finance Bureau, Treasury in '70 and finally to the Vice-Minister in '11, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs, Secretary at the head office, etc. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

**Simla, Gentaro**, Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank; was born in 1867 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept.; Councillor '93; Sectional Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02-12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection '99-01; Gov. in '12. Add. Kanetomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**So, Seijiro**, Director of General Affairs Department of the Mitsubishi Company; was b. '62 in Nagasaki; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; studied in U.S.A.; Dir. of Kobe Branch; Dir. Takasago Paper Mill. Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, Tokyo.

**So, Shigemochi**, Count, formerly the hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Tanshima; was b. in 1867; in '91 married Taka, daughter of late Baron Matsuzono. Add. Nichomachi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Soda, Kinsaku**, one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama; b. '50 in Kōzūkō; laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the Meiji; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96 and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

**Soga, Sukenori**, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co. and Mem., House of Peers '91-15, was b. '43 in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while, the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87, was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Soma, Nagatane**, ex-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Pres. of the Senshu Univ., Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Com.; was b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as '71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dir. I. Tajiri and Mr. Megata in his return home in '79; entered

**Yokohama Specie Bank**, and was Pres. for about ten years till '09. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the Russo-Japan war. Add. Shimo-Tozuka, near Tokyo.

**Sone, Tatsuzo**, architect, b. '55 in Karatsu; grad. architecture '80 in the defunct Govt. Engineering Co., was architect to the Kuré Admiralty for some years; architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '0-07 and undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Sonoda, Jittoku**, ex-M.P., Dir. of various business Cos., prop. of the Kikyono Horse Pasture; was b. at Kagoshima in '48; took part in the civil war of the Restoration and of 1877; official in the Hokkaido Colo. Office '02-81; entered business and is connected with a number of companies in Hokkaido. He is an ardent patron of the turf. Add. Tomoecho Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Sonoda, Kokichi**, banker, ex-President of Jugo Ginko (15th Bank); b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk, '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London, '82-90 and was allowed to attend the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months; elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '90; then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to the last post '99-15. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Sonoda, Yasukata**, Baron (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido, and Councillor of Court; b. '59 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Insp. of Tokyo twice; was relieved of the last post in Dec., '06. Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Soyeda, Juichi**, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Pres., Industrial Bank of Japan; b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; graduated from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership at the time Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; appointed President of the Formosan Bank, '99 when that bank was inaugurated, removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02; retired from the post in '12; and visited U.S.A. in connection with anti-Japanese agitation in '13. Has taken active part in the introduction of foreign capital. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Soyejima, Michimasa**, 2nd Count (1st Count *Tanecomi*, d. 1905 was a builder of the work of the Restoration); b. in '71 and was educated at the Peers School, then at Leeds, and Cambridge, England, where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Suda, Toshinobu**, C.E. (Japan), Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; was

b. in 1856 in Hyuga; grad. from the defunct Gov. Engineering Coll. in '81. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Sugi, Kyoji**, D.C.L. (Japan) and mem. of the Imperial Academy; b. '28 at Nagasaki; is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Add. Sasugayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Sugi, Matsushiro**, Viscount (cr. '87), Privy Councillor; b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward to the late Empress-Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor, '97. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Sugimura, Kotaro**, journalist and author, in charge of Intelligence Dept., Tokyo *Asahi*; was b. '72 in Wakayama; edu. at the English Law School, Tokyo, the Unitarian Coll.; teacher at a middle school and translator at the U.S. Embassy before he entered *Asahi* in '04; travelled several times in the West and presented a sword to King Leopold, Belgium, Feb., '15 on behalf of his Chief. Wrote a number of books. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Sugimura, Toraiichi**, ex-Ambassador at Berlin; b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dept '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome '87; removed to Paris, '91; to St. Petersburg, '92; to Vienna '94-99; again to Mexico, '02-06; Minister to Sweden '06-11; to Germany '11-14. Add. Foreign Office.

**Sugita, Tei-ichi**, Mem. of House of Peers, leader of *Seiyukai*; b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. in '06-08; Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

**Sugiura, Shigetake**, educationist, Pres. of Nippon Middle School; b. in Shiga-ken in '55; studied at the pioneer Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70-76, at Owen Coll. Manchester '76-80 to study chemistry under Roscoe; was afterward Principal of the University Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau; M.P. in the 1st session; tutor to the Crown Prince '14. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Sumitomo, Kichizaemon**, Baron (cr. '11); b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank, copper mining and smelting and also colliery. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

**Suyematsu, Kencho**, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, and Visc. '07), Dr. Lit. (Japan), Privy Councillor; b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; began public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*; appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; returned M.P. from his district, '90-95; Director of the Legislative Bureau, '92-95; the Minister of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00-01 in the Seiyukai Ministry; non-official agent in England during the '04-5 War; appointed Privy coun-

cillor, '06. Is a son-in-law of the late Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; had for a time charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea when he first arrived in Tokyo in '07. Wrote "Risen Sun Empire," "Japanese Fantasies," etc. Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Suyenobu, D's i**, Pres. Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Manager Meiji Fir Insurance Company, and of several other important concerns, b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Suzuki, Jubi**, barrister, was b. at Kambe, Ise, '54; first studied at Keiogijuku and next at the Imp. Univ., grad. '81, Law in the latter; connected with the Peer's School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo, also connected with business. Joined the Liberals; was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98. Add. Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki, Kantaro**, Rear-Adm., Vice-Minister of Navy; b. '69 in Chiba-ken; grad. Naval Academy; Lieut.-Commander, '98; Commander, '03; Capt. '08; once Dir. of Torpedo School. Decorations are 3rd Order of R.S., 4th Order of S.T., 3rd Class G.K. Appointed to present post in '14. Add. Admiralty.

**Suzuki, Kisaburo**, D.C.L. (Japan), Vice-Min. of Justice and Dir. of Legal Aff. Bur., Director of the Tokyo District Court; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91, and has sat on the bench since '95; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection. Also holds a chair in Waseda University, teaching Civil Law; app. to present post in '14. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki, Konosuke**, Surgeon-General of the Suzuki Hospital; was b. '54, in the clan of Tahara; began his career in the Navy first in '83, in which he was steadily promoted, and placed on retired list in '06, established a hospital at Iigura, Tokyo in 1911. Add. Iigura Katamachi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki, Masaya**, Gen.-Man. Sumitomo family, Osaka; was b. in Kanagawa '62; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about 19 years ago. Add. c/o Sumitomo, Osaka.

**Suzuki, Saburotsuke**, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc.; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '68. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Man.-Dir. till May '09 when resigned at his own convenience and became a Director. His "Ajinomoto" (cooking powder) for giving relish has been patented at home and abroad. Add. Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Suzuki, Shigemichi**, Naval Surgeon-Gen. (ret.), ex-Pres. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital; was b. '57 at Shiga; Surgeon-Lieut. '97; was once Chief of Medical Dep't of Maidzuru Admiralty, promoted to the present rank of Surgeon-Gen. in '05 and reserve list in '12. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Suzuki, Sobei**, President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and leading banker and businessman in that city; was b. in '56 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; has sat in the House of Representatives for a long while. Add. Nagoya.

**Suzuki, Umeshiro**, M.P. for Tokyo, Man.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Dir. of the Japan Colonization Co., etc.; was b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keio Gijuku '85 and after having been connected with the *Fiji*, turned to business. Is also connected with the Kyodo Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

**Tachibana, Koichiro**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of Gendarmie in Korea; b. '61 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadet School '83, Cap. '94, Major '98, Colonel '05, and Adjutant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. '09, Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison in 14; present post the same year. Add. Korean Garrison.

**Tadokoro, Yoshiharu**, Dir. General Education Bureau, Dep't of Education; was b. '71 in Tokyo; grad. Law at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; Councillor at various local offices and at Edu. Dep't, remained '03-05 in Europe to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10; the present post '11. Add. Dote-Sambancho, Koj., Tokyo.

**Tagawa, Daikichiro**, M.P., Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo, Edit. of the *Miyako*; was b. in '69; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Japan-China and Russo-Japan wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker. Add. Dote-Sambancho, Koj., Tokyo.

**Tajima, Shitchi**, formerly Dir. of the Shimbi Shoin, (a firm for reproducing Japanese masterpieces of Art); b. in '69 in Shinano; organized the firm in '00 and directed it till '12; It was under his direction that various superior albums were produced. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Tajiri, Inajiro**, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), Chief of the Board of Audit, Mem. of the House of Peers; b. at Kagoshima '50; grad. from Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureaux; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92-97 and '98-01 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he does as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy. Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Tagaki, Kenkwan**, Baron (cr. '05), M.D., D.S. hon. (Columbia and Penn.), LL.D. (Durham, Eng.), Mem., House of Peers since '92; b. in Satsuma '49; studied medicine in England; and was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92 after having held the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice-mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service, he with a number of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan opened several years ago; the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-06. Add. Nishikon-ya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Takagi, Masutaro**, M.P. and barrister; was b. in '69 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91, passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments. Add. Hon-Shirokane-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Takahashi, Kazutomo**, Editor of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keio-gijuku Univ.; was b. '62 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U.S.A., where he graduated from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and joined the staff of the *Japan Times*. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

**Takahashi, Korekiyo**, Baron (cr. '07), b. '54 in Tokyo; sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't. Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir., Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan, promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95 to be elected its Vice-Pres., '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made President once more to the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04 and '06; was Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13-14. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Takahashi, Sakuye**, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. of Legislative Bureau (app. 1914); was b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron in the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Laws '97-01; Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home; wrote several works bearing on international law. Add. Komagome Akebonocho, Tokyo.

**Takahira, Kogoro**, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Ambassador to Washington; b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secretary at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul '84; Consul to Shanghai, '87; Secretary at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, 91; Minister Resident at the Hague, '92; Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court at Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki, '99; and the following year appointed Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary in '05; relieved of the post in '05, Mem. of the House of Peers; appointed Amb. to Rome '07, to Washington '03-09; was put on unattached list in '09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, near Tokyo.

**Takakusu, Junjiro**, M.A. (Oxf.), Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in Bingo '65; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit, further studying in Germany to return home '97, and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00-08; translated

several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the Russo-Japan War, sent abroad '11-12. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Takamatsu, Toyokichi**, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Co., b. in Tokyo in '55; graduated course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., in '78; further studied at Owen's Col., Manchester. and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he was elected to the present post in '05. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Takamine, Jokichi**, Dr., inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adorinalin" and other patented medicines; was b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col. in 1879; sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 and appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com., where he did much to improve *saké* brewing and indigo making. Attended World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co. in Chicago. Add. c/o Japan Club, New York.

**Takamura, Ko-un**, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze images of Nanko elected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Great Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair 1900 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Takarabe, Hyo**, Vice-Adm., Com. of 3rd Squadron; b. '67 in Hyuga; graduated from the Naval Cadet School '90, was on staff at the headquarters in the '94-95 and '04-03 wars; Capt. '95, Rear-Adm. '09, Vice-Adm. '13, Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-14. Put on waiting list for a while in connection with the Navy Case in '14; present post since '15. Add. Reiranzaka, Tokyo.

**Takasai, Chika-aki**, Pres. of the Iron Works at Muroran and ex-Gov. of Osaka-fu; b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Ibaraki, Nagano, Okayama etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office; Member of House of Peers in '11. Add. Iron Works, Muroran Hokkaido.

**Takashima, Kokinji**, Vice-Pres. of the Okura firm, Dir. of the Nippon Shoe-making Co.; was b. '81 in Tokyo; studied at the Keiogiijuku and for years on the staff of the *Jiji*; then entered the firms, having married a daughter of its proprietor. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takashima, Tokuzu**, artist of Japanese paniting, Mem. of hanging Committee of Fine Arts, Mem. of Art Society of Japan; nom *de plume* "Hokkai;" b. '50 in Yamaguchi-ken; learned Japanese painting from his father; was forest expert to Agr. and Com. Dept. till '97; became artist since '03; won several medals at art exhibitions. Add. 2-6, Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

**Takashima, Tomonosuke**, Viscount (cr. '84), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor; b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen. in '77, as

**Brigade Commander** took active part in the Civil War of that year; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division '83, and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dept that was created soon after the Japan-China war and abolished about a year or two later. Add. Sekiguchicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Takasugi, Shin**, Dir Nippon Beer Brewery Co., was b. in Okayama in 1868. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Takata, Koon**, M.D., Doctor, Proprietor of Takata Hospital and Nanko-in Hospital; was b. '61 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Col., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and subsequently commenced practice. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takata, Motojiro**, Director of the Industrial Dept., Formosan Govt.-Gen.; was b. in 1864 in Niigata; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered Communication Dept. in '93; Councillor of Imp. Govt. Blys. in '07; toured through Europe and America on official inspection '07-8; transferred to present post '10; was added the post of Dir., Ari-san Timber Dept. in '13. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

**Takata, Sinae**, D.C.L. (Japan), President of Waseda Univ.; b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressists but has for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken. Nominated Crown Member of House of Peers in May '15 Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

**Takata, Shinzo**, Prop. of well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm; b. in Sado '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Customs House '69; reached Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Takatsukasa, Hiromichi**, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and *Gosseke* (see Ichijo), founded by Kanehira (1228-94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is Maj.-Gen., Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takayasu, Migito**, M.D., Dir. of Kanazawa Medical College and Chief of Ophthalmic Section of Kanazawa Hospital; b. '60 in Saga-ken; graduated Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; further studied in Germany '99; Assistant in Medical College '87; Prof. of 4th High School '88; then present post '01. Add. Kanazawa.

**Takekoshi, Yosaburo**, ex-M.P., author and journalist; b. '65 at Honjo, Tokyo, and adopted into the present family; studied at the Doninsha and Keiogijuku; began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji*; started his own paper in Tokyo, the short lived *Sekai-no-Nippon*, '96; chef de Cabinet of Marquis Saionji '98. Has written "History of 2500 years of Japan"



and other works. He travelled abroad in '06; next the South Pacific '09. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Takemura, Yoshisada**, ex-M.P., Proprietor of the Teikoku News Agency; b. '61 in Niigata-ken; started the news agency in '96; sat for years in the Tokyo Municipal Council; M.P. for his native district in '08. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Takenouchi, Ko**, Pres. of Sakae Bank, Tokyo, etc.; was b. Tosa in 1839 and once took active part in politics, having been a chief lieutenant of Count Itagaki in his democratic agitation before the advent of constitutional regime, and sat in the House in the first few sessions. Add. Iigura Katamachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Takenouchi, Knu-ichi**, master sculptor, Art Commissioner to the Court and Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Academy since '88; b. '54 in Tokyo; learned carving under Ryusen Horiuchi, and appointed professor when the Acad. established. Add. Nagasumi-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

**Taketomi, Kunisuke**, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau; b. 52 in Saga-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Capt. in '98, meanwhile Com. of the *Akagi*; Aide-de-Camp to H. H. the Crown Prince; Com. of the *Iwate* and some others. Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Taketomi, Tokitoshi**, M.P. (leader of Doshikai), Minister of Communications; was b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly he came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session, '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'l Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, '96-97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Ministr of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; is a man of acute insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being one of the best financial talents among the parliamentary members. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Takeuchi, Seihō**, Painter-in-ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Painting School, is one of the master living painters of the Japanese school; was b. 1864 at Kyoto and studied under the late Kōno Baisei; visited Europe 1900; has frequently won 2nd prizes at the Gov. Art Exhibition. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

**Takezoye, Shin-ichiro**, D. Litt., a noted Chinese scholar; b. in 1840 at Amakusa, and held a post of histographer in the Department of Education for some years about 1880. He was the Japanese Minister in Korea 1884-85, and narrowly escaped when a mob rose there. Then he held for a short while a similar post at Peking and next a chair in the Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. after which he has retired from active work to devote himself to the study of Chinese classics. He was rewarded the Japanese Academy prize in 1914. Add. Otsuka Sakashitacho, Tokyo.

**Tamari, Chikakata**, Vice-Adm. (retired), ex-Com. of the South China Squadron, Holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite; was b. '53 in Kagoshima; appointed naval ensign in '80; Capt. in '99 and finally to the present rank after the Russo-Japanese War; placed on retired list in '11. All that while he had filled the office of Vice-Com. of the *Tsukushi*, Com. of the *Akagi* and of the *Akitsu-shima*; Naval Attaché in London '10; Chief Staff Officer of Port Arthur. Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Tamura, Rishichi**, Pres. of Tokyo Cotton Mill; b. '48 in Tokyo; long connected with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '95; memorialized the Gov. to encourage spinning business, the enormous import of yarn having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui '85 and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton Mill, '86, the only factory in Tokyo at that time. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Tamura, Shin'ichi**, prop. of Tamura Trading Firm, and Vice-Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Japan-Canada Bank, and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co.; b. '63 in Osaka; when 25 years old he proceeded to Canada and took to trade after years of hardship; afterwards opened above bank and has done much in promoting trade between Japan and Canada. Add. Nakayamatedori Gochome, Kobe.

**Tanabe, Sakuro**, D. Eng. (Japan); b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; Prof. of Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00. Add. Imp. Univ. Kyoto.

**Tanahashi, Aya**, b. '39 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education. Add. Maruyamashin-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tanaka, Gentaro**, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House of Commons, and a Mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments; and is now Chief Dir. of Kyoto Stock Exchange, etc. Add. Kyoto.

**Tanaka, Giichi**, Maj.-Gen. and Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; was b. 1833 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau 1910-13; despatched abroad '13. Add. Funacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Tanaka, Ginnosuke**, Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank; was b. '73 in Tokyo; is the grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" of his time; studied at Leeds High School and Trinity, Camb., England, and is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Tanaka, Hozumi**, D.C.L. (Japan), M.A. (Columbia), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in 1876 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda 1895 and further studied '01-03 in America, England and Germany. Was once connected with the *Yomiuri* and was also the editor-in-chief of the *Nichi Nichi*. Has written several works on finances, his special. Add. 170 Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tanaka, In'ki**, Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library; b. '56 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed Lecturer at the Univ.; combining other duties at the Edu. Dept.; visited Europe and America '88-90 to study the science

of library management and was appointed in '93 to the present post. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tanaka, Mitsukuni**, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. '43. in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quartermaster Gen. and then retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where he succeeded Count Hiji-kata in the Ministry '98; widow in '05; resigned the Ministry in '19. Add. Mejiro, near Tokyo.

**Tanaka, Shohet**, D. Sc. (Japan), b. in Awaji '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; is on consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Tsukishima, Tokyo.

**Tanaka, Son**, ex-Mg. Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imp. Household; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at the Peers' School '01; was returned to the House from Kochi in '02. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tanaka, Tsunenori**, Man.-Dir. of Kirin Brewery Co., Imp. Theatre Co., etc.; was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan and risen to be the chief of the Bureau of Supplies. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Koj., T.

**Tanaka, Yoshio**, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting, of the Kinkei Hall, and one of the foremost botanists of the old school; b. '38 in Iida, Shinano; Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com., Senator '93; Mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Royal Society); is also a great authority on agriculture, fishery and forestry; and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions. Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tanakadate, Aikitsu**, D. Sc. (Japan), b. '56 in Iwate-ken; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. was sent to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics. Appointed professor of physics 1891 and then member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation, of the Imp. Geodetic commission, and of the Imperial Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloon during the Russo-Japan War. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tani, Kunihiko**, Auditor of the Japan Hypothec Bank, Dir. of the Fuji Paper Mfg. Co.; was b. in Oita-ken in '49; was once Per. Sec. to the Minister of Finance and held some other posts; was made Vice-Pres. of the Hypothec Bank on its organization, which he left '01 to enter other business concerns. Add. Yurai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tashiro, Yoshinori**, M.D., Prof. in Med. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '06; grad. the Med. Col. in '89; was given a chair at his alma mater '92; he established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was entrusted with the duties of the President of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**Tatsuma, Han-emon**, millionaire sake brewer in Japan; was b. 1877 at Naruo, Hyogo-ken, the largest brewing centre in Japan, the family having

kept up the business for over two centuries; owns about seven steamers, and is connected with various business undertakings. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

**Tatsuno, Kingo**, D.E. (Japan), b. '53 at Karatsu, is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. from the now defunct College of Engineering, studied in England '80-'83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices. Add. Shinsakacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Terada, Yukichi**, Principal of the Seika School and the Nihombashi Girls' School, Manager of the Japan Athletic Association; b. '53 in Tokyo; studied German and Mining in Kaisai Gakko as early as '70; sent to Europe and America in '89; appointed Councillor to the Edu. Dept.; Secretary, and then School Inspector of that Dept.; Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '03-'04. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

**Teragaki, Izo**, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Com. of the 3rd Squadron, b. '57 in Kanazawa Sub-Lieut. in '82; Captain in '99; and Rear Adm. in '07; also served as Adjutant of the Yokosuka Adm., Com. of the *Yoshino*, *Matsushima*, and *Akagi*, Chief Staff of the said Adm. in '11; Vice-Adm. and put on retired list in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

**Terajima, Seichiro**, 2nd Count, was b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Oxford and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister; was elected Mem. of House of Peers '07 and '11. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Terano, Seiichi**, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '92, having graduated from it in '90, and further studying in England '94-'97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Terao, Hisashi**, D. Sc. (Japan); Prof. in Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '54 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '70-'88; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo. Add. Kashiwagi, Tokyo.

**Terao, Tōru**, ex-Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some year after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92-'95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June, '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoos." Was legal Adv. to the S. Chinese Army '12. Add. Kikui-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Terasaki, Kogyo**, Prof. Fine Art Academy; b. '66; one of the most prominent artists of Japanese painting. Add. Sekiguchi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Tera-uchi, Masakata**, Count (Vis. cr. '07 Count '11), General, Member of Supreme Military Council and Korean Governor-General; b. '52 Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '71, was wounded in the right arm in the civil war of '78 and its free use was permanently lost; Maj. '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given post at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War Min.; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir.

Cav. School, Chief Staff Officer to the 1st Army. Div.; Sectional Chief at the General Staff Board, etc.; supervised transport affair in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen., '97; and appointed Inspector General of Military Education, transferred to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet, and resigned it in '11. He was granted G.C.V.O. by the late King Edward. Gov.-Gen. of Chosen since '11. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Teshima, Seichi**, Pres., Higher Technical School, Tokyo; b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America, '70-'74; held various posts as Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu.; Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tochinai, Shojiro**, Vice-Adm., Com. of 1st Squadron; was b. in '66 at Morioka; Midshipman in 1883; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04-'08; Com. of the Training Squadron, chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc. Com. of 1st Squadron in '14. Add. Nagasaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Toda, Ujitomo**, Count (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of O-gaki); Grand Master of Ceremonies; studied in America, '71-'76; Legation Councillor, '86; Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies; was on suite of Prince Higashifushimi in King George's Coronation. The Countess, grand aunt of Prince Iwakura, is a well-known figure in society. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

**Todzuka, Kan'ei**, Surgeon-Gen. (ret.) of the Navy, Director of the Todzuka Surgeon Hospital; was b. '51 in Ehime-ken; appointed Normal 2nd Assist. Surgeon '81, and was finally promoted to the high rank in service, after having filled the posts of Head of the Naval Medical College, Chief Surgeon of the Yokosuka and Kure Adm., Instructor in the Naval Staff Col., etc. Add. Minami-Shinagawa, near Tokyo.

**Togo, Heihachiro**, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, Lord tutor to the Crown Prince; was b. in '47, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire in fighting with the late Enomoto's *Kwaitei*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor, prosecuting studies till '73, when he returned home, on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard. At the very threshold of the Japan-China War, he commanded the cruiser *Naniwa*, and sank the Chinese transport *Kowshing*, a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and in '00 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty; was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities with Russia. On the destruction of the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur, Togo, with his Admirals and Captains, returned to Tokyo by the express desire of His Majesty, arriving in Tokyo on Dec. 30th, '04, and again on Feb. 6th, '05. He left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa* and with his fleet calmly waited at Chinhae Bay, Korea, the arrival of the Baltic fleet which he practically annihilated in the historic Battle of Japan Sea fought on 27th May, '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June '04; app. Chief of Naval

Staff, '05, and transferred to Mem. Sup. Council of War '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Visc. Kaeda, Privy Councillor; two sons and a daughter. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**Tokonami, Takejiro**, M.P., b. in Kagoshima '63; graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken '01, to be transferred to Dir. Local Administrations, Home Office in '03, and to the Vice Minister of Home Affairs in '11-12; President of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '13; now leader of Seiyukai. Add. Minami Kagacho, Yot., T.

**Tokudaiji, Sanenori**, Prince (cr. 11), formerly courtier, ex-Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal; was b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, and was connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov.; at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he resigned soon after the death of the late Emperor. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum for his service during the Russo-Japan War. The Prince is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Baron Sumitomo. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Tokugawa, Iyesato**, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, since 1903; was b. '63 at Tokyo; is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England, '73-77. Toured abroad '10, the Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoyo. Add. Senda-gaya, near Tokyo.

**Tokugawa, Kaminori**, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three House of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu, the fief of 350,000 *koku*. The Marquis was b. '86. Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Tokugawa, Rairin**, Marquis, formerly one of the three great Houses of Tokugawa which enjoyed at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku*; founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis, brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72; studied for several years in England, and has founded the Nanki Library. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Tokutomi, Ichiro**, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); was b. '63, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, starting in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. Also ran an English monthly the "Far East" for some years; occupied a high post in the Home Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97. As the organ of the Katsura Ministry, his paper was made a target of fierce denunciation at the time of the Peace Treaty and of the "constitution in danger agitation." He wrote many books, among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He visited Europe and America in '96. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Tokutomi, Kenjiro**, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger brother of the above, was long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a highly

popular novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan and translated into English and other languages; "Omoidenoki," somewhat autobiographical; "Kuroshiwo," (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency; "Yadorigi," a real story written by a retired officer and touched up by the novelist; "Mimizu no Tawagoto" (Fantasies of the Earthworm) in '13. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and issued a 4-page fortnightly as his organ. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

**Tomatsu, Magotaro**, Baron (cr. '07), Crown Mem. House of Peers, ex-Paymaster-Gen., Army (ret. '09); was b. '47 in Wakayama; took part in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo, but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Military Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army, ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour.) Add. Aoyama Harajuku, Tokyo.

**Tomii, Masuakira**, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers; b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ., France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '85. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tomita, Tetsunosuke**, Crown Mem. House of Peers; was b. '35 at Sendai; studied at a school in New Brunswick before the Restoration; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted to its Gov. '87, which he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-93. Add. Omon-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Tomizu, Hiroto**, ex-M.P. (Seiyukai), D.C.L. (Japan); b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-94; was one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoos," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, next the famous strike of the Faculty, and finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Toshima, Yozo**, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Inspector of Heavy Artillery, Mil. Education Board; was b. '52 in Hiroshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Art. in '79; further studied at the Artillery and Engineering School; Com. of the Tokyo Bay Forts in '02 and in the attack of Port Arthur he had charge of siege batteries as Maj.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Mayor of Hiroshima in '14. Add. Rokken-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Toyama, Mitsuru**, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yo-sha (a political club); was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown in prison for having sided with the rebels in the civil war of '77. On his release he played active part in democratic movement as wire-puller, but has lately stood aloof from politics. Is a great friend of the Chinese reform agitators. Add. Beinan-zaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Toyokawa, Ryohei**, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keio-gijuku, has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Has had charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and resigned it in 1912; a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo. Add. Suidocho Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tsuboi, Kumazo**, D. Lit. (Japan), Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Col.); was born in 1858 at Osaka; grad. from Lit. of the Univ., and was sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; and the Dean of Col. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tsubono, Heitaro**, ex-Dir. Tokyo Higher Commercial School; b. '59 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Col. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; was in the consular and postal services till '98; banker till '01, Dir. of the Kobe Commercial School and next Mayor of the City till '06; Dir. Yamaguchi Higher Com. School till '11, when he was transferred to Tokyo Higher Commercial School, relieved in '14. Add. Hayashicho, Koish., Tokyo.

**Tsubouchi, Yuzo**, D. Litt. (Japan), author and a man of letters; b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, '82; he having grad. that year Col. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ.; is more widely known in public as the pioneer novelist of modern education; is the foremost Shakespearian scholar of Japan and translated several of his plays; has also written several dramas and works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved it in '13. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

**Tsuboya, Zenshiro**, Dir. of Hakubunkan, Mem. Tokyo City Council, journalist and travellers; b. '62 in Echigo; grad. from Waseda '88, and connected with the Firm ever since; toured through Europe '10; has written a number of works on travel, etc. Add. Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tsuchiko, Kinshiro**, Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co.; b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra-employé of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co., '96. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tsuchiya, Kokin**, Rear-Adm., Com., of the 3rd Squadron; was b. in Okazaki in 1865, eldest son of Gen. Baron Tsuchiya; Midshipman '86, Commander '00, Captain '05, Rear-Adm. and Com. of Maizuru Torpedo Corps '11, Com. of the Kure Adm. Squadron '12-14. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Tsuchiya, Mitsuharu**, Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), b. in '51 in Aichi-ken; early entered Military service and app. Sub-Lieut. in '72; took part in Japan-China War as Staff Officer of Headquarters, and also Com. of 11th Army Div. in the Russo-Japanese War and wounded at Port Arthur; rewarded with 1st Order of Rising Sun and 2nd Order of Golden Kite. Add. Okubo near Tokyo.

**Tsuchiya, Tamotsu**, Vice-Adm., ex-Chief of the Naval Personnel Bureau; was b. in Tokyo-fu '50; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Mem. of the 1st Section of the Naval Staff Board and the Bureau for Naval Affairs; Rear-Adm. '07; Com. of Ominato Station '12. Add. Dote-Samban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tsuda, Umeko**, lady educationist and proprietor of the Girls' English School founded by herself in Tokyo; b. '65 at Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov., stayed there till '83, and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peeress School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School; Has frequently visited America. Add. Golan-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.



**Tsuji, Shinji**, Baron (cr. '08), Mem. House of Peers, Pres., Education Society; b. was '42 in Shinano; from '66 till he retired in '96 as Vice-Minister; he was once in the service of Education Depart. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Tsujimura, Kusuzo**, Paymaster-Gen. (ret.) ex-Dir. of Account and Supply Bureau, Army; b. in '65 in Koichi; graduated with honour from the Military Paymasters' School in '93; was Paymaster to the Guards' Division and instructor of the Paymaster School before he was transferred to the central Office in '02; subsequently appointed Pres. of the Paymasters' Sch., Chief Paymaster of the 10th Army Division, Garrison of Liaotung, Guards' Division, etc.; reserve list in '14. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tsukahara, Osamu**, journalist and novelist, b. '48 as Tokyo; was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* from '78, but now on the Tokyo Nichi Nichi; is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Tsukamoto, Katsu-yoshi**, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '47 in Gifu; Sub-Lieut. '72, has subsequently served as Reg. Com., Dir. Military Coll., Chief of Staff, 9th Division and took part in '94-95 and '04-05 Wars and won 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Kanagawa.

**Tsukamoto, Yasushi**, Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from University of which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Hisakata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Tsukuda, Ichiyo**, Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly. (app. 1913), ex-Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; was b. '63 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc.; Adv. to Yuan Shih-kai '03-06. Add. Takagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

**Tsukui, Shigeru**, Dir. of Stock and Shares Bureau, Bank of Japan; was b. 1869 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law), 1893, and for some year practised law. Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Tsumagi, Rai-2**, Dr. Eng., ex-Dir.-Gen. Construction Bureau, Finance Dept., Vice-President of Japan Architecture Society; was b. in Tokyo; studied architecture '78-82 at the Engineering Col., Tokyo, then at Cornell Univ., U.S.A. class '84; architect to Home Office '80; sent to Germany to investigate his speciality '86-90, to resume duty at the Home Office on returning home; transferred to the Treasury '96 to take charge of construction affairs (resign in '13); dispatched to Europe and America in '01; built the Yokohama Specie Bank (plan of which won gold medal at the Brussels World's Fair), Tokyo City Office, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and many others. Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Tsuruta, Teiji-ro**, Surg.-Gen., Chief Surg. of 1st Division; b. '65 in Tokyo; Surg.-Sub-Lt. '90, Surg.-Col. '05, Surg.-Gen. '10; President of Red Cross Hospital of Japan '10-14; present post since '14; holder of 4th Golden Kite. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Tsutsui, Chitama**, M.D., Dir. of Okayama Medical College and Hospital of Okayama Prefecture; b. '63 in Miye-ken; graduated from

Med. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90 and appointed Prof. of Chiba Med. College the same year; Dir. of Hospital of Chiba Prefecture for '23 years; transferred to Okayama in '13; while in Chiba he proceeded to Germany for study and became M.D. in '08. Add. Okayama.

**Tsutsuki, Keiroku**, Baron (cr. '08), Privy Councillor since '07; was b. '62 at Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-85, after grad. from the Imperial Tokyo University; appointed Sec. of Legation and Per. Sec. to the Foreign Min., '76; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata, entered the Home Office in which he subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '07; Env. Extr. Min. Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under the late Vis. Aoki, but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, '01-02. Appointed as Special Amb. to attend The Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service; is a son-in-law of Marquis Inouye. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Uchida, Kakichi**, Dir. Civil Affairs, Formosa (app. Aug. '10); b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

**Uchida, Sadatsuchi**, Minister in Sweden since '11; was b. '65 at Kokura; appointed attaché in '89; élève Consul at Shanghai in '90; transferred to Seoul in '93, Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 for his service during the Russo-Japan War. Grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89. Add. Jap. Legation, Sweden.

**Uchida, Yasuya**, Viscount (Baron '07, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; was b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken; was attaché of the Legation at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu), '90, held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Sec. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-98; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00 and removed to the Legation at Peking, '01-06; nominated Amb. at Vienna in Feb. '07; Amb. to U.S.A. '09 and to the Minister in '11, resigned in '12. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was edu. at Vassar Col., U.S.A. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

**Uchimura, Kanzo**, Christian teacher and essayist; was b. '61 in Saitama; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; clerk at the Dept of Agr. and Commerce, studied at Amehest Univ. '83-88; instructor at the Higher School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruple he had to resign; has subsequently devoted himself to journalism, educationist and non-Sectarin Christian teacher, and is publishing one religious monthly. Wrote "How I became a Christian" and others. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

**Uchimura, Tatsugiro**, Mech. E., Mem., A.S.R.E., leading Patent Solicitor; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technical College in '90 and was examiner of the Gov't Patent Bureau till '06, when he resigned to become chief expert of the Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07; is the first introducer and erector of cold storage and refrigerating

plant in Japan, and has also done much for Japanese fishery by applying Western mode and systems. He is Director of the Industrial-Improvement Association and of the Imperial Inventional Association. Add. Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Uchiyama, Kojiro**, Lieut.-Gen., Chief Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty since 1912, was b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.) '70; attached to the Legations in Russia and France; rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during Russo-Japan War. He was transferred on return of peace to attache to Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg where he remained till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and of 15th Division (Toyohashi) and 12th (Kokura) later. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

**Ukita, Kazutami**, D.C.L. (Japan), historian and educationalist, Prof. Waseda Univ., Chief Editor of the *Taiyo* (monthly magazine published by the Hakubunkan); was b. '60 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. it '79 was for some while engaged in religious work and journal; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '97. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

**Umezawa, Michiharu**, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 6th Division (Kumamoto); was b. '53 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '72; Colonel in '99; Maj.-Gen. in '05 and to the present rank of Lieut.-Gen. in '11; took part both in the China-Japan and Russo-Japan wars in which gallant feat at Penchihu, in the battle of Mukden was highly reputed. Attended Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. in '08. Add. 6th Division, Kumamoto.

**Unino, Shomin**, Metal carver, pen name "Hoshu," Prof. of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy, Mem. of Fine Art Committee, Art Member of the Imperial Household; b. '44 in Ibaraki-ken; since '97 several times has been awarded medals (gold 25, silver '46, copper '64) in various domestic and foreign Exhibitions; appointed Ass.-Prof. of Tokyo Fine Art Academy '91, full Prof. Academy '94. Add. Bambacho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Uno, Hogara**, Doctor and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Uryu, Shin**, Dir. of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc.; was b. '53 in Fukui-ken; first studied English at Nagasaki and then at Tokyo in '67; was on suite of late Ambassador, Prince Iwakura; was made to stay in Europe '72-75 to be made an official of the Railway Bureau on returning home; resigned it in '77; got into the service of the Mitsubishi firm. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Uryu, Sotokichi**, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral ret., holder of 2nd G. K.; b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis, to complete study; Cap., '91; naval attache at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsuishima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; on the outbreak of the Japan-Russia War, commanded a detachment and sank the

*Yaryag and Koreetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th; took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki, and next Sasebo, of which he was relieved in '09 and made Member of the Admirals' Council. Com'der Yokosuka Admiralty '09-12; full Adm. and placed on retired list in Dec. '12. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the Annapolis anniversary function in '09. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

*Usagawa, Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), ex-Pres. of Oriental Development Co., Seoul (1908-13); was b. '49 in Yamaguchi; 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Major-Gen. '01, Lieut.-Gen. '06. Add. Seoul.

*Usami, Shofu*, Dir. Internal Affairs, Korean Residency Gen., was b. '69 in Yamagata; grad. Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was in the service of the Home Office at provinces and the head office, appointed Gov. of Toyama in '80; transferred to the Residency-Gen. '00. Add. Seoul, Korea.

*Utsunomiya, Taro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 7th Division; b. in Saga '61; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry in '85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '09. Was once attached to the Japanese Legation in London '04, Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff. Add. Asahigawa.

*Ushijima, Kinji*, potato planter, Pres. of Japanese Association at San Francisco; b. '65 at Kurume; studied at the Keiogijuku; went over to U. S. A. and began potato plantation, from which he made a fortune; is reputed as "Potato King" along Pacific coast. Add. Barclay, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

*Ueda, Bin*, man of letters and Prof. at the Lit., Col., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '74 in Shidzuoka; grad. the English Lit. Course in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Normal School in '99, to be transferred to the present post in '09; is an authority on English Literature. Undertook a tour through Europe in '08-09. Add. Imperial Univ., Kyoto.

*Ueda, Mannen*, Philologist, Dean and Prof. Lit. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; was once appointed acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language School; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Educational Dep't. Add. Muko-Yanagiwara, Asakusa, Tokyo.

*Ueda, Yutaku*, Baron (cr. '07), General (ret.), ex-Commander of Korean Garrison; was b. 1850 in Tokushima; Captain '72, chief staff of the 5th Division in the Japan-China war; Maj.-Gen. '97, and Dir. of Staff Col., Lieut.-Gen. '02; Chief of the Staff at the Military Inspection Board, full Gen. in '12; took part in '04-5 war as Com. of 5th Division; Com. of 7th Division '07; Com. of Guards Div. '09-11, placed on retired list in '12. Add. Yoyohata near Tokyo.

*Uyehara, Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '97), General, Chief of Mil. Education Board, ex-Minister of War ('12-13); b. '56 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79; was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also The Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japan War; appointed Com. of 7th Division '08; Chief, Mil. Education '14. Add. War Office.

**Uyemura, Chōzaburo**, Mng.-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. 1862 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Uyemura, Masahisa**, a noted Christian preacher and Prof. at the Meiji Gaku-in, pastor of the Fujimicho Church; was b. 1859 in Tokyo; is one of the prominent Christians brought up by the late Dr. Nijima. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**Uzawa, Simeï**, D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, ex-M.P. (Seiyukai); b. '72 in Chiba; where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class 99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Wada, Hiaku**, painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the hanging Committee of the Imp. Art. Society. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Wada, Hikojiro**, Crown Mem. House of Peers ('11), was b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1840; visited Europe and America, '89-90; member of the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir., Agr. Bureau, Dept., Agr. and Com., transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to be Vice-Minister; the Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exhibition '08; resigned in '11. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Wada, Toyoji**, Man. Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken; proceeded to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '99 and returned home about five years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96. Add. Mukojima, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Wada, Tsunashiro**, Dr. S. (Japan), Mng. of Association of Mine-Owners in Japan; was b. in 1853 at Wakasa, and first studied at the Kaiseiko, pioneer of the present Imp. Univ., Tokyo, where he became interested in geology of which he is a Nestor in Japan. He was next appointed assist. Prof. at the University; transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in which he rose as Director of Mining Bureau and President of the Imperial Steel-works when it was started in 1895. Add. Yakōjima, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Wadagaki, Kenzo**, Economist, D.C.L. (Japan), noted English scholar and Professor at the Imperial Tokyo University, Principal of Japan Girls' Commercial School, etc.; was b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '80; further studied Political Economy at Cambridge, England, in '81; and afterward in Germany; visited Europe 1912-13. Add. Kobinata Dai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Wakatsuki, Reiji**, Minister of Finance, was b. '66 in Shimane, grad. Law of the Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed to be made a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to be the Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time Vice-Minister of Finance '08 and resigned in '11; Minister Dec. '12—Feb. '13 and again a April '14—. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**Watanabe, Chikaki**, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; was b. '43 at Suwa; was clerk at a local office '69; Secretary and then Governor at Kagoshima and others till about 1900; Gov. of Shiga then Hokkaido '01; Vice-Min. of the Household '02; Gov. of Kyoto '04-05; Treasurer of the Household '05; Vice-Min. '08 and Privy Councillor Minister of the Household '10-14. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

**Watanabe, Chifuyu**, Man. Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch), ex-M.P., son of the Count (fol.), adopted as heir by his uncle, Viscount Kunitake Watanabe, b. '76; grad. from Law, Imperial University (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; then Man. Director of Nippon Seikoshu and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; was for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Nishimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Watanabe, Chihara**, Count (cr. Baron '00, Vis. '07, Count '11), Director of the Bank of Japan; was b. in 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Coll. Literature, Imp. Tokyo, University 1895, and succeeded in 1914 the title of his father. He has been connected with the Bank since his graduation, Add. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Watanabe, Kaichi**, Pres. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. R'ly.; b. in Shinano '53; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '86, then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'g Society, London. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Watanabe, Kunitake**, Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance; b. '46, in Nagano-ken, was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be the Vice-Min. '89-92 and next to the principal post '92-94; was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications, but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95; was Finance Min. in the late Prince Ito's party Ministry in '00, but the Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy. Add. Himmura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Watanabe, Osamu**, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of Osaka Electric Lamp Co., etc., was b. in 1859 in Ehime; educated at the Keiogijuku; has held the post of Councillor in the Foreign Office; Mayor of Sasebo, etc. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Watanabe, Sanjiro**, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch, of which he had charge for over 20 years till his return home '02, to take post at the head office, and again London Director in '07. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady. Add. Mitsui Bussan, London.

**Watanabe, Wataru**, Dean of Eng. Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '57 in Nagasaki; studied metallurgy in the Univ. (class '79); further studied at Freiburg, returning home in '75; had charge of Sado gold mine when it belonged to the Court, and then back to the alma mater. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Watase, Shozaburo**, Ph. D., D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Zoology, College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo; grad. Imperial College of Agriculture Sapporo, 1884; studied Zoology at Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '84-86; Johns Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92. Was Lecturer at the University of Chicago, 1892-1900; travelled extensively in America, Europe and in Tropics. Add. 9 Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Watase, Torajiro**, elder brother of the above, was b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo, Agr. Col. '84. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisities. Sat in the Municipal Council, in which he had charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Yagyu, Kazuyoshi**, Pres. of the Formosan Bank, was b. in 1864 at Nagoya; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1891; secretary to the Treasury '91-00; Vice-Pres. of the Formosan Bank 1900-12; present position 1912. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

**Yamada, Chuzaburo**, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 14th Army Division since 1912; was b. 4th in 1857 in Kyoto; graduated from the Military Academy in 1875, Lieutenant 1882 Captain 1887, Major 1893; Colonel 1902; Major-General, 1905. He has been Principal of the Sendai Military Preparatory School, Commander of the 11th Infantry Regiment, the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Body Guards, and of the 10th Infantry Brigade, President of the Toyama Gakkō, etc.; took part in the Russo-Japanese War as a Regimental Commander. Add. Utsunomiya, Tochigi-ken.

**Yamada, Eitaro**, Mng. of the Iwakura Railway School, Councillor of Waseda Univ., Nissin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., etc.; was b. in 1862 in Aichi-prefecture; graduated from the Aichi Normal School; and afterwards from the Tokyo Senmon Gakko (forerunner of the present Waseda Univ.); took to journalism; entered business in 1892 and was connected with the Tokyo Electric Railway, the Narita Railway, and the Kinki Railway, the Nippon Railway Co., and Official Receiver of the Nippon when it was nationalized. Add. Shirokane Daimachi, Tokyo.

**Yamada, Hikohachi**, Vice-Admiral, Mem. of the Admirals Council since '12; was b. in Kagoshima '55; began his career in the Navy when young, and was promoted to the Com. of the 1st Squad. in '08 and the present post in Dec. '12. Was honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yamada, Naoya**, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Firm and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; was b. in '60 in Tokyo; graduated from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Supervisor of Gov., before he entered the Mitsui. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**Yamada, Saburo**, Prof. in the Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '70 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and after grad. from it entered special course and next the main course of the law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '96. Further studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-01, to be appointed Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of a law magazine. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yamagata, Aritomo**, Marshal, Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, O.M. (Br.), one of the elder statesmen; was b. '38 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration; appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government; Lieut.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America '88-89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations; commander of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry '89-91, and had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving people's representatives, and also in his second Ministry '08-00. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with the second Premiership, but he still continues to wield potential power in active politics, for the late Prince Katsura was believed as the Prince's successor in politics. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japan War he succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be transferred to the Presidency of Privy Council on the late Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. in '09. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

**Yamagata, Isaburo**, Deputy-Res. Gen., Korea, ex-Minister of Communications, Crown Mem. House of Peers; was b. '57 in Choshu an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister. Studied in France; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry; resigned the chair early '08; appointed to present post '10. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Yamaguchi, Einosuke**, D. Sc. (Japan), Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; was b. '63 in Shimaneken; grad. Physics at the Science Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the First Higher Sch., and then in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; transferred to the present in '07. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Yamaguchi, Sogi**, Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '51 in Shimaneken. Had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yamaji, Yakichi**, a journalist, historian and essayist; was b. 1866 in Tokyo; has been on the staff of the *Kokumin*, to which he is a regular contributor. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

**Yamakawa, Gitaro**, Prof. of Electric Engineering at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '87; b. at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Col. in '82; visited Europe for study '96-99, has written several works on his speciality. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**Yamakawa, Kenjiro**, D. Sc. (Japan), President of Imperial Tokyo Univ., Mem. House of Peers; b. '51 at Aizu; studied physics in Europe and America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '72;



ultimately rising to the President, resigned it '05 dissatisfied with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu"). Since '06 he had charge of the Tech. Col. founded near Wakamatsu by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner; present post '13; next year appointed to the same of Kyoto University as additional p. st. Add. Hatsune-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Yamakawa, Yui**, Director and General-Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76-78; entered the Specie Bank in '80 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch at the time of Russo-Japanese War. Add. Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama.

**Yamamoto, Gembai**, Admiral (ret.), Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), ex-Premier, ex-Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council; b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut. '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; Commander of gunboat *Amagi* '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao*, and next that of the *Takachihō*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary to the Minister; Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral '95: Vice-Minister '96, then Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.C.M.G. by King Edward; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding 3rd Katsura Ministry. The Naval Scandal involved his cabinet in great difficulty and it fell in 1914. Add. Takana-wa, Tokyo.

**Yamamoto, Jotaro**, ex-Executive Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in '67 in Fukui; entered the service of the Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to its chief and remained till '04, transferred to the head office in '12. Shimmachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Yamamoto, Kametaro**, leading tea-exporter in Kobe, Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, etc., b. '61 in Hyogo-ken; has done much for promoting export trade of tea in the Kansai district and this service has been recognized by the Government which has granted on him decorations. Sat at the International Congress of Com. at Washington, U.S.A. in '99. Add. Kaigandori, Kobe.

**Yamamoto, Tatsuo**, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha, formed by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company Kyodo; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor '98; relieved of the post '03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; appointed to the Minister of Finance in '11, resigned in '12; again Minister of Agr. and Com. '13-14. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Yamanaka, Nobuyoshi**, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Commander of 16th Army Division at Kyoto; was b. '52 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieutenant in

'71, Captain in '73, Major in '80, Lieut.-Colonel in '98, Colonel in '94, Major-Gen. in '99, Lieut.-Gen. in '05; was awarded 2nd class Golden Kite and created a Peer in '07 in consideration of his service in Russo-Japan war; placed on ret. list in Dec. '12. Add. Kyoto.

**Yamanaka, Rinnosuke**, Dir. Tokyo Card-Board, Fuji Paper Mill, etc.; was b. '40 in Saitama; M.P. in the 1st Session, but has since kept aloof from politics. Add. Nakarekuban-cho, Kojinachi, Tokyo.

**Yamane, Takesuke**, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), holder of 2nd Golden Kite; b. '53 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieutenant of Engineering in '77, Captain in '84, Major in '90, Colonel in '95 and was appointed chief adjutant at 6th and 12th Divisions, Major-Gen. '00 and Commander of Sasebo Fort, Lieut.-Gen. in '06 and Commander of Shimonoseki Fort, Baron in '07, Com. 8th Div., in '08; transferred to Commander of Guard Division, in '12, relieved and put on reserve list in Feb. '15. Add. Aoyama, Minamicho, Tokyo.

**Yamanouchi, Ichiji**, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and ex-Chief Sec. of Cabinet, was b. in Kagoshima in '65; grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '88; Secretary and next Sectional Chief of the Police Bureau (Home Office), Governor of Aomori '02-4, Dir. of the R'y Bureau '04-6, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'y. Adm. Dept., '09-12; Governor of Hokkaido '12. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Yamanouchi, Katsu-aki**, Secretary and Ritualist at the Imperial Court; was b. '54 in Tokyo; entered the service of the Foreign Office in '73, but subsequently transferred to the Household Department where he was attached to the Cookery and other Sections, and finally promoted to the present post. Add. Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**Yamanouchi, Masuji**, Baron ('07), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers; b. '60 in Hiroshima; entered the Naval Academy in '73; Midshipman in '79; Sub-Lieut. '84; dispatched to France and Germany '84 to study naval arsenal affairs; on commission to bring home the *Matsushima*, built in France '90; rewarded in '92 for his invention of safety device of gun and gun-frame; proceeded to England '93-94 and again to England in Oct. of the latter year, returning home in July '95; Naval Constructor-Commander '97, and Captain '9; Rear-Adm. '02; his work in steel foundry affair and making of plug of Kure type was Officially appreciated in '03; Chief of Construction Section, Kure '03; Vice-Adm. '03; Commander of Kure Admiralty '05-09; Pres. of the Japan Steel Works 1910-14. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Yamanouchi, Toyokage**, Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); was b. in '75 in the house which formerly held the fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00 and has since been attached to the General Staff; proceeded to France for study '09 where he fell ill and returned home in '10. Married in '03 Princess Sachiko, eldest daughter of Prince Fushimi. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

**Yamao, Yozo**, Viscount (cr. '87), was b. '37 in Yamaguchi, and was one of those young men who with late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye proceeded to England on the eve of the Restoration for study; returned home in '70 and appointed Secretary at the Public Works Department and finally rose to be its Minister in '80; subsequently appointed Vice-President of the former Senate Councillor at the Court; President of the

Legislative Bureau, Lord Steward to the House of Princes Aristigawa and Kitashirakawa, etc. Resigned the official service in '93 and has since been leading retired life. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Yamashita, Gentaro**, Vice-Admiral, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council since '14; b. in 1863 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from the Naval Academy '83; 2nd Sub-Lieutenant '85; Commander '98; Captain '03; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12. Was Member of the Naval General Staff; on the Staff of the Imperial Headquarters, Chief of Staff to the 1st Squadron and then to the Sasebo Naval Station, Chief of the 2nd Section of the Naval Materials Dep't, etc.; President of the Naval Academy '10-14. Add. Naval Staff Board, Tokyo.

**Yamawaki, Gen.** Mem. House of Peers and ex-Pres. of Adm. Litigation Court; b. in Fukui '49; studied in Germany '70-72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and occupied the Presidency '06-13. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**Yamawaki, Haruki**, ex-Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa, was b. '71 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '99 and passed the higher civil service examination the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., first as Per. Sec. to the Minister, then as Secretary and Sectional Chief; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in 1910; Chief Commissioner of Panama Exhibition in '14. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Yamaya, Tajin**, Vice-Admiral, Com. of 3rd Flotilla since Feb., '15; b. in '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Naval Academy '85 and then the Naval College '97; Navigating-Lieutenant of the transport *Saikyo Maru* during the Japan-China war; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese war; Rear-Admiral '09; chief of the Bureau of Personnel '09-13; Pres. of Naval College '13-14; Com. of 1st Fleet Aug., '14 and partook in the war, then transferred to present post. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Yamazaki, Shioroku**, Treasurer, Imp. Household; b. in '68 at Saga; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) '96, and at the same time passed the higher civil service exam.; Tax Inspector '97 attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance Office to be made its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bur. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

**Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi**, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of Japanese Census Commission, Consulting Statist to the Cabinet, Mem. of International Statistical Society, hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), Pres. of the First Mutual Life Assurance Co., etc.; b. '70 in Echigo, son of Lord Mitsu-aki, scion of the House of Yanagisawa which hereditarily held the fief of Koriyama, Yamato; adopted '86 as son and heir of the main house, and succeeded to the title '93; grad. at the Peers' College with honour '94; sent by the Imperial Court to Germany for study and attended the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Strassburg, Brussels and Paris, studying statistics; meanwhile appointed on the suite of H.H. Prince Kan-in who was sent to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan, from that at Christiania in '99 and the latest at the Hague '11. Add. Tamachi Hachichome, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Yanagiya, Usaburo**, Paymaster-Lieutenant (ret.), Vice-Gov. of the Japan

Hypothec Bank; b. in 1867 in Nagasaki-ken; graduated from the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1890. Entered the Bank of Japan immediately after graduation; travelled Europe in 1896; was appointed Chief of the Issue Dept., Auditor to the New York Agency, Chief of the National Loan Bureau; resigned 1913, and appointed Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '13. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

**Yano, Fumio**, Dir. of Kinjo Middle School, author, and retired diplomat; b. 1850 in Oita-prefecture; graduated from the Keiogijuku, 1870; entered the central Government as Secretary to the Treasury, 1878; resigned with Count Okuma in 1881 and took charge of the *Hochi Shimbun* in company with the late Mokichi Fujita; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (Progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86-88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90-96; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, '98-97; placed on the retired list in 1899. He has written "*Keikoku Bidan*" (story of ancient Greece); "*Ukishiro Monogatari*" (a marine novel); "News Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

**Yato, Tsuneta**, Man. Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co.; was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co., and in '93 made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95; and afterward entered a German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**Yashiro, Rokuro**, Vice-Adm., Min. of Navy, b. '60 in Aichi-ken; Naval Ensign in '85, and through rapid promotion was elevated to Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank; and long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, Attache to the Legation at St. Petersburg, and Vice Com. of the *Yashima*, commanding the *Asama* in Russo-Japan war; Dir. of Naval Staff College '12-13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '13-14. Add. Navy Office.

**Yasoshima, Chikanori**, Manager of the the Shibusawa's Office, Dir. of the Shinagawa Fire Brick Co., Shibusawa Ware House Co. etc., was b. '73 in Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Baron Shibusawa. He travelled once in Europe and America with the Baron. Add. Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

**Yasuda, Zenjiro**, a millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. '38 in Toyama-ken; and was an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and developed into a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public-spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbour Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence; is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

**Yasuhiro, Pan-ichiro**, ex-Dir. of Legislative Bureau, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken. Grad. the Keiogijuku, the

Chuō Shoin at Hongkong, and finally from Cambridge Univ. in England; Prof. in the 3rd Higher Sch. in '89; Secretary to the Cabinet; Councillor to the Legislation Bureau; Director of General Education Bureau in '97; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet '98; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '00; Vice-Min. of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '01, resigned in '11. Add. Sadowaracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yasukawa, Kei-ichiro**, highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. 1849 in Chikuzen; studied at the Keiogijuku early in the 80th; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing 3,000,000 *yen*, and has been rewarded for it with 3rd class of the Sacred Treasure. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

**Yoda Hirotaro**, Lieu-Gen., ex-Commander of the 11th Division; b. 1853 at Kyoto; Sub-Lieut. 1877; studied in France '86-90; Major 1892 and instructor at the Cadet School; Col. 1897 and Dir. of Toyama Military School till 1903; Major-Gen. '03 and took part in Russo-Japan war as Com. of the 4th Brigade, Infantry; Lieut-Gen. 1910; on waiting list since '13. Add. c/o war Office.

**Yokoi, Jikei**, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Pres. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. (private); b. 60 in Kumamoto; grad. from above Coll. '83; studied in Germany '99-02; Expert to the Agr. and Com. Dep't; Prof. in '94. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

**Yokota, Hideo**, D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Supreme Court since '01; b. in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba, Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts before his transfer to the present post; teaches at the Waseda Univ., being an authority on claims; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

**Yokota, Kuniomi**, Pres. of the Supreme Court since 1906; was b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judicial service '76, Public Procurator '80, the acting Dir. of Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-91; was appointed on return Pub. Proc. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Proc.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court '99; Add. Kagurazaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yokoyama, Matajiro**, Geologist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '60 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yokura, Toryu**, veterinarian, principal and proprietor of the Azabu Veterinary School; was b. '61 in Kagoshima; studied veterinary science at the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further in America; appointed Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '37, which he resigned some years ago to start his own veterinary school in Tokyo. Add. Sankochō, Shirokane, Tokyo.

**Yonei, Genjiro**, Prop. of the Yonei firm, Dir. of the Meiji Gum Co., the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., etc.; was b. '61 in Okayama-ken; grad. the Keiogijuku; then entered the business circle and established an import business at Ginza, the "Yonei Shoten." Add. Kaminibanchō, Tokyo.

**Yoneyama, Umehiko**, Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bank; was b. 1868 at Numazu; studied in America '90-95, and entered the Nippon Ryū Co., removed to the Mitsui Bank which sent him abroad 1900 to inspect banking business 1902; chief of the Yokohama Branch 1903 and next that at Osaka 08; Mng.-Dir. '10. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

**Yoshida Heitaro**, Maj.-Gen., Dir. of Remounting Dep't; was b. '68 in Oita; Sub-Lieut., cavalry '83; held posts of Prof. at Staff Coll., Chief Staff at 7th Div., Dir. Riding School; Com. 2nd Cavalry Brigade, etc. Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

**Yoshida, Jun-ichi**, Chief of Police Bureau, Household Dep't; was b. '45 in Ishikawa; held local posts at Kagoshima, etc; Dir. Finance Bureau, Household Add. Shimonibanchō, Tokyo.

**Yoshida, Kenryū**, Pres. of 7th High School; b. '70 in Ishikawa; grad. from Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; was Dir. of Middle Schools, Prof. at Waseda, etc. Add. Kagoshima.

**Yoshida, Sakuya**, ex-Minister to Siam; b. '59 in Kumamoto-ken, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague in '88, Per. Secretary to Minister of Education in '93 and then Prof. in Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01 till '04; Minister to Siam in '03, relieved in '14. Add. Foreign Office.

**Yoshida, Togo**, Dr. Lit. (Japan), historian and historiographer, Prof. at Waseda University; b. 1864 in Niigata; wrote on historical subjects to the *Yomiuri* and completed the Dictionary of Japanese Geography in 1909 after 16 years work; the Reverse History of Japan (with pyramidal basis for modern time and summit for ancient time) in '14. Add. Yara, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yoshida, Yosaku**, Per. Secretary to Foreign Minister since '96 and attaché of the Board of Ceremonies, Court, b. '50; clerk at Foreign Office in '77-86, attaché in '87, 3rd Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

**Yoshihara, Saburo**, Pres. of the Oriental Development Co.; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs; b. '51 in Chiba-ken; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives, '90; then Secretary in prefectural Government of Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, Governor of Nagawa-ken and of Okayama-ken. Director of Local Administration Bureau, Home Office '03; Vice-Minister in Jan. '03, Vice-Pres., Oriental Development Co., Seoul '08. Add. Seoul, Korea.

**Yoshii, Kozo**, Commander (ret.) 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Japan Lifeboat Asso., was b. '55; studied in England, and then grad. from Naval Cadet School in '80. Add. Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**Yoshii, Yuhei**, Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he has gradually distinguished himself to be given an important position of its Director. Add. Kita-igacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**Yoshikawa, Akimasa**, Count (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), Vice-President of Privy Council since '12; b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the Meiji era and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and elsewhere was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu

and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his Ministerial career; first as Minister of Edu. '90; Justice, '93-96; Home Affairs, '91-96; Communications, twice '98-00 and '01-3; Home Office, '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept.-5th-'05 anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo. Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Yoshimatsu, Shigetaro**, Vice-Adm., Com. of the Kure Adm. since 1914; b. '59 in Kochi-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '83; was at one time Staff Officer of the Kure Adm., Chief of the First Bureau, Chief Staff Office of Sasebo Adm., Com. of the *Naniwa* and *Takasago*, and some others, Rear-Adm. in '07, Vice-Adm. '09; Pres. of Naval Staff Col. in '01; Com. of 2nd Squad. in '11-12, Chief of Edu. Board '12-14. Add. Kure.

**Yoshioka, Kyôho**, Pres. of 5th High School; b. '76 in Yamaguchi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; was Prof. at 2nd High School, School Inspector, etc. Add. Kumamoto.

**Yu-asa, Shûhei**, Gov. of Shizuoka since 1914; b. '74 in Fukushima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; held posts of secretary at Shiga, Hyogo and other provinces; then Secretary and Dir. of Local Government Bureau, Home Office, and Gov. of Okayama. Add. Shizuoka.

**Yugawa, Moto-omi**, Vice-Min. of Communications since '14; was b. '65 in Shizuoka; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Univ. '93, and has been connected with the Dep't ever since, having been Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau, etc.; present post in '14. Add. Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Yuhara, Gen-ichi**, Dir. of Imp. Music Academy since '08; b. '63 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it unfinished in '84; held posts of Prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, etc. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Yuhi, Mitsuye**, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 15th Division; b. in Kochi-ken; Sub-Lt., '82; graduated from Military Staff College, studied in England, Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff of 2nd Army in Russo-Japan War; Comm. of 27th Brigade '09; Sec. Chief of General Staff till '14, when transferred to Dir. of Mil. Staff College; present post in Jan. '15. Add. Toyohashi.

**Zumoto, Motosada**, ex-Prop. and Dir. of the *Japan Times*, started by him in '97, and only English paper owned and conducted by the Japanese; was b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail*; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; frequently visited Europe and America; was during the Russo-Japan War a resident correspondent of the *London Standard* in Tokyo, accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January 1906 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by an Englishman. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the Oriental Information Agency in New York City. Returned to Tokyo in December '10 to assume the control of the *Japan Times* from which withdrew in '14. Add. Hom-muracho, Azab, Tokyo.

**Zushi, Tamiyoshi**, Director of the Taiwan Sugar Co., was b. '54 at Kagoshima; studied at an American Col. '73-79; Sec. of the former Public Works Dept '79; transferred to the Ely Bureau '83 and remained in the service as Dep't Dir. till '09 when he was placed on retired list. Add. Ochiai-mura, near Tokyo.

# CHAPTER VII

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

### I. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN

#### 1. THE PRE-NARA PERIOD

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic, and were in the keeping of the Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horyuji Temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of Ajanta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquer-work, ceramic, and textile fabrics in the Shoso-in, Nara, indicate that Japan was in contact not only with China and Korea, but with India as well.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved:—

*Doncho* (priest), Korean who came to Japan about 610 A.D.; *Kinashi Marako*, about 645-54 who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horyuji Temple; *Kimura*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; *Kudarano-Mita*, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; *Tasuna*, about 536, son of *Shibatatto*, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522; *Tasuna's* son *Tori*, about 593-628, produced three Buddha Statues in Horyuji; *Yakushi Tokwho*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings."

#### 2. THE NARA-PERIOD (708-793 A.D.)

**Wood-carving.**—Chiefly for carving Buddhist images, the art attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress, as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was completed in 760 A.D. Colored clay and "dry lacquer" work made their appearance, while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period:—

*Gyoki*, priest, wood-carver; brothers *Kei Bunkai* and *Kei Shukun*, wood-carvers; *Kunio Nakamuraji Kimimaro*, master caster (dates unknown for all of them).

#### 3. THE HEI-AN PERIOD 1st Half (794-901)

**Painting.**—The art first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitation of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kose and Takuma schools and the latter by the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.



**Wood-carving.**—Inspired by Buddhist teachings, the art attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress: colored clay and *dry lacquer* work, on the contrary, appear to have disappeared about this period. Noted names in painting:—

*Kanaoka* (835-895), Religious pictures, founder of the Kose school.

*Kawanari* (d. 853), Do.

*Kukai*, priest (d. 835) Do.; inventor of *Kana*.

*Saicho*, priest (d. 822), Do.

#### 2nd Half (902-1183)

**Painting.**—The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with the chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

*Kasuga Motomitsu*, first studied Kose s., but afterwards originated his own style.

*Kasuga Takayoshi*, son of above, about 1075.

*Kose Hirotaka*, Kose s., beginning of the 12th century.

*Eshin*, priest, d. 1017, religious pictures.

*Yukaku*, priest, popular name Toba Sojo, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.

*Takuma Tamenari*, succeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.

*Tosa Tsunetaka*, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

**Wood-carving.**—At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojoji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom *Cho* was most distinguished. His mantle fell on *Kakusuke*, son, and *Choei*, pupil.

**Metal-work.**—This attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; lacquer-work and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

#### 4. THE KAMAKURA PERIOD (1183-1332)

**Painting.**—A greater tendency toward drawing from life and more minute technique effected by the style of Southern Sung School of China, characterized the art of this period. Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

Noted names classified into five schools are:—

1. *Kose* school:—*Korehisa* (about 1312).

2. *Takuma* school:—*Shoga* (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; *Eiga* (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.

3. *Tosa* school:—*Nobuzane* (date unknown) and *Kei-nin* (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).

4. *Kasuga* school (approaching to Tosa):—*Nagatsune* (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools: *Takashina Takakane* (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.

5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China and of these *Ko-on* (d. 2345) and *Moku-an* (about 1345) are noteworthy.

**Wood-carving.**—In contrast to the elegant style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

**Noted names are:—***Unkei*, son of *Kokei*, *Kwaikēi*, pupil of *Unkei*; *Jokaku*, brother of *Unkei*; *Tankei*, son of *Jokaku*.

**Metal-work.**—It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, *Masuda Ezumonokami*, was ordered by the Emperor Konoye (1142-1155) to assume the name of *Myōchin*, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

**Lacquer-work.**—Is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

**Ceramics.**—The founding of kiln in Seto, Owari, by *Kato Shirozaemon* is a notable event. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Seto.

### 5. THE ASHIKAGA (OR HIGASHIYAMA) PERIOD (1333-1574)

**Painting.**—It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which, wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century, had begun to lean towards the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

**Noted names of the native styles:—**

*Awada-guchi Takamitsu* (or *Ryuko*), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.

*Cho Denshi*, otherwise *Mei-cho*, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

*Jaksai*, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkakū temple, Kyoto.

Masters of the Tosa school who flourished during this period were:—

*Yuki-hiro*, his son *Yuki-mitsu*, about 1429-1440, and *Mitsunobu*, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

**Names noted in the black and white styles:—**

*Josetsu* about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white styles of China.

Masters of the *Kano* school identified with this period are:—

*Masanobu*, 1453-1490, founder of the school, studied under *Josetsu*; *Motonobu*, 1476-1559, also called *Kō Hogan*, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife *Chiyo*, daughter of Tosa *Mitsunobu*, ranks high as lady painter; *Munenobu*, d. 1562, also called *Yusetsu*, son of *Motonobu*; *Naonobu*, d. 1512, also called *Shoei*, son of *Motonobu*; *Shushin*, also called *Eitoku*, son of *Naonobu*, 1543-1590; *Yukinobu*, d. 1575, brother of *Motonobu*.

*Oguri Sotan*, studied under *Josetsu*.

*Sesshu*, priest, d. 1506, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.

*Sesson*, priest, and regarded as *Sesshu*'s greatest pupil, about 1570.

*Shingei*, about 1466, also called *Gei-ami*, a connoisseur and painter; *Shi-no*, son of *Shingei*, also called *No-ami*, about 1450, studied under *Shubun* and was connoisseur in swords.

*Shin-so*, also called *So-ami*, son of *Shin-gei* (*Shin-gei*, *Shin-no* and *Shin-so* are called "three Ami" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

*Shokei*, also called *Kei Shoki*, d. 1345, priest.

*Shubun*, about 1400, studied under *Josetsu* whom he even surpassed.

*Shugetsu*, pupil of *Sesshu* with whom he studied in China about 1504-1520.

*Soga Dasoku*, d. 1483, studied under *Shubun* but was of bolder style.

**Carving.**—Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was a prominent feature.

**Metal-works.**—Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. *Goto Yujo*, d. 1512, founded the *Goto* family, famous in glyptic art, as the *Kano* family is in painting. In the *Myochin* family *Muneyasu* appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained a high excellence and developed as a special branch of metal-work towards the close of 14th century. *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, *Nakai Mitsu-tsune*, the *Kane-iye* family, *Myochin Nobu-iye* may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

**Lacquer-work.**—"Nashiji," pear-grained style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftsmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. *Hideji Tui-ami*, *Sei-ami*, *Iianeda Goro*, *Ko-ami Michiyoshi*, his son *Michikiyo*, and *Igarashi Shiisai* are noted *makiye* master artisans of this period.

**Ceramics.**—The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. *Gorotayu Shon-zui*, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

a. *Bizen* kiln attained a great excellent at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. *Karatsu* kiln produced between 1334-1386 what collectors now prize as old *Karatsu* and imitation *Korai* (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.

c. *Mino* kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by *Kato Kagenobu*, ceramist of Seto.

d. *Raku* kiln was noted for hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by *Ameya*, a naturalized Korean.

e. *Shigaraki* kiln produced a kind of sand vessels similar to wares of Korea, Annam and India.

f. *Shino* kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

## 6. THE TOYOTOMI (OR MOMOYAMA) PERIOD (1574-1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 year's ascendancy of *Toyotomi Hideyoshi* (*Taiko*) was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at *Osaka*, *Juraku* and *Momoyama* furnished ample opportunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

**Painting.**—Broadly classified, there were four schools.

a. *Hasegawa* school. *Tohaku*, d. 1610, studied under *Kano Shon-ei* but afterward leaned towards *Sesshu*.

b. *Kano* school, *Itoku* (see above period), his two sons *Mitsumoku*

and *Takanobu*, adopted son *Sanraku* (d. 1634) and his pupil *Kaih-ku Yusho* (d. 1615) were prominent figures of this school.

c. *Soga* school. *Cho-kan*, 5th descendant of *Soga Dasoku*, founder of the school.

d. *Unkoku* school. *Togan*, studied under *Kano Sho-ci*, but afterward approached *Sesshin*; *Toyeiki* was his son.

There were also the *Tosa* school represented by *Mitsunori* and *Hon-ami Ko-etsu* who studied under *Yusho* but also took after the *Tosa* school; *Korin* owed him much.

**Carving.**—This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast *Hidari Jingoro*. Mask-makers were also on the whole inferior to those of the preceding period.

**Metal-work.**—In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were *Kajo*, *Genjo*, *Tokujo* and *Eijo*, of the *Goto* school; in *tsuba* there were *Umetada Shige-yoshi*, continuing from the preceding period, also *Okamoto Tomoharu*, *Odawara Masatsugu*; in armor-work there were *Myochin Nunn-iyé* and *Myochin Munenobu*, in casting there were *Nagoshi Yashichiro* (d. 1593), *Nagoshi Sansho* (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at *Hokoji*; *Tsuji Yojiro*, *Nishimura Do-ni*, etc.

**Lacquer-work.**—The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in designs of *makiye*, especially by *Hon-ami Koyetu*.

**Ceramics.**—With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in *Satsuma*, *Hiizen*, *Higo*, *Hagi*, *Hiizen*, etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony among higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

## 7. THE TOKUGAWA (OR YEDO) PERIOD (1603-1868)

Fostered in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of *Hideyoshi* now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic influence supplied by Chinese exiles, reached the high-water level of excellence.

**Painting.**—The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of *Ming* was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of *Ching Nangbing*, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking, about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:—

Native schools; *Hanabusa*, *Kano*, *Kishi*, *Korin*, *Maruyama*, *Sesshu*, *Shijo*, *Sumiyoshi*, *Tosa*, *Ukiyo-ye*. Chinese schools; *Tani*, *Realistic*, *Southern*.

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

*Ando Hiroshige*: *Ukiyoye* landscapist, d. 1858.

*Gan Ku*: Studied Chinese realistic schools and originated his own style called *Kishi* school, d. 1838.

*Gion Nankai*: Southern school, d. 1751,

- Hanabusa Itcho*: Originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709.  
*Hara Zaichu*: tried to bring Ming and native style into harmony, d. 1837.  
*Hasegawa Settan*: Sesshu school, d. 1843.  
*Hishikawa Moronobu*: master of Ukiyoe, d. about 1714.  
*Igarashi Shummei*: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781.  
*Ikeno Taiga*: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776.  
*Ishida Yutei*: Pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786.  
*Iwaya Hiromasa*: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797.  
*Ito Jakuchu*: Grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800.  
*Iwasa Matabei*: Ukiyoe master, d. 1650, but his existence is doubted.  
*Kaihoku Yusho*: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style, d. beginning of the period.  
*Kano Eino*: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697.  
*Kano Masunobu (Doun)*: founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694.  
*Kano Morinobu (Tanyu)*: founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674.  
*Kano Na nobu*: founded Kobiki-cho branch (Yedo), d. 1650.  
*Kano Sansetsu*: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651.  
*Kano Tsunenobu*: son of Naonobu, d. 1713.  
*Kano Yasunobu*: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685.  
*Katsukawa Shunsho*: Ukiyoe, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792.  
*Katsushika Hokusai*: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849.  
*Kitamura Bumpo*: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840.  
*Kitagawa Utamaro*: Ukiyoe master, d. 1805.  
*Komai Genki*: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797.  
*Ko Sukoku*: pupil of Sushi, d. 1805.  
*Kumashiro Yuki*: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772.  
*Kusumi Morikage*: Kano sch., d. about 1695.  
*Kuwagata Keisui*: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, caricaturist, d. 1824.  
*Maruyama Okyo*: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795.  
*Matsumura Gekkei (Goshun)*: studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijo school, d. 1811.  
*Matsumura Keibun*: brother of Goshun, d. 1843.  
*Minagawa Kien*: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807.  
*Miyagawa Choshun*: founder of Miyagawa school of Ukiyoe, d. 1752.  
 his son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.  
*Mochizuki Gyoksen*: studied Tosa and Chinese, d. 1708.  
*Mori Sosen*: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821.  
*Nagasawa Rosetsu*: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799.  
*Nakabayashi Chikdo*: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851.  
*Nishikawa Sukenobu*: Ukiyoe, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751.  
*Oda Kaisen*: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862.  
*Ogata Kenzan*: brother of Korin, also master ceramist, d. 1743.  
*Ogata Korin*: founded Korin school, d. 1716.  
*Okada Ikyo*: Tosa s., d. 1845.  
*Okamoto Toyohiko*: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845.  
*Okumura Masanobu*: Ukiyoe s. and invented *beniye* prints, d. 1768.  
*Onishi Chinnen*: studied Nangaku and Buncho d. 1851.  
*Sakai Hoitsu*: Korin s., d. 1827.

*Sakuma Dogan*: Kano s., d. 1736.

*Sawai Sushu*: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772.

*Shiba Kokwan*: studied Western painting, d. 1818.

*Shojo (Priest)*: pupil of Sanraku, d. 1627.

*So Shiseki*: pupil of Sung Tzu-yen, Chinese, d. 1774.

*Soga Shohaku*: Sesshu s., d. 1781.

*Sudzuki Harunobu*: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints, d. 1772.

*Sudzuki Kiichi*: Korin s., pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858.

*Sumiyoshi Hiromichi*: originated Sumiyoshi s., d. 1670.

*Sumiyoshi Hirozumi*: son of above, d. 1705.

*Takaku Aigai*: studied under Buncho and Taigadō, d. 1833.

*Tanaka Totsugen*: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823.

*Tani Buncho*: studied Southern and Northern Chinese s., and finally originated his own style, d. 1842.

*Tanomura Chiklen*: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835.

*Tawaraya Sotatsu* who flourished about the middle of the 17th century and created a style which was perfected by Korin.

*Torii Kiyonaga*: Ukiyoye master, d. 1815.

*Torii Kiyonobu*: originated Torii s. of Ukiyoye, d. 1729.

*Tosa Mitsuoki*: master Tosa painter, d. 1691.

*Tsubaki Chinzan*: studied Kwazan and Southern s., d. 1854.

*Tsuruzawa Tazan*: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710.

*Utawaga Toyokuni (Ichosai)*: Ukiyoye s., d. 1825.

*Watanabe Kwazan*: master of S. Chinese sch., d. 1841.

*Yamaguchi Sojun*: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755.

*Yanagisawa Kiyan (Ryurikyo)*: daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style: great colorist.

*Yeizan*: Ukiyoye master, worked c. 1800-30.

*Yosha Buson*: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783.

**Carving.**—Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, which had suffered persecution under the Toyotomi and Oda regime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

*Higuchi Shugetsu*, painting and *net-uke*, about 1764-1771.

*Izumiya Tomotada*, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.

*Kawachi Daijo Iyeshige*, mask-carver, d. 1645.

*Kodama Oami*, mask-carver, d. 1704.

*Matsuda Sukenaga* originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.

*Matsumoto Kisaburo*, carver of human images, middle 19th of century.

*Nagai Rantei*, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.

*Nonoguchi Ryu-ho*, d. 1669, *netsuke* and human figures.

*Ogawara Issai*, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whale-bone.

*Okano Hohaku*, about 1789-1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son *Itokyu* succeeded his art.

*Ryukei*, *netsuke*, originated stained ivory carving, beginning of 19th century.

*Tamelake*, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

*Tankaï*, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690; his pupil *Shimizu Ryukei* was also famous.

**Metal-work.**—Among glyptic carvers of Goto school Yokoya Som'in was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand. At the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In chiselling there were:—

*Goto Kenjo*, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

*Goto Sokujo*, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto Masters, d. 1668.

*Goto Tsujo*, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

*Nara Toshiteru*, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

*Nara Toshihisa*, made a new departure in the family style, and is foremost of the Nara masters, d. 1736.

*Nomura Masatoki*, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.

*Tsuchiya Yasuchika*, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

*Tsuno Jimpo*, Goto style, d. 1762.

*Yanagawa Masatsugu*, founder of Yanagawa family; studied under Yokoya Soyo d. 1721.

*Yanagawa Naomasa*, son of above and rivalled Somin in excellence, d. 1757.

*Yokoya Somin*, originated the "citizen" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

*Yokoya Soyo*, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

In sword-decoration and inlaying there were:—

*Goto Ichijo*, worked on designs drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.

*Hosono Masamori*, originated the *ketori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

*Ichinomiya Nagatsune*, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting; often worked on models furnished by Okyo; d. 1786.

*Ikedo Okitaka*, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsumi, greatest glyptist of later 19th century.

*Murakami Jochiku*, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century; his two daughters *Josetsu* and *Josui* were also famous as inlayers.

*Okamoto Nuoshige*, master worker in iron, popularly known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

*Otsuki Mitsuoki*, who displayed great originality.

*Tsuji Michiaki*, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

*Umetada Shuji*, d. 1755.

*Yatabe Michihisa*, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

In *tsuba* (sword-guard) decorators we have:—

*Ito Masatsune*, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

*Kitagawa Hidenori*, founder of *Iikone* chiselling.

*Nakagawa Tomotsune*, chiselled and inlaid landscapes and human figures; early 18th century.

*Nishikawa Tadamasu*, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

*Umetada Shigeoyoshi*, 26th of the line, middle of 17th century.

*Wakashiba*, 1st *Wakashiba* applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd *Wakashiba* worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In casting:—

*Kanaya Gorosaburo*, founder of the *Kanaya* family of metal-casters of the same name; made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring; beginning of 18th century.

*Miyazaki Kanchi*, caster to the Lord of Kaga, d. 1712.

*Murata Seimin*, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-modelling, beginning of 19th century.

*Murata Teijo*, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 *Rakan* images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

*Nagoshi Kusho*, caster to the Shogun and originated *Yedo* style, beginning of 18th century.

*Yomo Yasukei*, popularly called *Ryubundo*, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze wares; d. 1841.

**Lacquer-work.**—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of *Yedo* and *Kyoto*. On the other hand the art retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the provinces, especially in *Kaga* and *Nagoya*.

*Hara Yoyusai*, worked on models drawn by *Hoitsu* and others and was a master craftsman in *Yedo* at the beginning of the 19th century.

*Igarashi Dōho*, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, early 17th century.

*Izuka Tōyo*, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

*Kajikawa Kyūjiro*, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

*Kōami Nagashige*, 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

*Koman Kansai*, pupils of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of *Shibata Zeshin*, master *makiye* artist at close of 19th century.

*Koman Kyūi*, founder of the *Koman* family of *makiye*, hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations, early 17th century.

*Ogata Korin*, famous for pearl inlaying (see also painting).

*Shiomi Seisei*, master of "polished" *makiye*, early 18th century.

*Tazuki Chōbei*, master *makiye* artist of *Kyoto*, close of 17th century.

*Yamamoto Seirei*, master artist of *Kyoto* who was invited to *Nagoya* by the Lord of  *Owari* about the close of the 18th century.

*Yamamoto Shunsei*, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

**Pottery.**—The work of the naturalized ceramists of Korean origin began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this régime. Broadly



speaking, at first the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was then highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles considerably affected the existing tones.

1. *Arita*. The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko*. Was opened by Numanami Gozemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Bizen*. Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. *Izumo*. There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares were originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. *Kutani*. Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seibei, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. *Awada*. Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned brocade designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

b. *Eiraku*. Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title being derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. *Kenzan*. Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. *Kiyomizu*. Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *celadon* porcelain early 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style. Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

*Aoki Mokbei*. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed strong originality, d. 1833.

*Kinkozan Sobei*. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

*Makiyomizu Zoroku*. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of great originality.

*Nonomura Seisuke* (Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

*Okuda Eisen*. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils; d. 1811.

*Seifu Yohei*. Studied under Takahashi Dohachi and opened a kiln at Gojizaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan

and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

*Shimizu Rokhei*. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojosaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

*Takahashi Dohachi*. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, and afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma; d. 1855.

7. *Mino*. Resembles Seto, and was originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajima an imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. *Satsuma*. Originated by Hōchu and Bokheii, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. *Seto*. Early 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita and Seto kilns which previously produced only earthen wares and began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji, Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Sanda wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Iwaki, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

## II. RECENT HISTORY

### 1. Period of Chaos—from 1868 to 1882

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. It was then that the master artists who had enjoyed liberal patronage from the *daimyo*s and courtiers found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best as they could. It was at that time that **Kano Hogai** (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of *yen* 20, and that his equally famous brother painter **Hashimoto Gaho** (d. 1908) had to eke out his existence as a mere craftsman and petty draftsman in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for *yuzen* prints.

Sculptors, chisellers and others were also suddenly deprived of means of sustenance, and had to resign themselves to the humiliating treatment and neglect of the times. The people, dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent to introduce it, were driven to vandalistic proceedings, as to propose cutting down the trees in the present Ueno Park and to convert the ground into mulberry or tea farms, though this was given up by the timely remonstrance of some foreigners. This sentiment of blind folly was widely at work, and many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of *kak mono* was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of the musical instrument *koto* were hewn and their well-polished paulownia boards were used for making braziers!

*A. Japanese Painting*

**Chinese Southern School.**—In the midst of this universal hurry to copy Western ways, more or less activity was shown, comparatively speaking, by the native style of painting so far as regards the Chinese Southern School which had begun to attract public attention towards the latter parts of the Tokugawa Government. In 1873 Yasuda Rozan returned home after some years' study in China, and his pictures drawn after the manner of this particular style were favorably received by a section of the public. Tanomura Choku-nyu, Okuhara Seiko (lady), Fukushima Ryuho, and Hirano Gogaku were painters of this school who flourished about this period.

*B. Introduction of Western Painting*

**Pioneers.**—The rise of the western painting was a natural outcome of the times, and though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by Hiraga Gennai, Shiba Kokan and some others who lived at the middle of Tokugawa period, the honour of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to Kawakami Tcgai (d. 1881), who was a professor of Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late Takahashi Yuichi and Koyama Shotaro have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under Charles Wirgman (d. 1881), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power, and a large number of Japanese painters, including such masters as Hashimoto Gaho, Kawabata Gyokusho and others studied at Takahashi's atelier. Among other pupils of Wirgman may be mentioned Goseda Yoshimatsu and Yamamoto Hosui. In 1863 Kunisawa Shinkuro returned from London and opened an atelier at which Honda Kinkichiro and others studied. Kunisawa died about a year after but his influence was felt long afterward.

In 1881 the contemporary artist Kawamura Kiyo-o, who was dispatched to Italy for studying the art by the Tokugawa Government returned home after a prolonged stay in Venice. He has struck a new style by grafting what he had learned on the Japanese style.

**2. Period of Reaction—from c. 1882 to c. 1896**

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent pleas made by Mr. E. F. Fenollosa (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. on philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. Wagner (Prof. of the University) Sig. Chiosonne (Italian Sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. Bigelow (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes

of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and this was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a thorough change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on the purely native line was established in 1888. The Imperial Court also took interest in this affair, appointed a treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honourable post of art commissioners and appointed to it a number of master painters, this honour having subsequently been opened to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

### 3. Period of Transition and Construction—from c. 1896 to present day

The period of comparative calm and of investigation now set in over the world of art which had first gone through the stage of destruction and blind advocate of Western style and next that of reaction. Gradually a broad line of demarcation began to separate our artists into two classes, one dissatisfied with the traditional canons and trying to evolve a special style adapted to the times, and the other inclined to follow in the footsteps of old masters.

These artists, led by the late Mr. K. Okakura, then the Director, set up their own Art Institute which unfortunately had to be closed after some years' existence. The movement started by the seceders exerted powerful influence over the world of art, and the active competition that set in between them and others identified with the conservative Japan Fine Art Society imparted vigor to the displays in public galleries which began to be held in quick succession in Tokyo. A similar rivalry also divided the Japanese artists of European style.

#### A. *Painting*

**A. The Native School.**—Broadly subdivided into the Progressive and Conservative schools, the former trying to strike a new path independent of the traditional canons. Its activity is chiefly shown in Occidentalizing tendency and in decorative art. The other is identified with the Southern Chinese and the Ukiyo (popular, *Genre*) style.

*The Progressive School.*—In motif, material, composition and so forth progressive painters try to adapt the Western style to suit the condition of the native. With imported pigments they try, on thin silk tissues, to trace, with pliable Japanese brushes, forcible lines as drawn by Western artists, and also to discard the characteristic lineal *contour* in favor of the Occidental mass style. Then the peculiar coloring tone of water painting to say nothing of perspective and light and shade, appeals to the ecclesiastic taste of this class of painters. In short their method is gradually approaching that of European painting as practised by Japanese artists. Their innovation is still crude in several respects and cannot yet be brought to

conform to the peculiar condition of Japanese home life and the taste of the people.

The new movement was started by the painters belonging to the dissolved Japan Art Institute, as Kwanzan, Taikan, Shunso (died in Nov. 1911), Giok-do, the brothers Otake and others of Tokyo, and also by the painters of Kyoto, as Seiho, Hobun, Kokyo, Keigetsu and others.

Some of these painters are disposed to place special importance to the decorative aspect of the native painting, and even to confine its essential value to this narrow field. These are Taikan, Kwanzan, Kogyo, Somei and others.

*The Conservative School*.—The Ukiyoye style, though necessarily up to date in subject-matters, has acquired greater technical nicety and more brilliant coloring. The Southern style has similarly grown more delicate in execution, though faithfully adhering to the classic tradition. There are also some master painters and their followers, all of whom, though at times attempting more or less departure, are on the whole wedded to the old style.

**B. Western painting in Japan.**—The progress of Western style of painting has been very active of late, and works displaying creditable originality have been produced. The two groups of painters existed, one styled the Hakkikai, created in 1905 and dissolved in 1910 with Profs. Kuroda and Kume as centre. They followed the Impressionist style by Monet. The other, the Taiheiyogakai, was organized by Profs. Kume and Asai (d. 1912) who belonged to the Academic school. The Impressionist style at once rose into popularity and threw the other completely into the shade. Its votaries, however, failed to catch the spirit of the French master and chiefly directed their attention to copying nature. The monotonous method and absence of individualistic vitality shown in their works soon began to tire the public and pall on their taste. Had it not been for the introduction of the post-Impressionist school a few years ago the position of European painting was even in danger.

## B. Sculpture

### 1. WOOD-CARVING

In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars to temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for no actors. Of the four classes wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative of popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

Wood-carving business is now situated in an inevitable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar

size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan found very little demand both at home and abroad. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will choose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring. They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor, the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to the specialty from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster.

## 2. IVORY CARVING

With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers, an employment that furnished them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90% of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60% is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40% spreads over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but they are also judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

## C. Metal Work

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle patrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger

consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity full play. The same men carve now on their work-tables, vases, censers, statuettes, and divers sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the Era of Meiji (from 1868 to 1912) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

#### D. Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by Zeshin (d. 1839) and his pupils Hobi and Jaishin (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavouring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find patrons all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and people.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particularly new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the standpoint of art.

*E. Ceramic*

**Porcelain and Pottery.**—The art was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every *shif* there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized. The number of pottery districts has lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Iizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list of principal pottery districts is made (the star indicating the places that are noted for art objects):—

Aizu-*yaki* (Iwashi), \*Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), \*Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), Banko-*yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), \*Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), \*Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), \*Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), \*Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), \*Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), \*Tokyo kilns, producing decorative objects either alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yaki* (Owari), Kasama-*yaki* (Hitachi), Kuji-*yaki* (Mutsu), Mashiko-*yaki* (Shimotsuke), Mizunohira-*yaki* (Satsuma), Mumyoi-*yaki* (Yamashiro), Sanda-*yaki* (Settsu), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi), Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), Ureshino-*yaki* (Hizen), and some others.

“Shippo” (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in Namikawa Sosuke (d. 1911) and Kyoto in Namikawa Yukie has each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom Ando Jubei and Hattori Tadasaburo are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonneless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of a certain French process of wares with transparent designs was the next development.

Another improvement made relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artist had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by Ota Jinnoemon of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *mori-agé* (“piled”) style originated by Hattori is quite a recent departure.

*F. Color-prints and Wood-cuts*

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone



strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely superseded by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate by the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio by the *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then by the *Shimbi Taikwan* which was created in 1899.

"Nishikiye."—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyo*e master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai left their fascinating production, has been driven from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its business, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikiye* subjects formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyo*e painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

The "Tsuki-Hyaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), Taki Kwatei's (d. '01) "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds), Toshikata's (d. '10) "Sanju Rokkasen" (36 celebrated beauties) and Miyakono-hana" (flowers of the capital), Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others were published some years ago, and perhaps are now out of print. Since then no *Nishikiye* album has been published in Japan except various albums of reproduction of old masterpieces published by the Kokka-sha, and Shimbishoin.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

Revival.—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of coping, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, for not infrequently they have to discover processes by which old master-painters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are by such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers.

Engraving and printing as applied for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishikiye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shinbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing.

**Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.**—The great popularity of old *ukiyo-ye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country. The price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

**Kind of Prints.**—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black and white prints), *tan-ye* (vermillion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chulan nishiki-ye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *hoso-ye* (miniature prints), *namiban gomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series, and also three sheet series and only one sheet), old illustrated books, etc.

#### OLD MASTERPIECES AND CURIOS ON THE MARKET

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 and begun to register old masterpieces that belong to temples and other public institution, no small number of this sort of national treasures found their way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is among the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Mr. T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, and others stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The collections of the two Hongwan-ji of Kyoto and several old houses in Osaka and other places have been put under the hammer in recent years. At one of such sales Korin's "Screens with iris" was knocked down at ¥105,000 while at another sale Okyo's "Woman playing a harp in a moon light night" fetched even ¥108,000. In general pictures by Tanyu, Okyo, Sesshu, Sesson, Shubun, Kwazan, the Chinese painter Mokei are in great demand among Japanese connoisseurs, and they

command fabulous prices. All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there is one such organization in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. These are,—Tokyo Bijitsu Club at Ryogoku, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijitsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijitsu Club at Awaji-cho Shicho-me, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijitsu Club at Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

### III. MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

**Museums.**—The three important museums that exist in Japan are all under the control of the Household Department, they being at Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara. In respect of objects of art, the Hyokei-kan in the compound of the Tokyo Museum is most important, it being specially intended as a gallery for displaying old masterpieces belonging to the Court and collectors of note. The Hyokei-kan was built by Tokyo citizens in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress.

### NATIONAL ART EXHIBITION

Apart from exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a national art exhibition is held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. It is modelled after the system of the French Saloon. Exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee appointed by the Minister of Education, and prizes 1st to 3rd are awarded on the recommendation of the committee. Next come the "Honorary mention" exhibits. The first prizes are jealously guarded and have never been given. Those who obtained 2nd prizes in the preceding display are entitled to exhibit without examination in the next. This privilege is also reserved for the Hanging Committee. Exhibits submitted to the Committee from the first are as follows:—

	Works by the Committee				No. of Works Submitted				No. Exhib'd on Selection				No. Exhib'd for Reference			
	J.P.	W.P.	S.	t.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	t.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	t.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	t.
1st ('7).....	10	8	2	20	625	321	44	990	89	83	14	186	0	0	0	0
2nd ('8).....	13	11	4	28	242	359	41	842	74	58	24	156	1	2	0	3
3rd ('9).....	15	14	2	31	445	421	55	921	68	81	30	177	2	3	3	8
4th ('10).....	21	20	8	49	469	518	58	1,043	80	137	25	192	0	0	0	0
5th ('11).....	10	24	10	44	658	764	88	1,508	82	73	27	182	3	0	3	6
6th ('12).....	14	22	8	44	961	761	86	1,811	169	51	26	185	4	5	0	9
7th ('13).....	11	17	9	37	1,295	739	100	2,134	108	91	25	221	3	3	0	6
8th ('14).....	9	13	6	28	1,313	784	132	2,229	129	111	37	277	6	12	3	21

Recipients of 2nd prizes are shown below:—

	Japanese Painting	Western Painting	Sculpture
1st	{ Kijima Okoku; Noda Kyuho; Hishida Shunso	Wada Sanzo	—
2nd	{ Kikuchi Keigetsu Kijima Okoku	{ Wada Sanzo Yoshida Hiroshi	Asakura Fumio
3rd	{ Hishida Shunso Otake Kokkwan	{ Nakazawa Hiromitsu Yamamoto Morinosuke Yoshida Hiroshi	—

4th	{ Kikuchi Keigetsu Otake Chikuha	Nakagawa Hachiro	Asakura Fumio
5th	{ Kijima Okoku Otake Chikuha	{ Kosugi Misei Aoyama Kumeji Minami Kunzo	—
6th	{ Kosaka Shiden; Tsubata Mi- chihiko; Kijima Okoku; Yasu- da Yukihiro; Imamura Shiko	{ Kosugi Misei Minami Kunzo	—
7th	{ Hashimoto Kwansetsu; Kata- yama Nampu; Kikuchi Kei- getsu; Komuro Sui-un; Kosaka Shiden; Yuki Somei	{ Ishii Hakutei Ishikawa Toraji Minami Kunzo	Asakura Fumio
8th	{ Kikuchi Keigetsu; Uemura Shoen; Kawamura Manshu; Kaburagi Kiyokata; Tsuji Kwako; Hashimoto Kwansetsu	{ Shirataki Ikunosuke Ota Kijiro	Asakura Fumio

## IV. NATIONAL TREASURE COMMISSION

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from *yen* 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is extended to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently, swords kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, and the treasures registered from the very beginning number over 2,500, as shown below.

Pictures, sculptures, and swords are graded in three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated.

## STATES AID FOR PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL TREASURES

		Structural articles	Treasures	Total
		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1897	... ..	41,944	5,054	49,999
1898	... ..	149,999	—	149,999
1899	... ..	112,318	27,680	139,999
1900	... ..	133,491	16,508	149,999
1901	... ..	126,194	23,804	149,999
1902	... ..	137,781	12,218	149,999
1903	... ..	132,807	16,954	149,761
1904	... ..	144,935	5,063	149,999
1905	... ..	7,251	2,747	9,999
1906	... ..	131,647	18,342	149,990
1907	... ..	126,432	23,568	149,999
1908	... ..	123,657	26,336	149,993
1909	... ..	121,219	8,653	129,873

1910	...	...	...	122,752	20,625	143,377
1911	...	...	...	120,918	22,284	143,203
1912	...	...	...	122,410	20,678	143,088
Total	...	...	...	1,858,763	250,520	2,109,283

## NUMBER OF TREASURES

Buildings				Treasures				Buildings				Treasures			
1897	...	...	52	155	1906	...	...	54	162						
1898	...	...	29	0	1907	...	...	91	74						
1899	...	...	52	176	1908	...	...	97	111						
1900	...	...	50	251	1909	...	...	26	287						
1901	...	...	129	303	1910	...	...	21	104						
1902	...	...	46	186	1911	...	...	36	188						
1903	...	...	41	64	1912	...	...	33	149						
1904	...	...	69	154	1913	...	...	49	122						
1905	...	...	0	67	Total	...	...	872	2,553						

## V. ART EDUCATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Principal institutions devoted to teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which reader is referred to the chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution Nippon Bijutsu-in (Nippon Fine Art Institute) organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, was practically discontinued several years ago, but it is about to be reestablished in Tokyo.

Besides the above there are many Technical Schools of middle school grade in several Prefectures, among which those at Ishikawa and Aichi are noted. For female art students there are the Tokyo Girls Art and Craft School in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

The Gakusha publishes the *Bijutsu Gwahō* (Office, Hongo, Tokyo), and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima in '99. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan and China. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirable reproduction contained in the two publications.

VI. CONTEMPORARY ART COMMISSIONERS  
TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has been extended to sword-making and lastly to photography.

Araki Kwampo (Painting)	Noguchi Sho-in (Painting)
Gwassan Yagoro (Jap. sword)	Ogawa Isshin (Photography)
Imao Keinen (Painting)	Seifu Yohei (Porcelain)
Kagawa Katsuhiro (Chisel)	Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye)
Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil Painting)	Suzuki Chokichi (Hammering)
Miyagawa Kozan (Porcelain)	Take-uchi Kyu-ichi (Sculpture)
Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword)	Take-uchi Seihō (Painting)
Mochizuki Gyokusen (Painting)	Unno Shomin (Casting)
Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo)	

### PAINTERS WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE ERA OF MEIJI BEGAN (1868)

- Fukushima, Ryūho**, d. '89, Chinese Southern school.  
**Hashimoto, Gaho**, d. '08, master painter of Kano school.  
**Hirano, Gogaku**, d. '93, celebrated Chinese Southern school.  
**Hishida, Shunsho**, (1871—1911), artist of great originality and power,  
**Kano, Hogai**, d. '88, of the Kano school and one of the master painters of the Meiji era.  
**Kano, Yeichoku**, d. '91, of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.  
**Kawabata, Gyokusho**, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school, painter in ordinary to the Court.  
**Kawabe, Mitate**, d. '05, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.  
**Kawamura, Oshin** (Ukoku), d. '06, ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school.  
**Kawanabe, Gyosai**, d. '89, master painter who originated a new style of the Popular school.  
**Kawasaki, Chitora**, d. '93, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.  
**Kikuchi, Yosai**, d. '78, originated the Yosai style chiefly depicting warriors and war scenes.  
**Kishi, Chikdo**, d. '95, Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.  
**Kobayashi, Yettaku**, d. '90, noted artist of the Popular school.  
**Kodama, Kwalei**, d. 1913, a master painter of the Southern school.  
**Kono, Beirei**, d. '05, Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.  
**Kubota, Beisen**, d. '05, one of the most versatile painters of the period; pupil of Suzuki Shonen.  
**Kumagaye, Naohiko**, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school,  
**Musugi, Seikin**, d. '10, lady painter, pupil of Kumagaye Naohiko.  
**Matsumoto, Fuka**, d. 1911, historical painting, the Yosai's school.  
**Miyagawa, Shuntei**, d. '14, Ukiyoye painter.  
**Mochizuki, Gyokusen**, d. 1911, painter in ordinary to the Court; Tosa and Chinese schools.  
**Mori, Kwansai**, d. '94, one of the recent masters of Okyo's school painter in ordinary to the Court.  
**Moridzumi, Kwangyo**, d. '92, painter in ordinary to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.  
**Morikawa, Seibun**, d. '02, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.  
**Murase, Gyokuden**, d. 1910, Chinese Southern school.  
**Nakajima, Raisho**, d. '71, Okyo's school.  
**Nakarishi, Koseki**, d. '83, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.  
**Noguchi, Yuloku**, d. '98, Southern Chinese school and painter in ordinary to the Court.

- Nomura, Bunkyo**, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.  
**Ochiai, Yoshiiku**, d. '04, *Nishikiyō* painter who improved style of newspaper illustrations.  
**Okuhara, Seiko**, d. '03, lady painter of the Southern school.  
**Saigo, Kogetsu**, (1873—1912), one of the best pupils of Gaho.  
**Satake, Eiko**, d. '09, of Buncho school.  
**Shibata, Zeshin**, d. '61, painter in ordinary to the Court, originated a new style, famous also for *Makiye* design and as originator of lacquer painting.  
**Shiwokawa, Bunrin**, d. '77, landscapist of Shijo school.  
**Sudzuki, Hyak-nen**, d. '91, master of Okyo's style and father of contemporary painter Suzuki Shonen.  
**Sugitani, Sessho**, d. '95, Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.  
**Takahashi, Koko**, d. 1912, a highly progressive who died prematurely, at the age of 36.  
**Taki, Kwatei**, d. '01, Chinese Southern school and painter in ordinary to the Court.  
**Taniguchi, Aiz'm**, d. '99, master of Buncho's style.  
**Tanomura, Chok-nyu**, d. '06, Southern Chinese style who was in his days a veteran painter of the school.  
**Tazaki, So-un**, d. '98, painter in ordinary to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.  
**Tomioaka, Yeisen**, d. '05, Popular school.  
**Tuskioka, Yoshitoshi**, d. 1892, a master painter of the genre school.  
**Watanabe, Shokwa**, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.  
**Watanabe, Yohei**, (1889—1912), oil painter.  
**Yamaoka, Beikwa**, d. '14, Japanese painting.  
**Yamawaki, Kwangi**, d. 1902, painter in ordinary to the Court who developed a new feature in the Sumiyoshi school.  
**Yasuda, Rozan**, d. 1832, Southern Chinese school.  
**Yoshu, Chikanobu**, d. '12, one of the master *Ukiyoye* painters.

## LIST OF LIVING ARTISTS

A.C.C.=Art Commissioner to the the Imperial Court; Ca.=Casting; h.c.=Hanging Committee of the National Art Exhibition; J.S.=Japanese Sword; P.=Porcelain; S.=Sculpture; M.=Makiye; W.C.=Water Color; O.P.=Oil painting; c.m.=Certificate of Merit.

*Note.*—The prizes are those awarded at the National Art Exhibition held every year in Tokyo.

## JAPANESE PAINTING

- Abe, Shumpo**, (阿部春峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1854, Kyoto.  
**Aoyama, Kumaji** (青山熊治), 3rd prize, b. in '64, Shimane-ken.  
**Arai, Hoso** (新井芳宗) J.P. *Ukiyoye*, b. in '63, Tokyo.  
**Arai, Kwampo** (荒井寛方), b. in '73, Tokyo.  
**Araki, Jippo** (荒木十畝), h.c., b. in '72, Tokyo.  
**Araki, Kwampo** (荒木寛畝), A.C.C., h.c., b. in '29, Tokyo.  
**Araki, Tanrei** (荒木探令), b. in '57, Tokyo.  
**Atomi, Gyokushi** (跡見玉枝), lady, b. in '59, Tokyo.  
**Atomi, Kwakei** (跡見花蹊), lady, b. in '40, Tokyo.  
**Fujii, Setsuden** (藤井雪田), c.m., b. in '76, Kyoto.

- Fukuda Baikei** (福田梅溪), b. in '67, Southern School, Osaka.  
**Fukui Kotei** (福井江亭), b. in 1865, Tokyo.  
**Furuya, Itcho** (古谷一晁), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.  
**Gejo, Masao** (下條正雄), Paymaster-Gen. (ret.), b. in 1843, Tokyo.  
**Hachida, Koyo** (八田高容), c.m., Kyoto.  
**Harada, Seiko** (原田西湖), c.m., Kyoto.  
**Hashidate, Shisen**, (端館紫川), b. in 1853, Tokyo.  
**Hashimoto, Eiho** (橋本永邦), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo.  
**Hashimoto, Kwansetsu** (橋本關雪), 2nd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.  
**Hashimoto, Seiso** (橋本正素), c.m., Tokyo.  
**Hashimoto, Shuho** (橋本秀邦), b. in 1881, Tokyo.  
**Hata, Kinseki** (秦金石), c.m., b. in 1853, Kyoto.  
**Hattori, Shun-yo** (服部春陽), 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Kyoto.  
**Hikida, Hōshō** (疋田芳沼), 2nd prize, Kyoto.  
**Hirafuku, Hyakusui** (平福百穂), 3rd prize, b. in 1877, Tokyo.  
**Hirai, Baisen** (平井棧仙), 3rd prizes, b. in 1889, Kyoto.  
**Hirai, Chokusui** (平井直水), Osaka.  
**Hirata, Shodo** (平田松堂), c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.  
**Hirezaki, Eimei** (鯖崎英明), Ukiyoyo painter, Tokyo.  
**Hirota, Hyakusui** (廣田百穂), c.m., b. in 1876, Kyoto.  
**Hiroye, Kashu** (廣江霞舟), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.  
**Hitomi, Yuichi** (人見勇一), c.m., Kyoto.  
**Honda, Tenjo** (本多天城), b. in 1866, Tokyo.  
**Hoshino, Kugui** (星野空外), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Kyoto.  
**Ikeda, Keisen** (池田桂川), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.  
**Ikeda, Shoen** (池田蕉園), lady, 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.  
**Ikeda, Terukata** (池田輝方), husband of Shoen, c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Tokyo.  
**Ikegami, Shuho** (池上秀畝), 3rd prize, b. in 1878, Nagano.  
**Imaizumi, Bumpo** (今泉文峰), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.  
**Imamura, Shiko** (今村紫紅), 2nd prize, b. in 1880, Tokyo.  
**Imao, Keinen** (今尾景年), A.C.C., b. in 1845, Kyoto.  
**Ishii, Tempu** (石井天風), c.m., b. in 1884, Tokyo.  
**Ishikawa, Shogyoku** (石川蕉玉), lady, b. in 1890, Tokyo.  
**Ishizaki, Koyo** (石崎光瑤), c.m., Kyoto.  
**Isoda, Choshu** (磯田長秋), c.m., Tokyo.  
**Ito, Ko-un** (伊東紅雲), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.  
**Kaburagi, Kiyokata** (鏡水清方), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.  
**Kamoshita, Choko** (鴨下晁湖), 3rd prize, b. in 1890, Tokyo.  
**Kashino, Nanyo** (榎野南陽), 3rd prize, Kyoto.  
**Katayama, Nampu** (片山南風), 2nd prize.  
**Katta, Shokin** (勝田蓑琴), 3rd prize, b. in 1878, Fukushima.  
**Kawai, Eichu** (河合英忠), b. in 1882, Tokyo.  
**Kawai, Gyokudo** (河合玉堂), h.c., b. in 1872, Aichi.  
**Kawakita, Kaiko** (川北霞峰), 3rd prizes, b. in 1875, Kyoto.



- Kawamura, Munshu** (川村曼舟), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Kyoto.  
**Kawasaki, Ranko** (河崎蘭香), lady, b. in 1882, Tokyo.  
**Kijima, Okoku** (木島櫻谷), h.c., 2nd prize, b. in 1877, Kyoto.  
**Kikuchi, Ho'un** (菊池芳文), h.c., b. in 1862, Kyoto.  
**Kikuchi, Keigetsu** (菊池契月), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1879, Kyoto.  
**Kimura, Puzan** (木村武山), 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Ibaragi.  
**Kitakami, Shunzan** (北上俊山), c.m., b. in 1881, Tokyo.  
**Kitano, Tsunetomi** (北野恒富), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Osaka.  
**Kobayashi, Gokyo** (小林吳橋), b. in 1875, Kyoto.  
**Kobayashi, Kiyo-chika** (小林清親), b. in 1827, Tokyo.  
**Kobayashi, Kōkei** (小林古徑), c.m., b. in 1833, Tokyo.  
**Kobori, Tomone** (小堀朝音), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1834, Tokyo.  
**Komura, Daiun** (小村大雲), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Kyoto.  
**Komuro, Suiun** (小室翠雲), 3rd prizes, b. in 1874, Tokyo.  
**Kondo, Shosen** (近藤樵仙), c.m., Tokyo.  
**Kosaka, Shiden** (小坂芝田), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1872, Tokyo.  
**Kose, Shoseki** (巨勢小石), b. in 1841, Kyoto.  
**Koyama, Eitatsu** (小山榮達), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.  
**Koyezuka, Yūho** (越塚友邦), c.m., b. in 1875, Kyoto.  
**Kubota, Beisai** (久保田米齋), b. in 1877, Kyoto.  
**Kubota, Kinsen** (久保田金僊), b. in 1875, Kyoto.  
**Machida, Kyokko** (町田曲江), 3rd prize, b. in 1873, Tokyo.  
**Masuzu, Shun'an** (益頭峻南), h.c., b. in 1849, Tokyo.  
**Matsubayashi, Keigetsu** (松林桂月), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.  
**Matsubayashi, Setsu'ei** (松林雪貞), lady, b. in 1873, Kyoto.  
**Matsumiya, Honen** (松宮芳年), b. in 1886, Kyoto.  
**Matsumoto, Fuko** (松本楓湖), h.c., b. in 1838, Tokyo.  
**Matsumura, Daizo** (松村梅叟), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.  
**Matsuno, Kajo** (松野霞城), b. in 1867, Tokyo.  
**Mayeda, Seison** (前田青村), 3rd prize, Tokyo.  
**Migita, Nen-ei** (右田年英), Ukiyoye, b. in 1863, Fukuoka.  
**Miyake, Gogyo** (三宅吳曉), c.m., b. in 1864, Kyoto.  
**Mizukami, Taisei** (水上泰生), 3rd prize, b. '82, Fukuoka.  
**Mizuta, Chikuho** (水田竹圃), c.m., Osaka.  
**Mochizuki, Kinho** (望月金鳳), h.c., b. in 1862, Tokyo.  
**Mochizuki, Seiho** (望月清鳳), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.  
**Mori, Kinseki** (森琴石), b. in 1841, Hyogo.  
**Morimura, Gito** (森村宜梧), c.m., b. in 1871, Aichi.  
**Moriboshi, Seisho** (諸星成章), b. in 1874, Chiba.  
**Murakami, Hoko** (村上鳳湖), c.m., Tokyo.  
**Murakami, Kwagaku** (村上華岳), 3rd prize, b. in 1888, Kyoto.  
**Muraoka, Oto** (村岡應東), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.  
**Murase, Gyokuden** (村瀬玉田), b. in 1850, Kyoto.  
**Murata, Tanryo** (村田丹陵), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.

- Nagamine, *Setsudo* (長嶺雪堂), b. in 1882, Kyoto.  
 Nagano, *Sofu* (長野草風), 3rd prize, Tokyo.  
 Nakakura, *Gyokusui* (中倉玉翠), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.  
 Nishimura, *Go-un* (西村五雲), 2nd prize, Kyoto.  
 Nishimura, *Seiki* (西村青歸), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1883, Osaka.  
 Nishiyama, *Suisho* (西山翠瑋), 3rd prizes, Kyoto.  
 Noda, *Kyūho* (野田九浦), 2nd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.  
 Noguchi, *Shohin* (野口小嶺), A.C.C., b. in 1827, Osaka.  
 Nomura, *Sekko* (野村雪江), 3rd prize, Tokyo.  
 Ochi, *Shokwan* (大智勝觀), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.  
 Odake, *Chikuha* (尾竹竹坡), 2nd & 3rd prizes, Tokyo.  
 Odake, *Kokkwan* (尾竹國觀), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Tokyo.  
 Ogata, *Gekko* (尾形月耕), Ukiyoye, 3rd prize, b. in 1853, Tokyo.  
 Ogata, *Getsuzo* (尾形月三), 3rd prize, b. in Tokyo.  
 Ohashi, *Suiseki* (大橋翠石), Gold-medalist at Paris etc., b. in 1865, Gifu.  
 Okakura, *Shusui* (岡倉秋水), b. in 1868, Fukui.  
 Okuhara, *Seisui* (奥原晴翠), lady, b. in 1852, Iwate.  
 Omura, *Koyo* (大村廣陽), c.m., b. in 1891, Kyoto.  
 Sadake, *Eiryō* (佐竹永陵), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.  
 Sadake, *Eison* (佐竹永村), b. in 1825, Fukushima.  
 Sakakibara, *Shiho* (榊原紫峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Kyoto.  
 Sakakibara, *Tuizan* (榊原苔山), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.  
 Sakuma, *Tetsuen* (佐久間鐵園), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.  
 Sano, *Issei* (佐野一星), c.m., Kyoto.  
 Shiba, *Keisen* (芝景川), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.  
 Shiizuka, *Shokwa* (椎塚蕉華), lady, b. in 1884, Tokyo.  
 Shima, *Seien* (島成園), b. in 1893, Osaka.  
 Shimauchi, *Shonan* (島内松南), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo.  
 Shimazaki, *Ryū-ō* (島崎柳塢), 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.  
 Shimomura, *Kwanzan* (下村觀山), h.c., b. in 1873, Tokyo.  
 Shoda, *Kakuyu* (庄田鶴友), c.m., b. in 1879, Kyoto.  
 Sugiura, *Shunko* (杉浦俊香), b. in 1841, Tokyo.  
 Susa, *Tensai* (須佐天齋), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.  
 Suzuki, *Kwason* (鈴木華村), 3rd prize, b. in 1860, Tokyo.  
 Suzuki, *Shonen* (鈴木松年), father of Kwason, Kyoto.  
 Tajika, *Chikusan* (田近竹村), 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.  
 Takamori, *Suigan* (高森碎巖), master of Southern sch., b. '47, Tokyo.  
 Takase, *Shungyo* (高瀬春曉), c.m., b. in 1885, Kyoto.  
 Takashima, *Hokkai* (高島北海), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.  
 Takatori, *Chisei* (高取稚成), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.  
 Takenouchi, *Keishū* (武内桂舟), b. in 1861, Tokyo.  
 Takenouchi, *Seiho* (竹内栖鳳), h.c., b. in 1864, Kyoto.  
 Tamura, *Goko* (田村豪湖), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.  
 Tanaka, *Gakusho* (田中岳嶺), c.m., b. in 1876, Tokyo.

- Tanaka, Raisho** (田中頼璋), 3rd prizes, b. in 1863, Tokyo.  
**Taniguchi, Kokyo** (谷口香嶠), 3rd prizes, b. in 1861, Kyoto.  
**Terazaki, Kogyo** (寺崎廣業), h.c., b. in 1866, Tokyo.  
**Tobita, Shuzan** (飛田周山), c.m., Tokyo.  
**Tokuda, Rinsai** (徳田隣齋), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Kyoto.  
**Tomita, Keisen** (宮田溪仙), c.m., Kyoto.  
**Tsubata, Michihiko** (津端道彦), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Tokyo.  
**Tsuchida, Bakusen** (土田麥仙), 3rd prize, Kyoto.  
**Tsuji, Kwiko** (都路華香), 2nd (1) & 3rd (3) prizes, b. in 1870, Kyoto.  
**Uchimi, Yoshinichi** (内海吉道), c.m., b. in 1848, Kyoto.  
**Ueda, Ryugwai** (上田柳外), 3rd prize, b. in 1869, Kyoto.  
**Uemura, Shoen** (上村松園), lady, 2nd (1) & 3rd (3) prizes, b. in '79, Kyoto.  
**Uenaka, Chokusai** (植中直齋), 3rd prize, b. in 1885, Tokyo.  
**Watanabe, Shotai** (渡邊省亭), b. in 1849, Tokyo.  
**Yamada, Kaido** (山田介道), c.m., Kyoto.  
**Yamada, Keichu** (山田敬中), c.m., b. in 1868, Tokyo.  
**Yamada, Ko-un** (山田耕雲), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1878, Kyoto.  
**Yamamoto, Baisho** (山本梅莊), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1826, Aichi.  
**Yamamoto, Shunkyo** (山本春嶽), h.c., b. in 1871, Kyoto.  
**Yamamura, Kokwa** (山村耕花), c.m., b. in 1878, Tokyo.  
**Yamanaka, Koto** (山中古洞), b. in 1869, Tokyo.  
**Yamanouchi, Shinichi** (山内信一), 3rd prize, b. in 1914.  
**Yamanouchi, Toshu** (山内都州), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Tokyo.  
**Yamaoka, Beikwa** (山岡来華), h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.  
**Yamashita, Bazan** (山下馬山), Kyoto.  
**Yamashita, Chikusai** (山下竹齋), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.  
**Yamashita, Seig'ei** (山下青厓), b. in 1859, Tokyo.  
**Yasuda, Jingen** (安田靱彦), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo.  
**Yasuma, Solo** (保間素堂), c.m., b. in 1882, Osaka.  
**Yokoyama, Taikwan** (横山大觀), h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.  
**Yoshioka, Kwado** (吉岡華堂), b. in 1874, Tokyo.  
**Yoshiwara, Gafu** (吉原雅風), b. in 1882, Tokyo.  
**Yuki, Somei** (結城素明), 2nd prizes, b. in 1875, Tokyo.

#### Western Painting

- Aida, Torahiko** (相田寅彦), b. in '88, Tokyo.  
**Akaji, Taijo** (赤城泰舒), b. in '89, Tokyo.  
**Akamatsu, Rinsaku** (赤松麟作), b. in '68, Osaka.  
**Aoyama, Kumaji** (青山熊治), 2nd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.  
**Ataka, Yasugoro** (安宅安五郎), b. in '83, Tokyo.  
**Atomi, Tai** (跡見泰), 3rd prize, b. in '84, Tokyo.  
**Doki, Yoskisque** (土岐芳助), b. in 1881, Tokyo.  
**Fujishima, Eisuke** (藤島英輔), b. in 1878, Tokyo.  
**Fujishima, Takeji** (藤島武二), Prof., 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1867, Tokyo.

- Gomi, *Seikichi* (五味清吉), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1886, Tokyo.
- Goseda, *Horyu* (五姓田芳柳), b. in 1864, Ibaragi.
- Goseda, *Yoshimatsu* (五姓田義松), b. in 1853, Kanagawa.
- Goto, *Koshi* (後藤互志), b. in 1895, Tokyo.
- Hachijo, *Yakichi* (八條彌吉), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
- Hasegawa, *Noboru* (長谷川昇), c.m., Tokyo.
- Hashimoto, *Kumisuke* (橋本邦助), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
- Hiraoka, *Gompachiro* (平岡權八郎) 3rd prize, Tokyo.
- Ikeda, *Jisaburo* (池田治三郎), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
- Ikeda, *Nagaharu* (池田永治), c.m., Tokyo.
- Ishibashi, *Wakun* (石橋和訓), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Studing in England.
- Ishii, *Hakutei* (石井柏亭), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
- Ishikawa, *Kin-ichiro* (石川欽一郎), Tokyo.
- Ishikawa, *Toraji* (石川寅治), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
- Ito, *Kuigen* (伊藤快彦), b. in 1867, Kyoto.
- Iwamura, *Toru* (岩村透), b. in 1870, Tokyo.
- Kanokogi, *Takeshiro* (鹿木孟耶), Prof., b. in 1874, Kyoto.
- Katada, *Tokuo* (片多徳郎), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.
- Kato, *Seiji* (加藤静兒), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Aichi.
- Kawai, *Shinzo* (河合新藏), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1866, Tokyo.
- Kawamura, *Kiyo-o* (川村清雄), b. in 1850, Tokyo.
- Kitazawa, *Rakuten* (北澤樂天), b. in 1876, Tokyo.
- Kobayashi, *Mango* (小林萬吾), Prof., 3rd prizes, b. in 1870, Tokyo.
- Kobayashi, *Shinji* (小林眞二), o.p., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
- Koda, *Shota* (香田勝太), c.m., Tokyo.
- Koito, *Gentaro* (小糸源太郎), b. in 1887, Tokyo.
- Kosugi, *Misei* (小杉未醒), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
- Koyama, *Shotaro* (小山正太郎), Prof., design, b. in 1858, Tokyo.
- Kumagai, *Moriichi* (熊谷守一), c.m., Tokyo.
- Kume, *Keiichiro* (久米桂一郎), Prof., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
- Kurada, *Hakuyo* (倉田白羊), b. in 1881, Saitama.
- Kuri, *Shiro* (久里四郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
- Kuroda, *Kiyoteru* (黒田清輝), Prof., A.C.C., h.c., b. in '63, Tokyo.
- Maruyama, *Banka* (丸山晚霞), b. in 1867, Tokyo.
- Masamune, *Tokusaburo* (正宗徳三郎), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
- Matsui, *Noboru* (松井昇), Prof., b. in 1852, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, *Tatsumi* (松村巽), c.m., b. in 1893, Tokyo.
- Matsuoka, *Hisashi* (松岡壽), b. in 1862, Tokyo.
- Matsuyama, *Shozo* (松山省三), b. in 1884, Tokyo.
- Mayama, *Takaharu* (眞山孝治), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
- Mikami, *Tomoharu* (三上知治), c.m., Tokyo.
- Minami, *Kunzo* (南薫造), 2nd prizes ('13), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
- Mitsuya, *Kunishiro* (満谷國四郎), h.c., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
- Miyake, *Katsumi* (三宅克己), 3rd prizes, b. in 1874, Tokyo.

- Mizunô, *Ibun* (水野以文), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.  
 Murakami, *Tsurju* (村上天流), 3rd prize, Tokyo.  
 Nagahara, *Kotaro* (長原孝太郎), c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1864, Tokyo.  
 Nagatochi, *Hideta* (永地秀太), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.  
 Nakagawa, *Hachiro* (中川八郎), 2nd & 3rd prizes, h.c., b. in 1877, Tokyo.  
 Nakamura, *Fusetsu* (中村不折), h.c., b. in 1867, Tokyo.  
 Nakamura, *Tsune* (中村繁), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.  
 Nakano, *Eizo* (中野營三), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.  
 Nakazawa, *Hiromitsu* (中澤弘光), h.c., 2nd & 3rd, prizes, b. in 1874, Tokyo.  
 Natsume, *Shichisaku* (夏目七策), c.m., Tokyo.  
 Ohashi, *Seiyo* (大橋正堯), c.m., Tokyo.  
 Oka, *Yoshieda* (岡吉枝), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.  
 Okada, *Saburosuke* (岡田三郎助), Prof., h.c., b. in 1869, Tokyo.  
 Omori, *Yasuhito* (大森安仁), 3rd prize, Tokyo.  
 Ono, *Ryutoku* (大野隆徳), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.  
 Ota, *Kijiro* (太田喜二郎), studied in a Belgium, 2nd prize, b. in Kyoto.  
 Ota, *Saburo* (太田三郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1884, Aichi.  
 Sakamoto, *Shigejiro* (坂本繁二郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.  
 Sato, *Tetsuaburo* (佐藤鐵三郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.  
 Semba, *Kimpei* (仙波均平) c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.  
 Shirataki, *Ikunosuke* (白瀧幾之助), c.m., 2nd prize, b. in 1871, Tokyo.  
 Susuki, *Setsutaro* (薄拙太郎), c.m., Tokyo.  
 Suzuki, *Jokichi* (鈴木錠吉), c.m., Tokyo.  
 Takahashi, *Katsuzo* (高橋勝藏), b. in 1860, Tokyo.  
 Takamura, *Masao* (高村真夫), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.  
 Tanabe, *Iharu* (田邊至), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.  
 Tanaka, *Ryo* (田中良), c.m., Tokyo.  
 Teramatsu, *Kunitaro* (寺松國太郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1876, Kyoto.  
 Terazawa, *Kataro* (寺澤孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.  
 Todorî, *Eiki* (都島英喜), c.m., b. in 1873, Kyoto.  
 Tsuji, *Hisashi* (辻永), 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo.  
 Wada, *Eisaku* (和吉英作) Prof., h.c., b. in 1784, Tokyo.  
 Wada, *Sanzo* (和田三造), 2nd prizes, Tokyo.  
 Watanabe, *Fumiko* (渡邊文子), c.m., Tokyo.  
 Watanabe, *Shinya* (渡邊審也), b. in 1875, Tokyo.  
 Yamamoto, *Morinosuke* (山本森之助), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1877, Tokyo.  
 Yamashita, *Shin'aro* (山下新太郎), 3rd prizes, b. in 1881, Tokyo.  
 Yamawaki, *Nobunori* (山脇信徳), c.m., Tokyo.  
 Yanagi, *Keisuke* (柳敬助), c.m., b. in 1381, Tokyo.  
 Yuasa, *Ichiro* (湯淺一郎), b. in 1868, Gunma.  
 Yazaki, *Chiyaji* (矢崎千代二), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.  
 Yazaki, *Takeji* (矢崎武二), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.  
 Yoshida, *Fujio* (吉田ふじな), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.

**Yoshida, Hiroshi** (吉田博), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.  
**Yoshida, Yukiko** (吉田雪子), lady, Tokyo.

*Sculpture*

**Asakura, Fumio** (朝倉文雄), Prof., 2nd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.  
**Fujii, Koyu** (藤井浩祐), 3rd prizes, b. in 1882, Tokyo.  
**Fujita, Bunzo** (藤田文蔵), b. in 1861, Tokyo.  
**Hata, Shokichi** (畑正吉), c.m., Toyama.  
**Hirakushi, Denchu** (平櫛田仲), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Okayama.  
**Hori, Shinji** (堀進二), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.  
**Kato, Kei-un** (加藤景雲), b. in 1878, Shimane.  
**Kitamura, Saibo** (北村西望), c.m., b. in 1884, Nagasaki.  
**Kitamura, Shikai** (北村四海), 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Nagano.  
**Kunikata, Tenkai** (國方天海), c.m., b. in 1883, Kagawa.  
**Mori, Noritake** (利毛教武), 3rd prize, Tokyo.  
**Motoyama, Hakun** (本山白雲), b. in 1871, Tokyo.  
**Naganuma, Morikei** (長沼守敬), Prof., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.  
**Naito, Shin** (内藤伸), c.m., in 1882, Shimane.  
**Nitta, Totaro** (新田藤太郎), c.m., b. in 1888, Kagawa.  
**Numada, Ichiga** (沼田一雅), Prof., b. in 1873, Tokyo.  
**Oguma, Ujihiro** (大熊氏廣), h.c., b. in 1851, Tokyo.  
**Ogura, Uichiro** (小倉右一郎), 3rd prize, b. in '81, Kagawa.  
**Shinkai, Taketaro** (新海竹太郎), Prof., h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.  
**Shirai, Uzan** (白井雨山), h.c., b. in 1864, Ehime.  
**Takamura, Ko-un** (高村光雲), Prof., A.C.C., b. in 1850, Tokyo.  
**Takeishi, Kozaburo** (武石弘三郎), b. in 1877, Niigata.  
**Takenouchi, Kyu-en** (竹内久遠), A.C.C., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.  
**Tatebata, Daiun** (建島大雲), 3rd prizes, b. in 1882, Wakayama.  
**Udagawa, Kazuo** (宇田川和雄), casting, b. in 1865, Tokyo.  
**Yonebara, Unkai** (米原雲海), Prof., h.c., b. in 1869, Tokyo.  
**Yoshida, Homei** (吉田芳明), b. in 1877, Tokyo.

*Ceramics, Metal-carving, etc.*

**Ando, Jubei** (安藤重兵衛), shippo-ware, b. in '54, Tokyo.  
**Gatsuzan, Teichi** (月山貞一), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1834, Osaka.  
**Hattori, Korin** (服部光麟), M., b. in 1863, Aichi.  
**Hirata, Juko** (平田重光), metal chiselling, b. in 1854, Tokyo.  
**Horikawa, Kozan** (堀川光山), ceramist, Kyoto.  
**Isoya, Kwanzan** (磯矢完山), M., b. in 1878, Osaka.  
**Ito, Chuta** (伊東忠太), Prof., Architect, b. in 1867.  
**Ito, Masami** (伊東正見), metal carver, b. in 1879, Tokyo.  
**Ito, Tamekichi** (伊藤爲吉), architect, b. in 1864, Tokyo.  
**Ito, Tozan** (伊東陶山), ceramist, Kyoto.  
**Kagawa, Katsuhiko** (香川勝廣), metal carver, A.C.C., b. in 1851, Tokyo.

- Kameoka, Kikusen** (龜岡掬泉), architect., b. in 1864, Tochigi.
- Kawanobe, Ippo** (川之邊一朋), lacquerware, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
- Kimura, Ho-u** (木村芳雨), carving, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
- Kato, Tomotaro** (加藤友太郎), ceramist, Tokyo.
- Kinkozan, Sobci** (錦光山宗兵衛), pottery, b. in 1868, Kyoto.
- Kishi, Kokei** (岸光景), design, A.C.C. b. in 1873, Tokyo.
- Kouda, Minoru** (小宇田實), Prof., architect., b. in 1879, Tokyo.
- Miyagawa, Kozan** (宮川香山), porcelain, A.C.C., b. in 1840, Yokohama.
- Miyamoto, Hosoku** (宮本包則), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1828, Tokyo.
- Nakamura, Ei-yu** (中村英友), metal carving, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
- Nakamura, Kitaro** (中村喜太郎), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
- Nakamura, Shuto** (中村秋塘), pottery, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
- Namikawa, Yasuyuki** (並河靖之), shippoware, A.C.C., b. in 1825, Kyoto.
- Ogawa, Kazumasa** (小川一真), photography, A.C.C., b. in 1860, Tokyo.
- Okazaki, Sessei** (岡崎雪聲), Prof., carving, Tokyo.
- Seifu, Yohei** (清風與平), Pottery, A.C.C., b. in 1849, Kyoto.
- Shiroyama, Shosai** (白山松哉), Prof., M., A.C.C., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
- Sugawara, Issai** (菅原一齋), embroidery, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
- Tatsuno, Kingo** (辰野金吾), architect, b. in 1854, Nagasaki.
- Tsujimura, Shokwa** (辻村松華), M., b. in 1871, Kanagawa.
- Tsukada, Shinyusai** (塚田眞雄齋), metal carving, b. in 1840, Tokyo.
- Uematsu, Hobi** (植松抱美), M. & lacquer Art, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
- Unno, Shomin** (海野勝珉), Prof., metal carving, A.C.C., b. in 1824, Tokyo.
- Unno, Shoshu** (海野勝秀), metal carving, b. in 1865, Tokyo.
- Unno, Yoshimori** (海野美盛), Prof., metal carving, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
- Yamada, Sobi** (山田宗美), inlaying, b. in 1873, Ishikawa.
- Yamasaki, Cho-un** (山崎朝雲), Ca., h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
- Yasui, Hochu** (安井抱中), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
- Yokogawa, Tamisuke** (横河民輔), architect., Tokyo.
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# CHAPTER VIII

## RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

**Confucianism and Bushido.**—Amidst the vast changes that have come over Japan during this half century in political and social affairs, etc., the religious world stands conspicuous for its comparatively stationary aspect so far as its work of evangelization is concerned. Just as in former days the upper and intellectual classes remain on the whole indifferent towards religious doctrines of all persuasions, and it is only among middle and lower classes that they are looked up to for guidance in this world and next. It is true Confucianism has lost much of its hold upon the intellectual classes; nonetheless its humanitarian principles are too deeply implanted in the minds of this particular section of the people to be easily superseded by any other form of cult or faith. The humanitarian principles in question were embodied for *samurai* classes in that practical code of morals called *bushido*. With the abolition of that privileged class of gentry, the code was deprived much of its significance, but it still continues, in a disguised form which a new circumstance requires, to supply broad rules of right and wrong and to regulate daily conduct of the upper classes. The code is strictly practical, and is deficient in the power of inspiring lofty thoughts and of inculcating in the minds of its votaries a higher sense of duty beyond that of good citizenship and neighbourhood. Whether a new code supplying this serious defect will appear time alone can show. The Imperial Rescript on Education (which see) practically takes the place of *bushido* for educational circles and for the rising generation, but the Rescript, with all respect to its august origin, is primarily didactic in its aims and is equally deficient in inspiring power.

**Buddhism and Christianity.**—Buddhism, especially in the shape of Zen sect, and also Christianity, find followers in the upper circles, but their numbers is insignificant. In middle and lower circles Buddhism of one sect or another are predominant, but Christianity is far more comprehensive in this respect, and possesses among its congregations persons of all ages and of both sexes. This contrast between the two religions should mainly be attributed to custom and not to any deeper cause. Thanks to the stimulus supplied by the introduction of Christianity, the Japanese Buddhism is less inactive and stagnant than before. Our Buddhist priests have begun to take equally active interest as Christians in philanthropic affairs, as also in education and social reform, though too often their endeavors have been rather specious and lacked sincerity. Christianity is placed in a highly disadvantageous position, for with the upper classes not easily open to persuasion and the lower classes occupied by Buddhism, its field of evangelization is extremely limited, and it is in middle classes alone that it finds a relatively congenial soil for its growth.



Even here the propagation appears rather slow, probably because Christianity is not yet thoroughly acclimatized to the soil. However with the greater development of "Japan for Japanese movement," the religion has acquired features less forbidding to the public.

**Shintoism.**—As to Shintoism, it continues to occupy a unique position, being a cult of ancestor-worship both to the Imperial Court and people, and a connecting-link, as it were, between them and their common ancestors, for it should be noted that Japanese historians of old school make it out that the Imperial Court and the majority of its subjects are descendants of one stock. In popular conception Shintoism is a contrast to Buddhism. Shintoism is of gladness and rejoicing, and Buddhism, melancholy and misfortune. A newborn baby is taken to a Shinto Temple to invoke the help of the guardian deity for its prosperity and success in life. When it dies, it is taken to a Buddhist temple, for funeral. So most Japanese are dualist in the matter of religion. Of late it has become more or less fashionable for a section of the people, chiefly aristocratic, to perform funeral service according to Shinto rite. Far more interesting innovation in Shintoist practices is that marriage ceremony is now popularly performed at Shinto temples. More than ten years ago Surg-Gen. Baron Takagi first set the fashion of solemnizing marriage ceremony, previously conducted according to a secular rite, at the Tokyo Branch of the Great Shrine of Ise, thereby encroaching on the sphere of the Deity of Love at Izumo. Of late the people have become less particular as to the place of the ceremony, and begun to perform it at the nearest shrines.

The freedom of faith is safe-guarded in the Constitution. Equally important is the fact that religion is strictly kept apart from politics and education. Priests of all descriptions are not eligible to the membership of local and national assemblies, and no religious ceremonies can be held in a school when it wishes to obtain certain official privileges.

#### SHINTOISM

Shintoism has apparently acquired greater importance since the War in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the late Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personages has become quite fashionable, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list, while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The recent deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of the first grade was also established in Saghalien as late as July 1910, dedicated to certain three deities of the Age of Gods, and is therefore the latest Shinto dedication of the kind.

*Shinto Ministers*

These number about 15,000 throughout the country, but excepting the ministers of the State shrines, who are appointed by the Government, all others are ordained as hereditary office. There is no regular rule as regards ordination, and naturally only a very small portion of the number are intellectually qualified for the post. It was in 1908 that the Home Office entrusted National Rite Institute with the business of giving training to sons and brothers of Shinto ministers, while graduates of the two National Literature Institutes, in Tokyo and Yamada, Ise, are qualified to become Shinto ministers. At end of 1910 only 1,364, i.e. less than one tenth of the total number in the service, were qualified, so far as regards education, to act as ministers.

*Shinto Sects*

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith, reverence to deities and to observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

**Shinto Sect.**—Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four subjects.

**Jingukyo Sect.**—Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

**Taishakyo Sect.**—This sect is based on the Great Shine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

**Fuso Sect.**—The sect was founded by Fujiwara Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

**Daiseikyo Sect.**—This is dedicated to the "million deities" of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

**Jikko Sect.**—The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the heart of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

**Kurozumi Sect.**—The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

**Shuseiha Sect.**—This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kuimatsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

**Jishukyo Sect.**—The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of Creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

**Mitakekyo Sect.**—Though dedicated to the Three of Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

**Miharaikyo Sect.**—The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

**Shinrikyo Sect.**—This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

### *Shrines and Ministers*

		Total No.	Great Shrine of Ise	State Shrine	Nation- al Shrine	Provin- cial Shrine	Com- munal Shrine	Village Shrine	Ungrad- ed Shrine
Shrines	1908	162,442	1	95	75	580	3,461	49,058	108,722
	1909	147,441	1	95	75	580	3,463	47,988	95,239
	1910	137,134	1	95	75	583	3,449	47,081	85,850
	1911	130,258	1	95	75	587	3,446	46,455	79,590
	1912	127,076	1	97	73	590	3,447	46,117	76,751
Ministers	1908	14,836	73	360	230	912	3,588	8,549	1,124
	1909	14,821	73	356	234	910	3,604	8,513	1,101
	1910	14,527	73	377	214	908	3,575	8,185	835
	1911	14,498	73	371	224	902	3,532	8,513	883
	1912	14,352	73	369	226	887	3,470	8,448	879

### BUDDHISM

Amidst general inertness and stagnancy of Buddhism, two things have recently stood out prominent. One was an active part the two Hongwanji temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation.

to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous exploration undertaken by three Japanese priests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamainic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Rev. Yekai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in '04.

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

**Hosso Sect.**—The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

**Kegon Sect.**—Another oldest sect, which was introduced in 735 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara, famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha, is the headquarters of the sect.

**Tendai Sect.**—Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayana) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryakuji temple on Mount Hiei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

**Shingon Sect.**—The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese *kana* syllabary which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsect.

**Yuzu Nembutsu Sect.**—It was founded by Ryonin who died in 1132, and though it has lost much of its popularity it still exercises a great influence over the masses. Chanting prayers in company is a peculiar feature of this sect.

**Jodo Sect.**—Established by Genku (Honen) in 1175, the Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears by this sect, for by it was first distinctly drawn up a line between doctrines for mass, and those for initiated, the former called doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

**Zen Sect.**—The sect was introduced from China by Eisai and Dogen early in the 13th century. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation, by meditation and introspection and is the principle representative of the self-power school. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class. Meditations are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subsects are Rinzai, Soto and Obaku, of which the first enjoyed greater prosperity at one time,

but afterward it was eclipsed by the second, though theologically there is little to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji at Tsurumi, near Tokyo, are the two headquarters of the Sōto division.

**Shin (True) Sect.**—This is the popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, and was founded by Shinran Shōnin who was a disciple of the founder of Jōdo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sūtra (Amitayus), Sūtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sūtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibition" on its followers; they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitāpha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Nam Amida," which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inaba, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hōmpa Hongwan-ji. The other headquarters are the Senshu-ji Isshinden, Ise, and the Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji, the latter established in 1602 in Kyoto. This last owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

This sect presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwanji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The two Hongwan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of their chiefs and subordinates and general mismanagement have reduced them nearly to insolvency.

**Nichiren or Hokke Sect.**—The sect was founded by Nichiren 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyū-en-ji on Mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

**ji Sect.**—This Sect was founded by Ippen Shōnin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created in Japan. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. This sect teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujisawa, is the headquarters.

**Shinshoji Sect (Narita-san).**—This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and its tenets are still practically identical with those of Kōya-san. It was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) that Kwancho, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation at a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. The temple, from its origin, is believed to

exercise potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of the late war. Public entertainers, as actors etc are also zealous votaries of the temple.

### BUDDHIST TEMPLES AND PRIESTS

Sects possessing over 1,000 temples are as follows:

		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Soto	Shinshu	Nichiren	Total including others
Temples	1908 ...	4,632	12,547	8,372	6,124	14,220	19,522	5,038	71,927
	1909 ...	4,616	12,493	8,363	6,109	14,215	19,531	5,036	71,831
	1910 ...	4,601	12,444	8,360	6,103	14,211	19,556	5,031	71,770
	1911 ...	4,581	12,390	8,359	6,082	14,222	19,607	5,031	71,734
	1912 ...	4,577	12,377	8,360	6,082	14,225	19,620	5,027	71,730
Priests	1908 ...	2,790	7,999	6,131	4,612	9,734	15,130	3,942	51,268
	1909 ...	2,789	7,522	5,950	4,594	9,890	15,195	4,573	51,444
	1910 ...	2,801	7,617	6,152	4,718	10,228	15,720	4,573	53,721
	1911 ...	2,801	7,658	6,409	4,728	10,318	15,692	4,467	53,042
	1912 ...	2,819	7,628	6,419	4,751	10,452	15,781	4,523	53,263

### COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Buddhist sects, especially those of the Shin denomination, have been conspicuous in their zeal for collecting contributions, generally from middle and lower classes. So repeatedly has this collection been resorted to recently that it is even regarded to materially affect the prosperity of the provinces. In view of this all organized attempts of levy have lately been placed under the strict control of the Central Government.

Such intended levies now awaiting the sanction of the authorities amount to 20,000,000 *yen* of which 6,400,000 *yen* is by the Nishi Hongwanji, 7,000,000 *yen* by the Higashi Hongwanji, 3,000,000 *yen* by the Sojiji, 2,000,000 *yen* by the Koyasan, 1,000,000 *yen* by the Zojoji, 500,000 *yen* by the Buzan sect and 300,000 *yen* by the Nichiren sect.

**The Hongwanji scandal in 1914.**—The two Hongwanji temples have been overtaken by the nemesis of their own extravagance and internal misgovernment. They have frequently been threatened with bankruptcy, and the case of the Nishi Hongwanji has even developed into criminal inquiries. The debt incurred is estimated at 5,000,000 *yen* of which something like 3,130,000 *yen* is said to have been lost on the Tokyo exchange by the Directors, for which they are now under investigation at court on the charge of embezzlement. A few years ago the Lord Abbot sold his Suma villa to the Imperial Household for 250,000 *yen*. The transaction appears to have been the result of bribery, for the Minister of the Household of the time, Count Watanabe, was relieved of the post quite suddenly on the morrow of the death of the Empress Dowager.

### CHRISTIANITY

**Early Christianity.**—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, on

the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there.)

The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design, welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos*, was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, secretly informed in 1611 to the Tokugawa shogunate that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

**The Revival.**—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Greene and Davis.

**Early Centers of Protestant Church.**—The Brown's School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. James, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President Clarke of Amerhest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the To-o Gijuku School established about the same time at Hiroasaki, are all noted as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Donin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Nijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant

religion. The influence of the latter institution has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors and the foreign members of the faculty. Within the last few years when some foreigners left the School, the trouble was settled, and the institution is rapidly reviving its former strength.

**The situation of Christianity in Japan: *Independence Movement.***—The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries to remain as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress among the followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nippon Kirisuto Kyokwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter toward attaining a similar end financially and making themselves self-supporting. Towards this end the native Congregations started collecting fund among themselves, and the Church of Christ in Japan, the Nippon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) and many others are exerting themselves in similar direction.

**Union Movement.**—The union movement is another conspicuous feature in the situation of Christianity in Japan. Several Presbyterian and Reformed bodies into one "Church of Christ in Japan," have been united, followed by the union of several Episcopalian bodies in the "Seikokwai," of the three Methodist bodies into the Japan Methodist Church, while the recent resolutions of the General Council of the Kumiai Churches and of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in Japan look toward a wider union of Christian denominations, as also similar action taken by the Conference representing the Baptist Churches. A notable event in this connection was the gathering in May '11 in Tokyo of representative Protestant Christians, both laymen and ministers, to deliberate on preliminaries of a grand union movement and the passing of the draft constitution of a "League for the promotion of the union of the Christian Churches."

**Roman Catholic Church.**—In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 the two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

**Russo-Greek Church.**—The first priest of the Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded on the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. The late Archbishop Nicolai (d. Feb. '12) originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 when 24 years of age. He removed



to Tokyo in 1872, and he therefore attended faithfully to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools.

From the beginning, the Orthodox Church has looked forward to self-support. The late Archbishop was earnest in his exhortations that the Church should prepare to assume the entire support of its ministers, but the time has not come when the aid from the Russian Missionary Society might be discontinued.

#### STATISTICS OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN JAPAN (1913)

Church	Tabernacles and preaching houses	Number of believers	Number of pastors		
			Japanese	Foreign	Total
Roman Catholic .. ...	189	65,615	53	145	198
Russo-Greek .. ...	131	14,206	221	1	222
Nippon Kiristo .. ...	233	21,018	261	116	377
Kumiai .. ...	130	15,847	132	39	171
Seikokwai .. ...	212	16,215	281	124	415
Baptist .. ...	69	4,299	77	48	125
Japan Methodist .. ...	187	13,356	233	140	373
Independent .. ...	30	2,443	31	9	40
(Salvation Army) .. ...	33	2,417	50	4	54
Total incl. others .. ...	1,356	164,054	1,506	749	2,255

Note:—The others cover the Mifu, Fumi, Gospel, Gospel Rojo, Scandinavian-Japan Alliance, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Dobo, Fukyu Fukuin, Japan Universalist, Friend, Kirisuto, Christian, etc.

#### Religious Harmony in Japan

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists once assumed towards Christianity has practically disappeared especially since the outbreak of the late war, when the tremendous wave of national uprisings swept over the whole length and breadth of the country. On that memorable occasion the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Tokyo and passed a resolution justifying the cause of Japan, and in a conference held soon after, they voted that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyo Ka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan.

#### The Conference of Religionists

In Nov. 1913 Dr. Okuda, as the Minister of Education, invited the representatives of Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity to the Botanic Garden at Koishikawa, Tokyo, each on a separate day, and addressed them on the part which professors of religious faith have to play in the mechanism

of public instruction and philanthropy. The gathering was more social than religious. In 1913 the Bureau of Religions was transferred from the Home Office to the Education Department.

### RELIGIOUS WORK

**Japanese Young Men's Christian Associations.**—Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many others of the best type of religious institutions of the West. Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that it now has a membership in Japan of over 8480 young men in 81 Associations, 60 of which in schools, ranging from the Imperial Universities to the Middle Schools, and 19 in towns and cities.

The membership of Tokyo Association alone is now about 761 of whom half are students, the other half being professional and business men. The annual budget amounts to 10,000 *yen*. The Association has been entirely self-supporting for some time past.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational, hostel, social, industrial, army, physical and employment departments.

The Association has erected student homes or hostels, in most of the leading educational centers, not only for the benefit of students from the country, but to set up wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose 100,000 *yen* was given by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan, so that eighteen new hostels have already been erected. Japan's share in the White House collection of 1910 is said to be \$250,000, to be distributed among nine buildings to be erected in Tokyo and other cities and on condition of the sites being given by Japanese. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese and Korean students staying in Tokyo for study.

The promotion of Bible study has been emphasized in all Associations, until at present there are on an average 1,200 young men in attendance upon Bible classes every week.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools, they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students. There are now 27 such teachers.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the Japanese Associations was the holding of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo in 1907, when 700 delegates from twenty-five countries were present and the Conference, together with the evangelistic campaign which followed it, created a deep impression among all classes throughout the Empire, resulting in considerable accessions to the churches.

**Young Women's Christian Associations.**—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905, and at the end of 1914, had a membership of 2300 in twenty three Associations, seventeen of which are in schools. Every year about two hundred members gather in a summer conference for special Bible study, lectures and recreation. During the past year 480 girls have been in voluntary Bible study besides that required in mission schools. A monthly

magazine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai) is published and has a circulation of about 1500. The Tokyo Y.W.C.A. has two hostels which accommodate seventy girls, carries on Bible classes for students, business girls and nurses and is doing some factory work. Travellers' Aid work has been begun at one of the railroad stations and large numbers of girls and women have been cared for. Neighborhood work has also been begun. Land has been bought in the centre of the student district in Kanda and during 1915 an administration building will be built where young women can gather for classes of various kinds and for social occasions. There will also be a small hostel in connection with this building. The Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. The Association at Yokohama has rest rooms which are open to all young women. The national headquarters are at 12 Sanchome, Tamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**Temperance Societies.**—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies at the end of 1914 was 115, of which 95 in Japan, 3 in Korea, 6 in China, 6 in Hawaii and 4 in America, with 12,000 members in all. The largest of these is the Tokyo Temperance Society, and the oldest the Yokohama Society. The National Temperance League of Japan was formed in Oct., 1893 in Tokyo, and is publishing a monthly, "Kuni no Hikari" as its organ. President T. Ando: Office c/o Mr. Ando, No. 22 Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan** (Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—This body organized in 1886, represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1913 members numbered 3,011 in 64 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Crittenden Home at Hyakunincho, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women. President is Mrs. Kajiko Yajima since its foundation; Office at 3 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**The Salvation Army.**—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan in 1895. The Corps and Societies now number 75. Several well established Social Institutions are doing very useful and needed work including: 2 Women's Rescue Homes; 1 Children's Home; 1 Discharged Convicts' Home, with which is incorporated a section for probationary offenders; 3 Homes for workmen and a Poor-people's Hospital. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Enquiry Department, Labour Bureau, etc. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress graciously contributed to its fund in Dec., 1914, the Home Minister and Minister of Justice have repeatedly made grants to it. Salvation Army Literature is also purchased by the Government for distributions in prisons. 239 officers are fully engaged (nearly all of which are native raised) under the direction of Commissioner Henry W. Mapp, Territorial Leader and Lieut.-Colonel G. Yamamuro, Chief Secretary. Headquarters at 11 Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.

# CHAPTER IX

## CHARITY AND RELIEF

(Also some Patriotic Societies)

### IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON CHARITY

The Rescript issued in Feb. 11, 1911 may be regarded to furnish guiding principle to both Government and people in dealing with social and philanthropic affairs of the country. The text runs as follows:—

“It seems to Us that the urgent need of means for the development of national power to keep pace with the progress of the world has brought about a change in the economic condition of the nation. In such a state of affairs the thought of the people are apt to take a misguided course and to deviate from the proper way. Those who have the charge of the administration of the affairs of the nation should always, bearing in mind and reflecting upon this state of things, strive to encourage and aid the people in their respective occupations and to assist them in attaining to a more perfect development as a nation by giving them the means of securing thorough education. It is a matter of deep regret to Us if any of our subjects, suffering from illness, are helpless and cannot find the means of obtaining medical aid and on that account may have to die prematurely. For this reason We are anxious to provide means of relief to such poor, helpless people by enabling them to obtain medical treatment. For this purpose We have ordered a sum of money belonging to Our Household to be set aside and to use it as a fund for the relief of Our helpless people. You, knowing Our will, must try to carry out Our wish in order that the people at large may be at ease.”

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, late Commissioner of Reform and Philanthropic Work, Home Office

Philanthropic work in Japan may be divided into three classes, namely the benevolence of the Imperial Court, administrative measures bearing on charity, and communal and private work of charity. Though as yet far behind the Western countries in the scope of the work undertaken, when considered by itself the development Japan has made in this particular direction since the reign of the Emperor Meiji has been memorable.

**Benevolence of the Court.**—The benevolence graciously extended by the Court to cause of charity and relief is unbounded. It takes diverse shapes and is shown on all occasions deemed fit to claim it. During the space of three years ending 1914 disbursements made by their Majesties

for the relief of sufferers from earthquakes, flood, etc. totalled ¥ 216,300, or about ¥ 72,100 a year on an average. Philanthropic undertakings, whether secular or religious, Buddhist or Christian are receiving equally alike, due attention from the Court which is making liberal grant of money to promote their work. Similar grants made on special occasions are even more conspicuous, so far as the amount disbursed is concerned. Thus as if to solemnize the lamentable happening the Court announced the contribution of ¥ 400,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Eisho in Jan., 1896, ¥ 1,000,000 in memory of the demise of the Emperor Meiji in Sept., 1912, and of ¥ 600,000 in that of his consort Empress-Dowager Shoken in April, 1914. These have added more than ¥ 4½ millions to the stock fund of charity work in Japan Proper and territory, both principal and interest. Nor must the special Imperial grant in Feb. 1911 of ¥ 1,500,000 as fund for giving free treatment to destitute people suffering from disease be omitted, it having laid the foundation of the Suisaikai (Imperial Charity Association) created in the same year with the fund of ¥ 20,000,000 collected from wealthy classes. Lastly the donation of ¥ 100,000 made by the late Empress in 1912 to the relief fund of the International Red Cross Society when it held its general meeting at Washington should be mentioned.

**Administrative Measures on Charity.**—The question may be divided into two parts for convenience of explanation, i.e. financial and legislative arrangement. For relief on a large scale, the relief Regulations enacted in 1880 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of ¥ 500,000. The State undertakes to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

#### Relief Fund (yen)

	Local apportionment for the year	Proceeds from Fund	State Aids	Dis'ments from Fund	Fund existing
1911-12... ..	53,364	1,970,877	351,051	232,736	45,541,760
1912-13... ..	68,310	2,082,225	19,000	466,938	47,201,490

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows:—

	Paupers		Foundlings	
	No. supported at State expenses	Amount paid by State (yen)	No.	Expenses (yen) (State & Com'nal)
1911-12 ... ..	3,322	44,511	1,567	63,548
1912-13 ... ..	3,109	49,565	1,587	33,871

The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years) old or disabled person}	... .. 1.5 koku of rice per year.
Infant (under 15)...	... .. 0.7 koku of rice per year.
Invalid ... ..	3 <i>go</i> of rice for man and 2 <i>go</i> for woman per day.

To those who take care for foundlings 0.7 koku of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

**Communal and Private Eleemosynary Undertakings.**—These number about 414 with outlay amounting to about ¥1½ millions, giving protection to roughly 15,000 persons. The work covered by these benevolent enterprises consists of orphanage, asylum for the aged, free medical treatment, giving relief to paupers, furnishing work for nonemployed, sheltering homeless, protection of fallen women, relief to families of deceased soldiers and sailors, education of children of poorer classes, defectives, feeble-minded, mid-servants for domestic work or for tending children, etc.

## PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, patriotic and charitable, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarkation between the two.

### I. PATRIOTIC INSTITUTIONS

#### *The Red Cross Society of Japan—Shiba, Tokyo*

The Society was started in 1877 and in 1886 Japan joined the Geneva Convention. Two hospital steamers "Hakuai-Maru" and "Kosai-Maru" were newly constructed on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in 1900. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course.

In the European war that broke out in 1914 the Society despatched three relief corps each to England (staff of 20) Russia (13) and France (29), this being the first time that Japan extended her philanthropic work to Europe.

The latest statistics returned at the end of 1913 read as follows: Hospitals, 11; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 132; doctors and pharmacists, 192; nurses, 3,065; and stretch-bearers, 764; total members 1,632,753 including 2,121 foreigners; annual expenditure, ¥2,820,977,868 of which hospital ¥1,013,559,773; total property assessed at ¥22,308,707,617.

From 1914 the Society devoting 10% of the annual subscription by the members to the preventive work of tuberculosis to be undertaken by its hospitals, this arrangement to last six years. The Honorary President is H.H. General Prince Kan-in, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee are Viscount Hanabusa, Privy Councillor, and Gen. Baron Ozawa and Viscount Shoji Matsudaira respectively.

**Volunteer Nurse Society.**—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 13,665 members throughout the country. In ordinary time the members are engaged in preparing bandages and also attend once a month to lectures about rescue work. The chairman is Marchioness Nabeshima. The Society maintains a branch almost in every prefecture.

*The Women's Patriotic Society—Kudan, Tokyo*

The Society owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. Feb. 5, '07), inspired by what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer trouble in 1900, started the movement to organize a patriotic league with almost fanatical zeal.

It is now the largest and most important women's association in Japan, the data for 1913 being: No. of members 846,292; expense ¥149,000; receipt ¥431,000; fund ¥1,239,000.

About ¥150,000 has been disbursed a year recently for the relief of invalidated soldiers, their families and families of those who were killed. In Nov., 1913 the Imperial Court conveyed to the Society the gracious resolution of the Empress that from that year on for ten years her Majesty would grant ¥2,500 a year. The Society also looks after schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. At present 639 boys are cared for, to be increased to 1000 in time. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war.

*The Volunteer Fleet*

The Maritime Society started in October, 1904 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its program is to raise fund of ¥15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first steamer "Sakura-Maru" was built at the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki 1908, and next the sister ship "Umegaka-Maru." The type is steel frame, and the former is of 3,000 and the latter of 3,500 tons displacement, both with 21 knots. The "Sakura-Maru" is in charge of the Osaka S.S. Co. and is on the Formosan service, while the other is used by the Imp. R'y as junction boat between Moji and Fusan. The Society is presided over by H.I.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi and is divided into men's and ladies' department.

## II. CHARITY HOSPITALS

These number only 51 throughout Japan Proper, of which Tokyo-fu has 18, Kumamoto-ken 5, Kyoto-fu 4.

"Free" treatment by individual practitioners, i.e. of patients who fail to pay medical expenses, is estimated to represent yen 300 a year on an average for one practitioner in Tokyo. At yen 100 on an average, the

total for about 40,000 doctors in Japan Proper reaches 4 millions a year. Some medical statistician even says that the unpaid prices of medicines must reach 20 millions a year.

*The Saiseikai—Shiba, Tokyo.*

The work of this charity organization mentioned before is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces.

The Hon. Pres. H.H. Prince Fushimi, Pres. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Vice-Pres. Vis. Hirata, Board of Directors consisting of nine members.

The fund collected or promised up to the end of June, 1913 totalled about *yen* 25,850,000. Work was started in May, 1912, and by the end of March, 1913, in Tokyo new patients treated numbered 8,273 and those received for the second or more times numbered 68,407. By the end of 1912 those received treatment for the first time in the provinces numbered 14,006 patients; Tokyo had 57 in-patients.

*The New St. Luke's Hospital—Tsukiji, Tokyo*

Originally a hospital organized by American doctors for treating foreign patients, it has been devised, through the exertion of Dr. Treusler, to convert it as an international charity organ of the International Peace Society. It is principally a joint undertaking of Americans and Japanese. The American Committee has collected *yen* 350,000 to promote the scheme, the Japanese *yen* 100,000, while the Emperor graciously given *yen* 50,000 to support it. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 pay patients. The staff will consist of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors.

*Mitsui Charity Hospital—Izumicho, Kanda, Tokyo*

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and owes its existence to the sole effort of the Mitsui family who has given *yen* 1,250,000 for the purpose. Of that sum *yen* 430,000 was appropriated for initial expense and the remainder constitutes the permanent fund, the interest on which to be used for maintenance. 60 patients are to be received in the hospital and 1,200 day patients receive treatment. The staff numbers 45 and the hospital, in Kanda, Tokyo, was completed at the end of '08.

*Tokyo Charity Hospital—Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo*

This is a private inst. est. 1882; in 1913 had 1,554 patients in hospital, besides 29,334 out-patients treated; possessed fund of *yen* 915,324; disbursed *yen* 57,250 and received *yen* 78,210. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

*The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo—Tsukiji, Tokyo*

This was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of *yen* 60,000 and with the scope to take in 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons.



## III. ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES

At present over 270 charity institutions exist in Japan which are classified as follows: Orphanage 52, nursery 18, asylum for destitute 60, ragged school 55, invalid soldiers and their families' home 10, ex-convict's home 60, blind deaf and mute school 8, leper asylum 6, and 1 each of social reform and educational work. Besides there are about 53 public and private reformatories for refractory boys to accommodate 1,800 boys, now attended by 1,500 persons, the expenses amounting to *yen* 286,000.

*Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans*—Otsuka Tsujimachi, Tokyo

Metropolitan institution est. 1872; for year 1913, number of inmates under protection 4,589, fund *yen* 412,201; receipts and disbursements *yen* 170,207 and *yen* 170,217 respectively. Receives sick travellers since 1893, foundlings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885, boys for correction since 1900.

*Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum*—Sugamo, Tokyo

Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy; in '13 cared for 513 persons and spent *yen* 89,484 and received *yen* 52,797 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above. Of 3187 who left this institution in the course of 19 years (1894—1913), 1391 have committed crimes such as lèse-majesté, homicide, suicide and arson, the proportion of crime amounting to 40%.

*Fukudenkai Orphanage*—Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo

A private asylum est. 1879 at the present site; had in its charge 161 orphans in '13, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 82,513 and received *yen* 8,596 against *yen* 10,292 disbursed.

*Tokyo Asylum for Aged*—Takinogawa, Tokyo

A private inst. est. 1803 at Iriya, Tokyo removed to present site in 1913; figures for number of inmates cared for in 1914 were 55.

*The Okayama Orphanage*—Okayama

The Orphanage was founded in April '87 by Juji Ishii (d. in 1914).

According to the returns at the end of April '12 the Orphanage had under its care 627 children. The youngest or those physically weakest are boarded out in farmers' families.

The yearly outlay reached *yen* 29,906 while the revenue account totalled *yen* 51,588 including a grant of *yen* 1,000 from the Court, which first granted that sum in '04 and continued for ten years; *yen* 500 from Okayama prefecture; over *yen* 15,000 from regular sustaining members who give one *yen* each per annum, *yen* 17,883 as donations, *yen* 10,234 from regular sympathizers, etc.

The Orphanage now maintains two branches, one at Osaka and the other at Chausubara in Hyuga. The latter has about 675 acres of lands where the poor children are made to work in farming and sericulture. The *Hotokusha*, the bank of the institution, keeps the children's savings

amounting to some *yen* 2,070 of which 3 boys possess over *yen* 100 each. Of the orphans aided, 61 have become self-supporting citizens and 30 are married. In the course of ten years the Orphanage expects 200 couples of them to form a village of their own.

#### *The Ryugé Orphanage*

This is situated in the city of Fukuyama, some 50 miles west of Okayama. It is one of the most successful and largest orphanages conducted on Buddhistic principle, and was founded in 1890 by the Buddhist priest J. Shichiri whose father, a famous priest of the Shin Sect, was an earnest philanthropist. The inmates, 138 as reported latest, are divided into four classes according to their age, infants placed in the hands of nurses, children of school age sent to school, while those who have finished common education are made to attend to one or another kind of useful employment.

#### *Sumire Girls' School Orphanage*

A Catholic institution established in 1874, and hence one of the oldest in Japan. Already more than 1300 orphans and foundlings have been taken care of, and at present 250 are given protection; situated at Yamate, Yokohama.

### IV. RAGGED SCHOOLS AND NURSERIES

#### *Hanabatake School*

The charity institution established by Miss Adams, an American lady missionary, at Hanabatake, Okayama, about 1900, is comprehensive in scope, for though at first started with the idea of taking care of children in that well-known slum, it was soon organized as a Sunday-school, then expanded into a regular common school, and with the erection of a new school building in 1910, the department of boys and girls was created, followed by a charity dispensary.

#### *Kobe Infants Nursery*

This owes its origin to the charitable endeavor of Kobe ladies, both Japanese and foreign, who started at the time of the late war work of caring after infants of poor family of soldiers and sailors sent to the front. The Association, called the War Commemoration Creche Association, has four nurseries where about 200 children are looked after.

#### *Aoki Nursery*

This owes its origin to the earnest execution of a widow, Mrs. Aoki, of Sakata, Yamagata province, whose husband died leaving three children. When she had brought up the orphans, she next turned her attention to extending similar service to helpless children of others. With the help of her neighbors and others she succeeded in establishing a nursery at Sakata, and in 1904 she was able to start a branch nursery at Shinjo, in the same province. The inmates at the two places total 200.

*The Futaba Kindergarten*

It was in 1899 that this nursery was created in Tokyo by Miss Noguchi, who has charge of the Kindergarten section of the Peeress's school. It was lately removed to Samegahashi, one of the noted slums in Tokyo, where a commodious school house was built. Over 100 children daily attend it while a mother and sister's meeting is also held once a week.

## V. THE CHARITY GRANARY

This is a very interesting system of charity which dates from old time. The most notable institutions of the kind are the *Giso* (charity granary) at Fukuyama, Hiroshima-ken, founded in 1803 by Kawai Shubei, and the other is the *Kannonko* (Thanks giving union) established in Akita by Nawa Saburoemon in 1830. The *Giso* was originally intended as a provision against the time of scarcity, but even in ordinary days relief to the destitute was given. With the advent of the new régime the two organizations had to enlarge the scope of their work. Thus the *Giso* at present extends help to local agricultural societies and attends to industrial and school matters, also advances necessary fund to deserving boys and girls of poor families. The *Giso* possesses fund amounting to yen 160,000, and is placed on a strong financial basis. The *Kannon-ko* was at first established to take care of helpless orphans, but has been made besides to undertake the relief of widows, disabled or deformed persons. As many as fifty thousand of this kind of unfortunate people are said to have been helped by the Union. Recently the Union established a children asylum and it is now devoting much of its attention to educating children of poor families, bringing them up to useful and lawabiding members of society. The Union possesses the fund amounting to yen 200,000.

## VI. LEPER HOSPITALS

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers have been founded in Japan, and that it was through their agitation for public support, especially Miss Riddel's hospital in Kumamoto, that both the public and the Government have been induced to adopt a definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori, and they have all been established. At the end of 1912 the inmates at all the leper hospitals numbered 1230 distributed as follows:

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District) ... ..	300
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.) ... ..	100
Hoyō-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.) ... ..	300
Ryōyō-jo, near Takamatsu (4th Dist.) ... ..	150
Kyushu Ryōyō-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.) ... ..	150
Ihai-en, Meguro, Tokyo	
Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken	} (private) ... .. 230
Tairo-in, Kumamoto	
Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto	
Shinkei Hospital, Yamanashi-ken	
Total ... ..	1,230

Lepers throughout Japan number some 24,000, but the hospitals can at present accommodate only 5% of them.

## VII. REFORM WORK

### 1. EX-CONVICT HOMES

Ex-convicts' reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Komei Tenno on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time *yen* 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures, and they have laid aside their allotment and moreover added to it. The fund at present aggregates *yen* 1,800,000 approximately. In Sept. 1910 there existed 71 homes with 1,428 cared for, of whom 533 were newly admitted, *i.e.* about 1% of the 53,000 discharged in the same year. The rate of discharged convicts unqualified for bread-earning employment from one reason or another is 10% of the total discharged. The result of reform effected has been about 70%, the other 30% being proved incorrigible.

The contribution of *yen* 750,000 by the Mitsui family in 1914 to promote this benevolent work is noteworthy, special juridical perso' *Hoseikai* being created.

#### *Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home*

One of the largest and best regulated, this was created on the memorable occasion of the amnesty in 1896. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain.

In 1913 the Home took care of 501 former convicts of whom 42 were women. The result of the work till '13 is as follows:—

Self-supporting, 402; under protection at the home or other institutions, 42; died, 1; escaped and re-convicted, 20; whereabouts unknown, 36.

### 2. REFORM OF DEPRAVED CHILDREN

Regulations relating to reformatories were issued for the first time in 1900, while the enforcement of the revised Criminal Code made it still more imperative to encourage the creation of reformatories. The first reform work was that started in Chiba, but the Tokyo Reformatory established several years later was the first regular institution. Subsequently similar institutions have been created in Kanagawa, Akita, Saitama, Osaka and other places as prefectural undertakings. At the end of 1911 there were 53 reformatories caring for 1,332 boys.

#### *The Tokyo Reformatory Institution—Shibuya, Tokyo*

This Reformatory is the first institution of the kind established in our country, and since its establishment in '85 has effected the reformation of 440 boys. The institution has been favored with contributions by the Emperor and Empress, Princes of the Blood and the Nobilities, but it is not yet in a position to show a decent financial condition. Prince Nijo is the President, Count Yanagiwara, Vice-President.

## VIII. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

*Invalidated Soldier's Home*

This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only 49 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers were somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo, presented by the Mitsui family and has fund of over yen 300,000 of which yen 100,000 donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

*Life Boat Society*

Established in 1889 the society's roll of members counted 66,331. Rescue record from the beginning aggregates 20,172 persons saved, 3994 boats and ships and cargo valued at yen 13,941,870. H.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi is the patron and Capt. (res.) Count Yoshii the President.

*Seamen's Rescue Society*

This sister society possesses 70,435 members, and the fund amounting to about half a million yen. During 1912 it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 175 higher class seamen and 933 ordinary hands. 13,657 officers and men were given employment through the society's intermediation. Then 3,770 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pension, etc. were given to a number of decrepit sailors or to families of deceased sailors. Hon. Pres. Prince Higashi-Fushimi; Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida. It maintains a hospital at Yokohama and Kobe.

*The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded*

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. It was removed in '06 to Sugamo, western outskirt of the capital. About 67 inmates of both sexes are under the protection of the home, and in 1908 sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The home requires about yen 10,000 a year in maintenance, and as it has no fund but relies chiefly on the contribution of sympathizers, both Japanese and foreign, and on whatever the inmates of comparatively well-off families can pay, the orphanage is by no means strong financially.

*Central Charity Association—No. 21 Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo*

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief work at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relations; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encour-

agement to charitable works and help their conduct. Baron Shibusawa is chairman of Board of Directors, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Y. Inouye, K. Tomeoka, K. Kuwada, S. Kubota and others.

*The Japan Blind Men's Society*—c/o Isoh Abe, Sugamo, Koishikawa, Tokyo

This philanthropic work owes its inception to the devotion of one man, Prof. T. Yoshimoto, late of Waseda University. It was organized in 1906 in Tokyo and chiefly devotes itself at present to supplying printed matters in raised characters, lack of such publications being sorely felt by all the blind people in Japan. Already seven or eight books have been distributed at cost price.

#### *The Blind as Bread-Earners*

In 1910 there were in Japan proper 69,167 blind people, classified as follows as to profession:—

Shampooer... ..	21,545	Miscellaneous ... ..	9,942
Acupuncturer ... ..	4,223	Student ... ..	2,142
Moxa cauterist... ..	717	No profession ... ..	26,343
Musician ... ..	3,088		
Story-teller ... ..	257	Total ... ..	69,167

#### *Special School for the Blind*

In 1908 a special school for blind people desirous of practising shampooing and acupuncture was established for the first time in Japan on the premises of the Hongwan-ji Temple, Tokyo, and it has been aided by the Central and Municipal Offices. In Aug. 1911 the Regulations for controlling blind people engaged in profession was enacted.

### IX. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state, and there are many things which demand attention both of the Government and public in connection with this particular benevolence which men owe to dumb creatures. The ordinance issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1901 covers only cattle and horses, but this is a great advance over the old state of affairs, for it is the first legislative measure ever enacted in Japan.

#### *Rules for Preventing Cruelty to Cattle and Horses*

The rules provide that work hours for a pack horse must not exceed 8 hours on an ordinary road and 6 hours on a hard or steep road, and weight of load to be from one third to one quarter of that of the horse. For a draught horse hours of labor must not exceed 6 hours and the load not to exceed one third of the weight of the horse. Carriage horses must not be made to carry more than six persons, including a driver for one-horse vehicle and that for two-horse must not exceed twelve. Rest should be allowed for every 2½ to 5 miles. In general beasts of burden must not be put to labor unless after full three years of age for cattle and four for horses, though the respective age-limit be reduced to 1½ years for

light service by owners. Horses and cattle must not be used for fighting amusement.

*The S. P. C. A.*—145 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo

The society was organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers. It is still comparatively weak, with members numbering a little over 200. The Board of Council is represented by three main religious bodies in Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. The Children Kindness to Animal Society is affiliated to it.

The *Nippon Jindo Kwai* (The Humane Society of Japan) is the latest addition for promoting the same cause, having been created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo. As the first step the Society intends to provide 20 drinking troughs in Tokyo, and will also employ a corps of inspectors to assist the work of the Police for preventing cruelty to animals, especially horses. The membership fees are; ¥2 for an active member, ¥5 or over for a sustaining member, ¥50 for a life member. President is Mrs. Nitobe.

#### X. REFORM FARM

Reform of refractory boys side by side with farming is a novel undertaking started by Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a well-known Christian reformer. He first established a Home called *Katei Gakko* (Family School) at Sugamo, at northern outskirts of Tokyo. Afterward the training course for those desirous to attend charity work and also the special department (*Shiseijuku*) for helping poor deserving students were added, besides starting a monthly magazine. By March, 1914 the Home received 237 boys of whom 174 had left, 119 completely reformed, and rest either from disease or as incorrigibles. The Training Course turned out 57 men and the *Shiseijuku* 49. The Reform Farm scheme is an ambitious one. Mr. Tomeoka obtained in 1914 for the purpose a tract of land covering 1,000 *cho* (2,500 acres) in Hokkaido, at Sanapuchi, Kami Yubetsu, Kitami, the place being on the railway line. The plan of this interesting scheme is to open up 800 *cho* in 11 years of which 50 is to be reserved for the use of the reform school and 750 *cho* to be rented to 150 tenant farmers. The tenant lots are estimated to require *yen* 32,000 for opening up, but in return they will yield *yen* 12,000 a year when fully brought under cultivation. On the reserved lot 150 boys will be received, this costing *yen* 15,000 as initial expense and another 15,000 a year for maintenance. In other words, deficit of *yen* 3,000 a year will appear. The Board of Council of the *Katei Gakko* has decided to raise fund of *yen* 100,000 by subscription.

#### XI. TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS HOME

The homes for sheltering tramps and vagrants, the first of the kind in Japan, were established in Tokyo at the expense of the City *yen* 105,000 in 1912.

There are two private and earlier tramps homes created by a priest Buddhist, the first in 1900 at Honjo and the second in 1906 at Fukagawa, both in Tokyo. Counted from the first, the two have cared for 126,918 persons, one person sheltered one day being counted as one.

## LIST OF CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

According to the latest reports charity institutions and their work are as follows:—

	No. of institution	Expenses	No. rescued
Orphanage ... ..	150	¥ 495,789	7,917
Asylum for the aged ... ..	17	174,455	1,597
Charity hospital ... ..	72	851,707	2,326,395
Relief to the destitute ... ..	40	47,212	390,379
Employment office ... ..	32	255,585	11,521
Vagrant home ... ..	13	21,724	70,549
Women's "Home" ... ..	2	2,923	119
Relief to family of deceased soldier	10	136,155	28,082
Reformatory ... ..	50	280,021	1,332
B. D. & D. school ... ..	62	125,867	3,138
Charity school ... ..	52	50,279	3,545
Others... ..	45	93,573	8,734
Total ... ..	548	2,534,980	2,854,208

Of the above number 117 principal institutions were granted in 1914 State aid amounting to ¥35,251, their names being as follows:—

Name	Religion	Located at
Aichi Ikuji-in ... ..	Bud.	Nagoya
Akasaka Hospital ... ..		Akasaka, Tokyo
Asakusa-dera Kyugo-sho ... ..	Bud.	Asakusa, "
Awa-no-kuni Jikei-in ... ..		Tokushima
Bocho Orphanage ... ..		Chofu, Yamaguchi
Bukkyo Futaba-kai ... ..	Bud.	Kagoshima
Bukkyo Kosai-kai ... ..	Bud.	Hongo, Tokyo
Crittenden Home (vid. W. C. T. U.)...	Ch.	Okubo "
Doai-ha ... ..		Tokyo
Dojo-en ... ..		Asakusa, Tokyo
Dozen-kai ... ..	Ch.	Shitaya, "
Ehime Jizen-kai ... ..		Matsuyama
En-yu Night School ... ..		Sapporo
Fuji Ikuji-in ... ..		Fuji-gun, Suruga
Fuji Orphanage ... ..		Yoshiwara, Shizuoka-ken
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage ... ..		Idamachi, Tokyo
Fukudakai Ikuji-in... ..		Shibuya, Tokyo
Fukuiken Ikuji-in ... ..		Fukui
Fukushima Chomin Itchi-kyokai... ..		Hiroshima-ken
Fukushima Ikuji-in... ..		Fukushima
Fukushima Kummo Gakko ... ..		"
Futaba Kindergarten ... ..	Ch.	Samegahashi, Tokyo
Gifu Blind Asylum... ..		Gifu
Hakodate Charity Hospital ... ..		Hakodate
Hakuai Aimo Gakko ... ..		Shimonoseki
Hakuai-in ... ..		Yatsushiro, Kumamoto
Hakuai-sha Orphanage ... ..	Ch.	Kozu, Osaka
Hakujuji-kai ... ..		Hongo, Tokyo
Han-ai Fushoku-kai ... ..	Bud.	Ikuno, Osaka
Hara-buraku Kairyokai... ..		Kochi-ken



Heian Orphanage ... ..	Bud.	Kyoto
Heian Tokugai-kai Orphanage ... ..		"
Higo Jikei-kai ... ..		Kumamoto
Hikone Kummo-in ... ..		Hikone
Hiroshima Jikei Gakuin ... ..		Hiroshima
Hiroshima Orphanage ... ..		"
Ibaraki B. D. & D. School ... ..		Mito
Ihai-en Hospital ... ..		Meguro, Tokyo
Imajuku Hoji-in ... ..		Kurayoshi, Tottori-ken
Issho-kai ... ..		Iano-gun, Tokushima
Iwaki Kummo-in ... ..		Taira, Fukushima-ken
Iwami Jiiku-in ... ..		Iimada, Shimane
Jikei Komori Gakko ... ..		Mayebashi
Jikufunc-mura ... ..		Sempoku-gun, Osaka
Jinji Sodan-bu of Y.M.C.A. ... ..	Ch.	Tokyo
Jizen Hoko kai Kyugo-in ... ..		Tsurusaki, Oita-ken
Jodo-shu Rodo Kyosai-kai ... ..	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo
Jomo Orphanage ... ..	Ch.	Mayebashi
Kagawa-ken B. D. & D. School ... ..		Takamatsu
Kagoshima Blind School ... ..		Kagoshima
Kagoshima Charity B.D. & D. School ... ..		"
Kagoshima Yoiku-in ... ..		"
Kaici-sha ... ..		Miye-ken
Kainan Jizen-kai ... ..		Marugame
Kamakura Shoni Hoiku-in ... ..		Kamakura
Kaniyama Fukusei-in ... ..		Sunto-gun, Shizuoka-ken
Kanazawa B.D. & D. School ... ..		Kanazawa
Kanazawa Orphanage ... ..	Ch.	"
Kanro Ikuji-in ... ..		Kasaka, Okayama
Katei Gakko ... ..	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo
Kinen Kyosai-kai ... ..		Nanishi-gun, Tokushima
Kobe Hokoku Orphanage ... ..		Kobe
Kobe Kummo-in ... ..		"
Kobe Orphanage ... ..		"
Kochi Jizen Kyokai ... ..		Kochi
Koeki-sha ... ..		Kariyado, Wakayama-ken
Koshukai ... ..		Nambe, "
Kuka Ikuji-in ... ..		Kuwana, Miye
Kumamoto Kaishu-in Hospital ... ..		Kumamoto
Kyoto Yagakko ... ..		Kyoto
Kyosei-kai ... ..		Shimane-ken
Kyoshu-kai ... ..		Hyogo-ken
Kyoto Komori Gakko ... ..		Kyoto
Kyoto Kyusai-in ... ..		"
Maebashi Ikuji-in ... ..		Maebashi
Maebashi Sekizen-kai ... ..		"
Maikai-juku ... ..		Koishikawa, Tokyo
Marugame Keimei Gakko ... ..		Marugame
Matsuyama Dojo-kan ... ..		Matsuyama
Matsuyama Ya-gakko ... ..		"
Matsuye B. D. & D. School ... ..		Matsuye

Minobu Shinkei Hosp....	...	...	Bud.	Yamanashi-ken
Miye Orphanage ...	...	...		Tsu
Morikawa Elementary School ...	...	...		Hongo, Tokyo
Morioka Orphanage ...	...	...		Morioka
Muryo Shukuliaku-jo No. 1 ...	...	...		Honjo, Tokyo
" " No. 2 ...	...	...		Fukagawa, Tokyo
Nagano B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Nagano
Nagano Yoiku-in ...	...	...		"
Nagaoka B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Nagaoka, Niigata-ken
Nagaoka Fukuta-en ...	...	...		" "
Nagasaki B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Nagasaki
Nagasaki Ikuji-in ...	...	...		"
Nagasaki Jizen-kai ...	...	...		"
Nagasaki Orphanage ...	...	...		"
Nagata-mura ...	...	...		Kobe
Nakagoye B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Kashiwazaki, Niigata-ken
Nazareth-en ...	...	...	Ch.	Yatsushiro, Kumamoto-ken
Nihon Mojin Kyokai ...	...	...		Koishikawa, Tokyo
Niigata B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Niigata
Niigata Ikuji-in ...	...	...		"
Oita B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Oita
Oita Ikuji-in ...	...	...		"
Okammuri-mura ...	...	...		Mishima-gun, Osaka
Okayama B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Okayama
Okayama Itakuai-kai ...	...	...		"
Okayama Orphanage ...	...	...		"
Okazaki B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Okazaki, Aichi
Okuura-mura Jikei-in ...	...	...		Nagasaki-ken
Ono Jizen-in ...	...	...		Kanagawa
Osaka Charity Hospital ...	...	...		Kanzaki-cho, Osaka
Osaka Fujin Home ...	...	...		Kitaku, "
Osaka Jikyo-kan ...	...	...		Nishinari-gun, "
Osaka Shokugyo Shokai-jo...	...	...		Minami-ku "
Osaka Yohane Gakuin...	...	...	Ch.	Osaka
Osaka Yoro-in ...	...	...		Tennoji, Osaka
Otaru B. D. & D. School ...	...	...		Otaru
Otaru Jikei Hospital ...	...	...		"
Otaru Orphanage ...	...	...		"
Railway Hoyo-in ...	...	...		Yodobashi, Tokyo
Rakuseki Gaku-in...	...	...		Koishikawa, "
Rittoku Komori Gakko ...	...	...		Takasaki
Ryoka Orphanage...	...	...		Fukuoka
Saga Orphanage ...	...	...		Saga
Saisei Hospital ...	...	...		Kyoto
Salvation Army Works ...	...	...	Ch.	Tokyo
San-in Jiiku Katei Gakko...	...	...		Matsuye
Sanuki Gaku-in ...	...	...		Kochi
Sanuki Hoikukai Orphanage ...	...	...		Takamatsu
Seibu-kai ...	...	...		Iiyogo-ken
Seishin I-in ...	...	...		Kumamoto
Sendai Ikuji-in ...	...	...	Ch.	Sendai

Sen-eki Kinen Hoiku-kai ... ..	Kobe
Seyaku-in Kyokai... ..	Kyoto
Shifuboku-sha... ..	Nagasaki-ken
Shigaken Ikuji-in ... ..	Otsu
Shimasaki Ikuji-in ... ..	Kumamoto-ken
Shimizu Ikuji-in ... ..	Otsu
Shimokuchi-buraku ... ..	Shimane-ken
Shinanomachi I-in... ..	Ch. Yotsuya, Tokyo
Shinkai Kyosai-kai ... ..	Kojimachi, Tokyo
Shinkei Hoiku-in ... ..	Kaminiikawa-gun, Toyama-ken
Shinro Girls' School ... ..	Akasaka, Tokyo
Shion Uryu-kai ... ..	Koishikawa, Tokyo
Shizuoka Home ... ..	Shizuoka
Shonen Shutoku-kai ... ..	Asakusa, Tokyo
Shozen-kai ... ..	Naka-gun, Tokushima-ken
Shuon Ya-gakko ... ..	Kyoto
Sosan School ... ..	Koishikawa, Tokyo
St. Barnaba Hospital ... ..	Nishi-ku, Osaka
St. Helda Yoro-in ... ..	Azabu, Tokyo
Sunire Girls' School ... ..	Ch. Yokohama
Tairo-in ... ..	Kumamoto-ken
Takasaki Ikuji-in ... ..	Takasaka
Takata Kummo Gakko ... ..	Takata
Takinogawa Orphanage for Feeble-minded ... ..	Ch. Oji, Tokyo
Tenshi-en... ..	Kumamoto
Tohoku Ikuji-in ... ..	Hirofaki
Tokai Kummo-in ... ..	Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka-ken
Tokyo Ikusei-en ... ..	Akasaka, Tokyo
Tokyo Mojin Kyoiku-kai ... ..	Kyobashi, "
Tokyo-shi Tokushu Gakko Koenkai... ..	Kojimachi, "
Tokyo Yoro-in ... ..	Honjo, "
To-o Mojin Kyokun-kai ... ..	Hachinohe
Tottori Orphanage ... ..	Tottori
Toyama Jizen-kai... ..	Toyama
Toyama Kummo-in ... ..	"
Toyohashi B. D. & D. School ... ..	Toyohashi
Toyohashi Ikuji-in ... ..	"
Uragami Hoiku-in... ..	Nagasaki-ken
Wakei Orphanage... ..	Nakakubiki-gun, Niigata-ken
Yamato Ikuji-in ... ..	Hahara, Nara-ken
Yanagawa Kummo-in ... ..	Fukuoka-k n
Yokohama Blind School ... ..	Yokohama
Yokohama Orphanage... ..	Ch. "
Yonen Hogo-kai ... ..	"

# CHAPTER X

## EDUCATION

### SECTION I

#### IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education is generally regarded as an embodiment of the Japanese morals. It is read at all schools throughout the country on occasions of important national holidays, and the text is kept in memory by boys and girls attending school. The following is regarded as a sort of authorized translation.

“ Know ye, Our subjects :

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the propriety of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye be not only Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.”

*The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji (1890).*

[Imperial Sign Manual. Privy Seal.]

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Sanaye Takata, President of Waseda Univ.,  
Mem. of Higher Educational Council, etc.

**History.**—Principal landmarks in our education prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 281 A.D., sending

of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, the publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "*Kojiki*", introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet by the Buddhist priest Koko in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods (which see), lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial art and as matter fit for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. Plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1873 by the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front. The school system now in force is divisible, as to object, into (1) general, (2) special and (3) technical. The 1st comprises elementary schools and others of similar status, and also normal schools for preparing teachers; next, middle schools and others of similar status, together with higher normal schools for preparing teachers. The 2nd class comprises all professional schools and the Imperial universities, with the preparatory courses (i.e., High schools). The 3rd class includes technical, agricultural, commercial schools, also apprentice schools and continuation schools. Collegiate, secondary and primary education grades are represented in this class.

**Administrative Arrangement.**—Educational affairs are under the control of the Department of Education which consists of the three Bureaux of Special Education, General Education, and Religions. School inspectors are appointed in the two former offices while there are also Compilers who undertake the duty of compiling text-books for primary schools and of examining text-books for secondary schools. Those of the former are supplied by the Government. There are some schools of special description that are outside the purview of the Department, and they are the Peers' School, various military and naval schools and colleges, Nautical School, and Post and Telegraph School.

#### RELIGION AT SCHOOLS

Secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in

their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponements, provided they are of the standing at least equal to the Middle School. When, however, those schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves as Middle School, they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all description in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

#### STANDING PROBLEMS

**The Stock Fund.**—The fund of 10,000,000 *yen* was created in 1899 by setting apart so much sum from the Chinese war indemnity. It was provided that the interest, 5 per cent., accruing from it, 500,000 *yen* would be distributed to all the prefectures in proportion to the number of school children, with the object of enabling them to create a fund of their own. A part of the interest was to be loaned at 5 per cent. to civic corporations to be used for educational purposes. The fund was appropriated into the war chest in 1904, and it still remains unrefunded. However from 1908 the sum of 250,000 *yen* was defrayed from the Treasury for the purposes originally designed, while from 1910-11 year 500,000 *yen* has been set apart, so that it may be said that the problem has been partially solved.

**Efficiency in Foreign Languages.**—That students of middle and of higher institutions are poor in linguistic acquirement is notorious. Committee appointed by the Educational Department to inquire into it submitted in '08 an elaborate report, but a working programme has not yet been made public by the authorities. The trouble with this affair is that boys generally begin to learn the languages at 12 or 13 and as the languages have nothing in common as to construction, etc. with the vernacular, the methods in vogue in other countries do not seem much applicable in Japan. Perhaps if in the High schools and Universities the practice of imposing a second foreign language upon the students be discontinued, as some propose, much may be done toward solving the standing difficulty. This second language was made optional and not compulsory in 1911, so that the trouble has been much lessened.

**Discipline.**—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of old system with younger teachers devoid of experience and virtue have undermined the laudable custom that formerly existed between masters and pupils. Education is too often regarded nowadays as a thing of fees and salaries and is sadly lacking in moral element. This accounts for lax discipline and refractory propensity of students, especially those of Middle schools in which very often boys break out into a strike on the alleged ground of incompetence of their masters or teachers. It is consoling to see that the outbreaks, so widespread till about ten years ago or so, are gradually lessening and that with the acquirement of greater experience and prestige on the part of teachers and also of gradual setting down of new orders of affairs in social and political world, school troubles are becoming heard less and less frequently.

**The Reform of Educational System.** The primary object of this question is how to shorten the number of years which a boy has to pass from the moment he enters a primary school till he graduates at an Imperial university. According to the present system a boy enters a Primary school at the age of 6, stays there 6 years, then goes to a Middle school, where he spends 5 years, thence on to a High school for 3 years, graduating at a University after three or four years according to subject. These courses occupy 17 years or so, and even if no time at all were wasted students would have to graduate from an Imperial university at the age of 23 or 24. Most boys are not so lucky; they often fail in the competitive entrance examination of Middle schools and High schools, or in the promotion examination of a High School or University. The result is students who can not finish their education earlier than 28 or even later are quite numerous. This means that compared with students of Occidental countries Japanese boys have to enter life several years too late, a very grave affair in this age of keen competition. After protracted deliberations the authorities decided in May 1910, to remodel the system and to abridge its term by one year.

The new programme was put in force in 1911 for the Middle school but that for the higher grade has been postponed. Graduates of Middle schools of superior scholarship are now taken in the Higher school on diploma, within limit of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total number admitted.

Other questions that have passed the resolution of the Committee are the official recognition of public and private universities as equal in status with the State universities, delegation to all recognized university presidents the privilege, now reserved in the Minister of Education, of conferring the title of Doctor, and also to adopt Roman letters for ordinary purposes.

**Japanese Boys Handicapped.**—After all Japanese students are seriously handicapped, compared with Western boys, in that the time and energy which they have to spend in learning even one Occidental language are far greater than for the others to learn two or perhaps three foreign languages. Similar contrast is seen in the learning of mother tongue, for the task imposed on Japanese, who are required to learn cumbrous Chinese characters, is much heavier than that experienced by Western children in learning their own respective mother tongues. Thus Japanese boys and girls at 13 or 14 find it no easy thing to read current literature, far less to enjoy it. In short, so long as Chinese characters and foreign languages continue to burden the curriculum of Japanese schools, our boys can hardly hope to enter life at an age as Occidental lads generally do.

## GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION

The following table gives the number of schools, Government, public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

Kind of Schools	No. of Schools				Instructors and Teachers				Students and Pupils				Graduates			
	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1912-13
Elementary ...	25,673	25,750	25,910	158,631	157,536	152,011	7,037,430	7,023,631	6,861,718	1,093,515	1,036,083	942,375				
Blind & Dumb...	57	55	49	348	342	298	2,639	2,571	2,233	354	312	275				
Normal .....	86	83	80	1,619	1,571	1,479	27,653	27,076	24,387	11,268	11,826	8,861				
Higher Normal...	2	2	2	124	128	120	1,091	1,070	1,033	241	232	275				
High. Nor. (Fem.)	2	2	2	93	99	80	659	530	506	148	112	94				
Teachers' In'tes .....	2	2	2	23	18	18	122	55	52	—	26	26				
Middle .....	317	314	311	6,220	6,092	5,912	128,973	125,304	122,315	19,246	18,404	17,409				
Girls' High .....	299	250	163	3,818	3,310	2,913	751,239	648,29	53,239	16,585	14,730	12,881				
High .....	8	8	8	358	355	351	6,537	6,665	6,341	1,775	1,595	1,475				
Imp. Universities	4	4	3	792	694	635	8,946	7,433	7,339	1,865	1,752	2,035				
Special .....	66	65	62	1,962	1,933	1,947	27,043	27,468	26,244	4,193	4,257	4,772				
Technical .....	792	7,270	6,612	7,505	7,283	6,913	428,732	379,565	334,558	121,264	112,083	92,977				
Miscellaneous ...	2,333	2,277	2,265	7,493	7,435	7,661	148,761	142,893	145,123	42,537	45,941	45,219				
Total .....	36,776	36,031	35,499	188,967	186,776	180,323	7,893,719	7,809,140	7,589,117	1,322,991	1,247,363	1,128,576				



**FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL  
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

	American	British	French	German	Russian	Belgian	Italian	Spanish	Swiss	Caucasian	Chinese	Siamese	Total	Annual Amount of Salaries
1911-12 ...	20	30	8	23	2	1	1	2	3	1	8	—	99	¥327,270
1912-13 ...	18	33	10	26	2	1	1	2	1	—	8	1	103	317,040

**SECTION II**

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher schools are, as tabulated below, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances. The lesson in any three, manual work, commerce or agriculture was made compulsory in 1911, and at the same time it was arranged that English should be taught only as part of commercial lesson, and not as independent lesson.

**CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

Subjects	First School Year	Hours	Second School Year	Hours	Third School Year	Hours	Fourth School Year	Hours
Morals ...	Elements of Morals.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language	Reading and Writing.	10	Reading and Writing.	12	Reading and Writing.	14	Reading and Writing.	14
Arithmetic	Counting, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20.	5	Ditto, Numbers to 100.	6	Common Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division	6	Common Addition etc. Addition and Subtraction of Decimals Add & Sub. on the Abacus.	6
Gymnastics	Sports, Singing.	4	Sports, Com. Gymnastics.	4	Ditto.	6	Ditto.	7
Drawing* ...			Simple Forms.		Simple Figures.		Simple Figures.	
Singing ...					Management of Needle, Com. sewing.	1	Common Sewing.	2
Sewing† ...					Ditto.		Ditto.	
Manual work	Simple work.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total { Boys		21		24		27		27
Girls						28		29

**CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—(Continued)**

**CURRICULUM OF THE HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

**EDUCATION**

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Subjects	Fifth School Year	Hours	Sixth School Year	Hours	First School Year	Hours	Second School Year	Hours
Morals ... ..	Points of Morals.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Japanese Language ...	Reading, Writing and Composition.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	8	Continued.	8
Arithmetic ... ..	Addition to Div.	4	Decimal Fractions.	4	Common Fractions	4	Proportions.	4
	Weights, Measures, Coins and Time.		Proportions.		Percentage.			
History & Geography ...	Simple Decimals.	3	Abacus Arith.	3	Abacus Arith.	3	Book-keeping.	3
	History of Japan.		Continued.		Continued.		Japanese History and Geography, Supplementary Lessons.	
Science ... ..	Geography "	2	Continued.	2	Outlines of Foreign Geography, and Use of Simple Apparatus.	2	Relation of Plants, Animals and Minerals among themselves and to Man.	2
	Plants, Animals, and Minerals.		Continued.		Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene.		Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene.	
Drawing * { Boys ... ..	Simple Figures.	1	Simple Figures.	1	Various Figures.	1	Various Figures.	1
	Common Gymnastics.		Common Gymnastics.		Simple Geometrical Drawing.			
Singing, Gymnastics ...	Sports, Military Drill.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5
	Common Sewing.		Continued.		Continued.			
Manual Work† ... ..	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3
	Agriculture ... ..		Continued.		Continued.			
Commerce (either one) ...	General Principles.	2	Continued.	2	Ditto.	2	Continued.	2
	English Language ...		Ditto.		Ditto.			
Total { Boys ... ..	Reading and Writing.	28	Ditto.	28	Ditto.	28	Ditto.	28
	English Language ...		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total { Girls ... ..	Reading and Writing.	30	Ditto.	30	Ditto.	30	Ditto.	30
	English Language ...		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	

Note:—In \*Drawing boys have 2 hours in the 5th and 6th years against 1 for girls; girls have sewing, 1 hour in the 3rd year, 2 hours in the 4th and 3 hours in the 5th and 6th; † manual work can be made 1 hour per week in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year; and 2 hours per week in the 4th, 5th and 6th year.

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

	Under Obligation to attend School					
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1912-13 .....	3,776,211	3,433,374	7,214,585	45,870	83,884	129,754
1911-12 .....	3,777,603	3,425,294	7,204,897	45,460	86,510	131,970
1910-11 .....	3,861,791	3,473,754	7,335,545	45,646	93,512	139,158
1909-10 .....	3,857,957	3,461,442	7,319,399	44,308	97,375	141,773
1908-09 .....	3,731,004	3,373,262	7,107,226	43,155	109,349	157,504
1907-08 .....	3,596,615	3,244,423	6,841,038	53,596	130,296	183,892

	Not yet under Obligation to Attend School			Total No. of Children of School Age			Ratio of Children attending School, per 100 of Children of School age		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Average
1912-13 .....	605,042	578,877	1,183,919	4,427,123	4,101,135	8,528,258	98.80	97.62	98.23
1911-12 .....	564,562	545,225	1,110,007	4,389,745	4,057,129	8,446,874	98.81	97.54	98.20
1910-11 .....	575,172	554,912	1,130,084	4,482,609	4,122,178	8,604,787	98.83	97.38	98.14
1909-10 .....	585,556	560,707	1,146,263	4,489,911	4,119,524	8,607,435	98.86	97.28	98.10
1908-09 .....	606,824	584,082	1,190,906	4,388,983	4,066,693	8,455,676	98.73	96.86	97.80
1907-08 .....	592,241	566,212	1,158,453	4,242,452	3,940,961	8,183,413	98.53	96.14	97.38

## SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF BOTH SEXES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	Monthly average yen	No. receiving under yen 5	No. receiving yen 50 to 95
1912-13 ... ..	18.517	56	718
1911-12 ... ..	18.065	59	548
1910-11 ... ..	17.565	60	407
1909-10 ... ..	17.029	78	316
1908-09 ... ..	16.554	75	241
1907-08 ... ..	15.754	97	167

**The Text-Books.**—Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use, the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rule text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform throughout the country. When there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use, aggregate about 25 million copies a year.

**Fees.**—In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, under special permission, and within the limit of 10 *yen* in rural and of 20 in urban district for lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for higher grade. Schools of lower grade collecting fees and pupils paying are shown below:—

	No. of School collecting	No. of Pupils			
		Paying full or increased fee	Paying in part or partially exempted	Total exempt	Total
1912-13 ... ..	1,155	579,553	107,491	24,312	711,356
1911-12 ... ..	1,347	531,099	113,842	23,216	723,157
1910-11 ... ..	1,904	667,927	124,156	23,539	815,622
1909-10 ... ..	2,859	769,796	42,015	19,693	831,504
1908-9 ... ..	3,190	752,318	33,692	17,438	803,948

## KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There is only two Government establishments that attached to the Higher Normal Schools for Women.

	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of infants		
			Male	Female	Total
1912-13	2	8	132	133	265
Government ...	223	718	13,142	11,668	24,810
Public ...	309	787	10,768	9,097	19,865
Private ...	535	1,513	24,042	20,898	44,940
Total ...	497	1,535	24,022	21,180	45,202
1911-12 ...	475	1,316	20,350	17,939	38,289
1910-11 ...					

## BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

Blind or mute children of school-age and the percentage per 1,000 of normal children of the same age limit make this table. (vid. Sec. V.)

	Blind and mute of school age			Receiving instruction at school			Defectives per 1,000 normal
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1911-1912							
Blind ... ..	1,880	1,755	3,635	147	78	225	0.43
Deaf & Mute ...	3,241	2,784	6,025	437	255	692	0.71
Total ... ..	5,121	4,539	9,660	584	333	917	1.14
1911-12 ... ..	5,464	3,789	10,253	574	350	924	1.21
1910-11 ... ..	5,557	4,891	10,448	496	269	765	1.21

## SECTION III

## MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, only about 61 per cent of the total number of qualified applicants having been admitted during the last five years. The average age of new boys was 13.9 in '06-12 years.

## THE CURRICULUM OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL

Subjects	1st year Hours per week	2nd year Hours per week	3rd year Hours per week	4th year Hours per week	5th year Hours per week
1. Morals ... ..	1	1	1	1	1
2. Japanese & Chinese...	7	7	7	6	6
3. English ... ..	6	6	7	7	7
4. History & Geography	3	3	3	3	3
5. Mathematics ... ..	4	4	4	4	4
6. Natural Science ...	2	2	2	2 2 1	— — —
7. Physics & Chemistry	—	—	—	3 3 4	— — —
8. Civil Government } Political Economy }	—	—	—	—	2
9. Drawing ... ..	1	1	1	1	4
10. Singing ... ..	1	1	1	—	—
11. Military Drill and } Gymnastics ... .. }	3	3	3	3	3
Total ... ..	38	28	29	30	30

Subjects Nos. 8 and 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology and mineralogy. The lesson in fencing and *judo* (*jujitsu*), formerly optional, was made compulsory in 1911.

## STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MIDDLE SCHOOLS

	No. of School			Instructors		Pupils		Graduates		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Total
1912-13 ...	240	73	313	4,851	1,323	102,724	25,537	15,191	3,924	19,115
1911-12 ...	244	68	312	4,804	1,247	100,813	23,771	14,350	3,927	18,277
1910-11 ...	213	66	309	4,655	1,203	98,616	23,036	13,622	3,680	17,302
1909-10 ...	241	62	303	4,713	1,132	95,904	21,530	12,891	3,271	16,162
1908-09 ...	235	59	294	4,567	1,107	92,960	21,435	11,968	2,982	14,950

BOYS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION  
OF THEIR PARENTS

The relative ratio per 100 boys was roughly as follows for '06-12 years: farming 39, manufacture 4, trade 21, others 36.

## GRADUATES AND SUBSEQUENT CAREERS

Careers as reported within the year after the graduation are:—

			High Schools	Professional Schools	Military Service or in Military or Navy School	Teachers	Gov. Service	Other Business	Unemployed or Unknown	Died	Total
1912-13	...	...	1,206	4,470	789	1,707	399	2,330	6,497	109	17,507
1911-12	...	...	1,279	4,251	750	1,939	403	2,235	5,827	79	16,763
1910-11	...	...	1,198	3,951	779	1,835	335	1,962	5,641	89	15,790
1909-10	...	...	820	3,241	491	1,111	235	1,740	4,014	56	11,798

## LEAVING SCHOOL UNFINISHED

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who die is as follows per 100 of those on the roll:—

1912-13, 14.09; 1911-12, 14.15; '10-11, 14.89; '09-10, 16.18; '08-9, 16.78; '07-8, 17.16.

## GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year or two. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females special course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses of two or three years for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

## CURRICULUM OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

Subject	1st year h'rs per week	2nd year h'rs per week	3rd year h'rs per week	4th year h'rs per week
Morals ... ..	2	2	2	2
Japanese ... ..	6	6	5	5
English... ..	3	3	3	3
History... ..	3	3	2	3
Geography ... ..				
Mathematics ... ..	2	2	2	2
Natural History...	2	2	2	1
Drawing ... ..	1	1	1	1
Housekeeping ... ..	—	—	2	2
Sewing ... ..	4	4	4	4
Music ... ..	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics ... ..	3	3	3	3
Total ... ..	28	28	28	28

## STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

	No. of School			Instructors		Pupils		Graduates		Leaving School Unfinished per cent.	Per cent. Admission
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private		
1912-13...	232	65	297	2,838	932	53,449	15,867	13,035	3,361	13.43	57.98
1911-12...	1	2	56	2,451	806	50,677	13,347	11,661	2,961	11.09	58.51
1910-11...	145	47	192	2,172	718	44,261	11,621	10,125	2,690	10.23	57.86
1909-10...	135	42	177	2,067	655	40,872	10,568	8,961	2,439	11.53	58.47
1908-09...	121	37	158	1,826	546	37,139	9,090	8,150	2,041	12.29	62.56

## HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education for those desirous of entering universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the option of the students. At present eight schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, and the course is divided into three classes, (1) Literary, (2) Scientific and (3) Medicine. At present the course extends three years but it is intended to shorten it to 2½ years.

The fee was increased from 30 to 35 yen a year in 1911.

## LIST OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS

Name of Schools Nov. 1913	Director	No. of instructors	Students	Graduates	Per cent. Admission	Expense
1st (Tokyo) ...	T. Seto	64	1,089	323	15.81	128,097
2nd (Sendai) ...	A. Miyoshi	30	749	214	21.03	84,556
3rd (Kyoto) ...	S. Sakai	53	939	306	21.57	103,854
4th (Kanazawa) ...	S. Mizobuchi	45	771	173	20.99	85,985
5th (Kumamoto) ...	G. Yoshioka	50	907	267	26.98	96,832
6th (Okayama) ...	S. Kaneko	46	650	139	27.00	83,022
7th (Kagoshima) ...	K. Yoshida	39	657	186	29.46	84,997
8th (Nagoya) ...	Y. Ōshima	37	716	173	23.23	87,764
Total ...	...	364	6,478	1,781	21.92	755,107
1912-13 ...	...	358	6,537	1,775	22.48	—
1911-12 ...	...	355	6,600	1,585	27.21	—
1910-11 ...	...	351	6,341	1,475	23.14	—
1909-10 ...	...	332	5,968	1,209	23.52	—

The average age of new boys was 19 years 6.8 months for '05-12 years, ranging between the two extremes of 30.4 and 16.9.

The number of application for admission classified according to the section makes this record.

				Applicants			Admission per 100 applicants		
				1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section	1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section
1909-10...	...	...	...	2,699	3,074	3,204	36.38	25.24	11.02
1910-11...	...	...	...	3,216	2,972	3,090	32.49	25.13	11.49
1911-12...	...	...	...	2,949	2,699	2,434	34.89	29.45	15.41
1912-13...	...	...	...	3,185	3,243	2,757	31.71	22.97	11.24

### LEAVING SCHOOL UNFINISHED

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who die is as follows per 100 of those on the roll:—

1912-13, 5.81; '11-12, 5.19; '10-11, 4.78; '09-10, 4.73.

### NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends four years. According to local circumstance, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses, for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed parts of necessary expenses, in return for which they are under obligation to give their service as teachers for eight years.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 30 per cent of the total number of applicants, as follows:—

1912-13, 24.69; '11-12, 25.65; '10-11, 28.13; '09-10, 29.12; '08-09, 29.58.

The students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

				Instructors		Students		Graduates	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1912-13	...	...	...	1,403	216	17,199	7,704	5,125	2,217
1911-12	...	...	...	1,348	223	16,807	7,490	4,952	2,016
1910-11	...	...	...	1,287	192	16,016	6,334	4,449	7,095
1909-10	...	...	...	1,236	170	15,199	5,811	4,250	1,585
1908-09	...	...	...	1,147	160	14,429	5,267	4,085	1,222

### HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kinder-



garten, an elementary school and a girls' higher school are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

The school system to the Higher Normal Schools is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics, and physics, chemistry and natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

#### STATISTICS OF TOKYO AND HIROSHIMA HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

				No. of In- structors	No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Applicants for Ad- mission	No. of Admis- sion
Tokyo	1912-13	...	...	72	691	147	866	199
	1911-12	...	...	74	656	104	989	262
	1910-11	...	...	70	656	182	705	212
Hiro- shima	1912-13	...	...	52	400	94	172	116
	1911-12	...	...	54	414	98	188	135
	1910-11	...	...	50	437	98	194	134

#### THE WOMEN'S HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years for the special course.

In the Tokyo School the numbers of instructors, pupils and graduates during the last few years were respectively as follows:—

1912-13, 63, 372, 85; '11-12, 62, 366, 112; '10-12, 53, 356, 94; '09-10, 46, 373, 91; '08-9, 45, 365, 123; '07-8, 45, 365, 71.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

The number of instructors, pupils and graduates since the school was opened are respectively as follows:—

1912-13, 36, 287, 63; '11-12, 37, 224, 0; '10-11, 27, 15, 0; '09-10, 16, 77, 0.

#### SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

These institutes were specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for females, and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year, but have been rearranged and at present there remain only two institutes. The institute in charge of the 2nd High School is provided with a course of mathematics and that in charge of the Tokyo Womens' Higher Normal School is provided with the course of housekeeping and sewing.

# SECTION IV

## IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

There are four State universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), and at Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.) as shown in the following table.

The Tohoku University is distinguished from the others in admitting free from examination to the college of science teachers of secondary grade schools. The same university also admitted in 1913 three women to the special course on examination, a notable innovation in the history of higher education in Japan. Whether this will be made permanent is not clear.

The privilege which the University graduates formerly enjoyed of entering either the Bench or the Bar on diploma has been withdrawn, the law having been revised to that effect in March 1914. At the same time the 4 year course for Law has been shortened to three years.

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO (Dec. 1913)

Est'd, April 1877		President, Dr. Yamagawa, Kenjiro		
College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student
Law	Tokyo	Hijikata, Nei	60	2,422
Medicine	"	Aoyama, Tanemichi	56	846
Engineering	"	Watanabe, Wataru	75	663
Literature	"	Ueda, Mannen	78	414
Science	"	Sakurai, Jiji	46	155
Agriculture	"	Kozai, Yoshinao	69	740
Total ... ..			384	5,210

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO (Dec. 1913)

Est'd, June 1897		President, Dr. Yamagawa, Kenjiro		
College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student
Law	Kyoto	Keto, Katsumoto	25	791
Medicine	"	Araki, Torajiro	39	423
Literature	"	Matsumoto, Bunsaburo	46	182
Science	"	Mizuno, Shigenojo	57	413
Engineering	"	Oto, Takahiko		
Total ... ..			167	1,809

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOHOKU (Dec. 1913)

Est'd, June 1907		President, Dr. Hojo, Jikei		
College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student
Science	Sendai	Ogawa, Masataka	19	95
Agriculture	Sapporo	Sato, Shosuke	93	893
Medical Course	Sendai	Yamagata, Chupei	26	651
Eng. Course	"	Kanya, Tatsuhiko	36	431
Total ... ..			174	2,070

## THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYUSHU (Dec. 1913)

Est'd, Dec. 1910

President, Dr. Mano, *Bunji*

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student
Medicine	Fukuoka	Ito, <i>Sukehiko</i>	28	476
Engineering	"	Hattori, <i>Shikajiro</i>	39	229
Total...	...	...	67	703

## STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY HALL (Sep. 1913)

	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyushu
Law ... ..	75	5	—	—
Medicine ... ..	59	15	—	3
Engineering ... ..	5	—	—	—
Literature ... ..	78	60	—	—
Science ... ..	26	8	2	—
Agriculture ... ..	28	—	2	—
Total ... ..	271	88	4	3

## AVERAGE AGE OF MATRICULATION AT TOKYO

Average age of those matriculated recently is as follows:—

College	1909-10 Y.M.	1910-11 Y.M.	1911-12 Y.M.
Law ... ..	22.8	22.9	22.7
Medicine ... ..	23.1	22.5	23.8
Engineering ... ..	22.9	22.6	25.5
Literature ... ..	25.8	23.6	23.5
Science ... ..	22.1	22.8	23.2
Agriculture ... ..	23.2	23.3	23.5
Average ... ..	23.2	22.9	23.7

## PROFESSIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1912-13 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life.

	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ. (Sapporo Agr. Coll.)
Administration officials ... ..	971	111	} 5
Judges, etc. ... ..	628	153	
Imperial Household officials ... ..	43	8	
Surgeons, army and navy ... ..	—	113	—
Government technical officials ... ..	1,630	245	122
School teachers ... ..	2,190	} 660	162
Medical officials ... ..	1,113		—
Members of Parliament ... ..	39	—	—
Barristers... ..	252	71	—
Engineers in private establishments	105	423	—
Banks and companies ... ..	730	242	63
Journalists ... ..	—	6	—

Practising medicine ... ..	414	177	—
Veterinary surgeons ... ..	5	—	—
Foreign Government service ... ..	57	—	—
Other business ... ..	654	43	92
Studying at Univ. Halls ... ..	257	81	—
Studying abroad ... ..	117	28	6
Studying at Univ's Laboratory ... ..	2	—	} 2
Studying at other Univ. Coll. ... ..	21	—	
Unemployed or unknown ... ..	1,240	200	27
Military service ... ..	—	4	5
Died ... ..	938	82	44
Total ... ..	12,353	2,653	528

*Total Number of Graduates Classified by Colleges till 1911-12*

	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku
Law ... ..	3 718	731	—
Medicine ... ..	2 909	839	—
Engineering ... ..	1 640	} 800	—
Science ... ..	641		—
Literature ... ..	1,457	77	—
Agriculture ... ..	1,022	—	952
Total ... ..	11,387	2,447	952

LEAVING UNIVERSITY UNFINISHED

The ratio of those leaving the Universities unfinished or who died before graduation is as follows per 100 of those on the roll for the University of Tokyo.

1911-12, 3.81; '10-11, 6.81; '9-10, 4.79; '8-9, 3.64; '7-8, 3.43.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

The programme for placing the two Imperial Universities on the basis of financial independence instead of supporting them with annual appropriation in the Budget did secure the approval of the Diet in the 23rd session (1906-7). For this purpose a capital fund amounting to *yen* 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses of *yen* 1,300,000 and the latter that of *yen* 1,000,000. The annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show.

ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special doctoral title invested by the Emperor on recommendation by the Minister of Education the candidates being of four classes. They are (1) those who have completed the prescribed courses at the University Hall, (2) those who submit thesis and are judged by the respective Collegiate faculty meetings to possess scholarship equal

to the first, (3) those professors of the State Universities who are recommended by their Presidents, and (4) those who are recommended by the Council of Doctors to the Minister. The title is of nine kinds, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Literature, Engineering, Science, Agriculture, Dendrology, and Veterinary Medicine.

## SECTION V

### TECHNICAL & SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Technical schools comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of the Middle school are admitted partly on diploma and partly on examination, the applicants being always far more numerous than the number to be taken. The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course.

The special schools also admit those who have completed the prescribed course of study in middle schools or in higher schools as regards females.

#### LIST OF THE GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR 1913

Name	Director	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	% of Admission	No. of Graduates	Expense ¥
<i>Medical Schools</i>						
Chiba .....	T. Miwa	26	698	10.94	—	65,720
Okayama .....	Y. Tantsui	21	—	18.02	—	57,495
Kanazawa .....	M. Takayasu	43	622	15.81	—	65,646
Nagasaki .....	S. Tashiro	23	694	20.87	—	67,328
Niigata .....	Y. Ikehara	9	363	10.45	—	181,453
<i>Higher Commercial Schools</i>						
Tokyo.....	Z. Sano	58	1,294	21.02	321	117,158
Kobe .....	T. Mizushima	31	558	15.93	124	80,656
Nagasaki .....	M. Yamanouchi	23	378	38.09	91	71,650
Yamaguchi ...	I. Yokoji	26	321	47.57	92	64,711
Otaru .....	R. Watanabe	37	230	50.46	—	91,392
<i>Higher Technical Schools</i>						
Tokyo.....	S. Teshima	88	972	17.80	264	167,384
Osaka .....	Y. Yasunaga	—	610	20.64	180	133,714
Kyoto.....	I. Nakagawa	27	235	30.46	60	71,314
Nagoya .....	S. Doi	36	330	15.60	73	91,570
Kumamoto.....	T. Kawaguchi	31	283	15.06	72	76,029
Yonezawa .....	T. Otake	34	144	17.88	27	87,562

*Mining School*

Akita .....	K. Kuroiwa	—	121	42.22	—	77,249
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*Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools*

Morioka .....	Y. Sato	—	247	19.64	69	70,833
Kagoshima .....	K. Tamari	45	194	15.42	55	68,327

*Higher Sericultural Schools*

Ueda .....	C. Harizuka	24	333	49.36	—	109,752
Tokyo .....	I. Honda	—	—	est. in 1914	—	—
Kyoto .....	K. Kawashima	—	—			

*Foreign Language School*

Tokyo .....	N. Murakami	36	674	19.67	155	81,644
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*Five Art Academy*

Tokyo .....	N. Masaki	—	517	53.43	100	166,373
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*Academy of Music*

Tokyo .....	M. Yuhara	51	489	51.21	68	77,135
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*Nautical College*

Tokyo .....	{ H. Ishibashi, Adm. (ret.)	75	736	—	133	—
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*Fishery Institute*

Tokyo .....	K. Shimo	72	210	12.84	—	—
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## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	Graduates
1912-13	55	312	{ Blind	1,422	25
			{ Mute	739	49
1911-12	53	306	{ Blind	1,331	165
			{ Mute	805	44
1910-11	47	233	{ Blind	1,082	149
			{ Mute	761	48
1909-10	41	225	{ Blind	982	137
			{ Mute	650	76

**The Tokyo Blind School.**—The school system is divided into the ordinary, professional, and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The course of study extends over four years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

**The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.**—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course in-

cludes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over 8 years for ordinary and 5 years for the professional.

	Teaching staff	Pupils	Graduates	Applicants for admission	No. admitted
1912-13					
Tokyo Blind .....	22	178	46	61	34
Tokyo Deaf & Dumb	14	*270	54	109	75

\* including one Chinese.

### THE PEERS' SCHOOL ("GAKUSHU-IN")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was opened, within certain limit, to children of humbler classes also. The school consists of boys' and girls' departments, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-graduate course. In 1885 the girls' department was made independent, but in '06 it was again united. The boys' department continues to expand. It added a High School course, and then two collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 when the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in '07 the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodations. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Imperial Household Department.

Course	Staff		Student		Graduates	
	Boys part	Girls part	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1913 { Elementary	73	26	274	193	—	—
{ Middle ...			253	270	—	37
{ High ...			59	—	26	—
{ Special ...			—	28	—	4

## SECTION VI

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," though they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the graduates' standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government Universities in respect of scholarship, but some private Universities, which allow greater freedom to Professors and students than their Government sister institutions, stand comparison with the latter.

## STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

	Students							Graduates
	Medicine	Law	Literature	Religion	Arts	Physical training	Total	
1912-13 ...	4,300	15,821	1,156	1,744	106	51	23,178	3,430
1911-12 ...	3,758	16,395	1,103	1,741	91	—	23,088	3,357
1910-11 ...	3,436	15,590	1,204	1,596	66	—	21,902	3,819

Name of School	Located	When founded	Subject taught
Aichi Medical School ...	Nagoya	1877	Medicine.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't.	Tokyo	1896	Theology.
Higher Course	"	1885	English.
Aoyama Girls English School	"	1874	do.
Bukkyo Univ. ....	Kyoto	1899	Buddhism.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School...	Tokyo	1881	Medicine.
Doshisha Semmon Gakko ...	Kyoto	1897	Literature.
Hosei Univ. ...	Tokyo	1889	Law, Pol., Eco.
Jodo Sect Univ. ...	"	1887	Buddhism.
Joshi Eigaku-juku...	"	1900	English, Lit.
Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't	"	1890	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Kokugaku-in ...	"	1890	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Kumamoto Medical School ...	Kumamoto	1896	Medicine.
Kwansai Univ. ...	Osaka	1886	Law.
Kyoto Hosei Univ. ...	Kyoto	1900	Law, Pol., Eco.
Kyoto Medical School ...	"	1879	Medicine.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't	Tokyo	1895	Theology.
Higher Course	"	1895	Literature.
Meiji Univ. ...	"	1881	Pol., Law, Lit., Com.
Nichiren Sect Univ. ...	"	1896	Buddhism.
"    "    Osaki ...	"	1875	do.
Nippon Univ. ...	"	1890	Law, Pol., Lit.
Nippon Women's Univ. ...	"	1901	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Osaka Medical School ...	Osaka	1880	Medicine.
Osaka Trinity School ...	"	1884	Theology.
Rikkyo Univ. ....	Tokyo	1907	Classics, Commerce.
Senshu Daigaku ...	"	1880	Law, Economy.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	"	1893	Buddhism.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School...	Ise	1871	do.
Shinshu Univ. Sugamo...	Tokyo	1901	do.
Sodo Sect Univ. ...	"	1882	do.
Tendai Sect Univ. ....	"	1897	do.
Tohoku Gaku-in ...	Sendai	1899	Lit., Theology.
Tokyo Cent. Univ. ....	Tokyo	1885	Law, Pol., Eco.
Tokyo Trinity School ...	"	1890	do.
Toyo Kyokai Semmon Gakko	"	1900	Formosan, Chinese, Eng.
Toyo Univ. ...	"	1887	Philosophy.
Waseda Univ. ...	"	1882	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Com., So.

Of the above the Keiogijuku University and Waseda University to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to financial and other



considerations, only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

#### THE KEIOGIJUKU UNIVERSITY

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, and Primary Kindergarten departments. At the end of April, 1914, University roll numbered 1319; Preparatory 1496; Primary 790; and Kindergarten 360. There were also the Commercial school with 69 pupils and the Business school 758. The University department has four courses, namely, Law, Politics, Economy and Literature.

#### THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce, with the two courses of Science and Engineering. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the course of education, the Emperor granted in May '08 a sum of *yen* 30,000 on the venerable Chancellor, the Count. At the end of June 1913 the various figures stood as follows: cumulative number of alumni 10,029, number of students on the roll 6,622; faculty 165.

#### THE MEIJI SEMMON GAKKO

This is perhaps the most notable instance, so far in Japan, of the founding of a collegiate institution by private endowment of one individual. It was founded by Mr. Keiichiro Yasukawa, ex-M.P., a wealthy colliery-owner in Kyushu and his son Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto. It lies at Nakabaru, Tobata, Fukuoka-ken, a place not far from the Government Steel Foundry. He endowed 3,300,000 *yen*, besides the school ground covering 78,776 *tsubo* (about 64 acres), and the institution was opened in April 1909. It admits students who have finished the ordinary middle school or of equal scholarship, and the collegiate department consists of five courses, Mining, Metallurgy, Mechanical engineering, Electric engineering and Chemical technology, each department extending for four years. In April 1914 the faculty comprised 83 professors and assistant professors, lecturers and others, while the student roll contained 283 in all. The graduates so far number 78. All the members of the faculty, clerks and others are furnished official residences and all the students with boarding houses. The institution was granted ¥3,000 by the Emperor in 1913. Dr. Kenjiro Yamakawa is the Chancellor and Dr. Chu Matoba the President.

#### THE DOSHISHIA

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niishina (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises Academy,

and University (Theological, Politico-Economic, Literary) besides a Girls' School. During the 1913-14 school year there were 734 students in the Academy, 347 in University (70 in Theological) and 234 in Girls' School. The alumni number 1458 and 476 respectively for men's and women's departments. Professors and teachers number over 70. The school is largely indebted to American people for free service of teachers. The "independence" agitation started some years ago by a section of Japanese interested in the school has been settled and some arrangement has been devised for the control of the school by the Japanese and foreign members on the Board of Directors. Rev. Tasuku Harada is the President.

#### JOSHI BIGAKU-JUKU (WOMENS' ENGLISH INSTITUTE)

The School, situated at the rear of the British Embassy, was established in 1900 by Miss U. Tsuda, one of the pioneer Japanese ladies who were educated abroad. Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to graduates of the girls' higher school. The students are then made to go through 3 years' course. There are also the preparatory course of one year and the housekeeping course of one year. Graduates of the main course possess scholarship equal to those of the Government Higher Normal School for women, and many are the graduates of this institute who have successfully passed the Secondary School Teachers' License Examination for English. In April, 1914 there were 146 students with the alumni list numbering 163.

#### NIPPON JOSHI DAIGAKU (JAPANESE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY)

Founded in 1901 at Mejiro, Tokyo, this is an only institution for women bearing the title of University. Four courses, Domestic, Science, Literature, English and Education are provided, each extending over three years, and admitting students who have passed through five years' course of a higher girls' school or who are of equal scholarship. A preparatory course of one year and a post-graduate course of three years or less are provided. At the beginning of the academic year in 1913 the alumni totalled 1277, students 527, besides girls in the preparatory and children in the elementary school, and kindergarten, both of which exist, numbering over 600. The President is Ninzo Naruse, and the Dean Shozo Asho.

### SECTION VII

#### SOCIETIES AND COMMITTEES

##### THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française, though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members is 60, to be appointed by H. M. the Emperor.

Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict announced in 1916 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 10 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years respectively and Dr. Takamine, lump sum of *yen* 5,000. The first prize was awarded in 1911 to Dr. S. Kimura, Director of the Geodetic Observatory.

### *Recipients of Prizes*

	Recipient	Subject	Prize from
1911	Dr. S. Kimura	Discovery of Z. term	Emperor
1912	Dr. S. Takamine	Study of adrenalin	Academy
"	Dr. N. Ariga	On international laws, relating to China- and Russo-Japan Wars	Emperor
"	S. Hirase	Discovery of spermatozooids of the ginkgo	"
"	Y. Fujigawa	Medical history of Japan	"
"	S. Ikeno	The generative organs & fertilization of <i>Cypris Revoluta</i>	"
1913	R. Muraoka	History of Japan	"
"	Dr. K. Uyesaka	Neurology	"
"	Dr. S. Goto	Parasite	"
"	Cons.-Gen. M. Kondo	Naval architecture	Academy
1914	S. Takezo	Chinese classics	"
"	Dr. J. Tawara	Mascular system of manimalian heart	Emperor
"	Dr. S. Kusakabe	Dynamics of minerals	Academy

### *List of Members*

Aoyama, Tanemichi (Medicine)	Miyake, Shu (Medicine)
Fujisawa, Rikitaro (Science)	Miyazaki, Michisaburo (Law)
Furuichi, Koi (Engineering)	Nagai, Nagayoshi (Medicine)
Haga, Yaichi (Litt.)	Nagaoka, Hantaro (Science)
Hijikata, Yasushi (Law)	Nakamura, Seidan (Science)
Hirayama, Shin (Science)	Nakashima, Rikizo (Philosophy)
Hoshino, Tsune (Literature)	Nanjo, Bun-yu (Literature)
Hosokawa, Junjiro, Baron (Lit.)	Ogata, Masanori (Medicine)
Hozumi, Chincho (Law)	Okamatsu, Santaro (Law)
Ichiki, Kitokuro (Law)	Okano, Keiji (Law)
Iijima, Kwai (Science)	Omori, Fusakichi (Science)
Inokuchi, Ariya (Science)	Osawa, Kenji (Medicine)
Inouye, Tetsujiro (Philosophy)	Otsuki, Fumihiko (Lit.)
Ishikawa, Chiyoumatsu (Science)	Sakurai, Joji (Science)
Kanai, Yen (Economics)	Sato, Sankichi (Medicine)
Kato, Hiroyuki, Baron (Philosophy)	Sugi, Kyoji (Statistics)
Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron (Science)	Suyematsu, Kencho, Visc. (Lit.)
Kitazato, Shibasaburo (Medicine)	Takahashi, Sakuye (Law)
Koganei, Ryosei (Medicine)	Tajiri, Inajiro, Viscount (Eco.)
Koto, Bunjiro (Science)	Takakusu, Junjiro (Literature)
Kuhara, Kyugen (Science)	Takamine, Jokichi (Science)
Kumakawa, Munco (Medicine)	Tanaka, Yoshio (Science)
Matsumura, Nanzo (Science)	Tanakadate, Aikitsu (Science)
Matsuzaki, Kuranosuke (Economy)	Terao, Hisashi (Science)
Mikami, Sanji (History)	Tsuboi, Kumazo (History)
Minobe, Tatsukichi (Law)	Tomii, Seisho (Law)
Mishima, Ki (Chinese Classics)	Uyeda, Mannen (Literature)
Miura, Sunji (Medicine)	Yamazaki, Kakujiro (Law)
Miura, Kinnosuke (Medicine)	

#### COMMITTEE FOR COMPILING HISTORICAL MATERIALS RELATING TO THE RESTORATION

This committee was organized in 1911 with the object of collecting and compiling historical materials relating to the Restoration of Meiji, the office being situated at Sammencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The materials collected in the first year reached 3209 vols.

#### CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY

The headquarters of this institution are situated in Tokyo and have attached to it five meteorological stations: Hachijo Is. and the Bonin Is. in Tokyo-fu, Mt. Tsukuba in Ibaraki-ken, Oshima Is. in Kagoshima-ken and Ishigaki Is. in Okinawa-ken. At the end of 1912-13 the meteorological stations in the provinces numbered 135, of which 7 were in Formosa, 4 in Karafuto, 10 in Chosen and 5 in Kwangtung.

#### PROVISIONAL STATION FOR SURVEYING LATITUDE

This station was established for the observation on the changes of the latitude in conformity with the agreement between the Japanese Government and the International Committee of Geodetic Surveying and is located at Mizusawa-machi, Iwate-ken. The observations on the changes of the latitude are carried out in clear nights, the reports of which being monthly sent to the head office.

#### COMMITTEE ON SEISMIC DISASTERS

(See Chapter on Earthquakes, etc.)

#### COMMITTEE ON GEODETIC SURVEYING

This committee is in charge of the business, pertaining to Japan, belonging to the International Committee of Geodetic Surveying as well as to study geodesy. The staff consists of 12 officials and 20 assistants.

#### COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC CATALOGUE

This committee is the Japanese branch to the International committee on Scientific Catalogue. The slips sent to the head office in England in 1911 reached 4584, while 15 copies and 255 volumes of the catalogue were received from England. The staff consists of 33 officials and 5 others.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL LANGUAGES

The committee was organized with the view of investigating the vernacular language. The investigations were carried out in 1911 on dialects, vernacular expressions of foreign technical terms, letterwriting in colloquial style, &c.

## HANGING COMMITTEE OF FINE ARTS

The object of this body is to examine works of art sent for exhibition to the annual Art Exhibition of Education Department. The committee is subdivided into Foreign and Japanese paintings and sculpture, being composed as follows:—

1st Section, Foreign Painting 26; 2nd Section, Japanese Painting 14; 3rd Section, Sculpture 9.

## COMMITTEE ON TEXT-BOOKS

This committee is to examine the text-books of Moral, History and Languages used in the primary schools as well as other investigations concerning text-books. It is divided into 3 sections, Moral, History, and Language, and has one president and vice-president and 39 members.

## ART COMMITTEE

The committee was organized in 1911 with the purpose of encouraging literary works. In the first year 15 newspapers and 19 art magazines were examined, and the first prize was awarded to Dr. Y. Tsubouchi the following year for his translations of "Othello" and "Romeo Juliet."

## COMMITTEE ON POPULAR EDUCATION

This institution was established in 1911. The lecture meetings in that year were held four times, and 158 volumes of books and 554 pieces of cinematograph films on this particular education were examined.

## SECTION VIII

## FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

## THE EDUCATIONAL STOCK FUND

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. This fund was appropriated into the War Chest on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War. However there is the Educational Fund created in 1900-01 as supplementary to the Stock Fund and consisting of contributions from the Treasury and provincial offers. The fund makes the following account (in *yen*):—

		Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1912-13	... ..	2,262,352	70,592	1,554,815	3,887,760
1911-12	... ..	2,133,945	78,238	1,162,691	3,374,875
1910-11	... ..	1,860,521	65,621	950,756	2,876,899
1909-10	... ..	1,735,719	66,259	587,243	2,389,221

The items do not agree with the respective totals as fractions under a *yen* are omitted.

#### FUND FOR GIVING SUPER-STIPENDS TO TEACHERS

This was created in 1900-01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers. The State defrayed *yen* 1,000,000 to the fund up to '10-11, but this was doubled in '11-12 year, the provincial treasuries contributing 480,000 *yen*.

	State aid	Provincial contribution	Interest on Fund	Brought from last ac't	Total
1912-13 ... ..	¥2,000,000	390,564	191,095	3,085,658	5,667,317
1911-12 ... ..	2,000,000	354,947	157,482	2,446,052	4,958,432
1910-11 ... ..	1,000,000	301,929	153,165	2,306,494	3,763,233
1909-10 ... ..	1,000,000	260,862	140,744	2,085,127	3,486,734

Disbursements made are shown below :—

	To additional allowances	Carried to next ac't	Total
1912-13 ... ..	¥2,289,023	3,370,764	5,659,787
1911-12 ... ..	1,869,866	3,086,658	4,956,524
1910-11 ... ..	1,317,179	3,444,406	3,763,233
1909-10 ... ..	1,174,715	3,411,539	3,486,734

The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

#### FUND FOR ENCOURAGING ORDINARY EDUCATION

The sum of *yen* 250,000 has recently been devoted every year, towards encouraging ordinary education, either for aiding construction of school buildings or granting rewards to masters or teachers of primary or secondary grade schools of long meritorious services, and also to officials of rural communities. The sum was increased to *yen* 500,000 for '10-11 year, this being the sum that used to be defrayed before '04-5.

#### STATE AID FOR PROMOTING TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This is intended to give aid to low-grade Agricultural, Fishery, Commercial, Navigation, Technical and similar schools, the return in the official report making this record :—

	No. of schools	Total aid
1911-12 ... ..	385	¥337,730
1910-11 ... ..	371	336,150
1909-10 ... ..	328	324,480
1908-09 ... ..	320	323,830
1907-08 ... ..	318	321,880

### EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES PAID OUT OF PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL TREASURIES

Item	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Common schools... ..	58,186,367	58,076,417	56,258,359	57,076,003
Normal " ... ..	4,688,701	4,505,773	4,315,528	4,171,203
Middle " ... ..	5,225,674	5,074,607	4,679,618	4,636,100
Girl's Higher schools...	2,726,128	2,400,476	2,082,907	2,015,527
Special schools ... ..	788,583	860,796	864,893	862,714
Technical schools ... ..	5,795,232	5,715,659	5,809,430	4,973,907
B. D. D. schools ... ..	86,965	38,698	29,416	25,696
Other schools ... ..	253,801	233,904	205,134	199,862
Kindergartens ... ..	263,415	229,963	217,568	252,806
Libraries ... ..	281,132	249,777	143,879	144,250
Others ... ..	2,566,594	2,306,913	2,029,706	1,749,854
Total ... ..	80,867,592	79,692,983	76,636,443	76,650,922

### ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far below in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of this kind were made public, one of which was the application by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Firm to the Department of Education for permission to contribute one million *yen* approximately to be distributed as follows:—

¥ 650,000 for founding an Engineering Col. in Fukuoka.

¥ 260,000 for founding a Col. of Sciences in Sendai.

¥ 140,000 to the Sapporo Agricultural College.

The other was that of Mr. S. Yasukawa, a millionaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer ¥3,300,000, for the creation of a science and technical college at Wakamatsu styled Meiji Semmon Gakko. Then there are the Okura Commercial School founded by Mr. Kibachiro Okura in Tokyo at an outlay of ¥500,000; the Sanda Middle School established by Mr. K. Kodera, M.P., at an expense of about ¥300,000, and some others.

### SECTION IX

### SCHOOL HYGIENE

#### HEALTH OF MALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both eyes	Abnormal in right or left *
1912-13... ..	20,324	57.7	41.2	1.1	61.3	38.7
1911-12... ..	20,167	56.5	42.0	1.5	62.4	35.6
1910-11... ..	19,431	55.8	42.4	1.8	63.6	36.4
1909-10... ..	19,076	55.7	41.4	2.9	61.9	38.1

## HEALTH OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both eyes	Abnormal in right or left or both
1912-13 ... ..	1,653	75.0	24.8	0.2	81.3	18.7
1911-12 ... ..	1,024	73.5	26.1	0.4	83.1	16.9
1910-11 ... ..	923	80.0	19.6	0.4	84.0	16.0
1909-10 ... ..	841	71.3	23.4	2.3	81.7	16.3

HEALTH OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY AND  
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The health returns of boys for 1912-13 year stood thus:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both eyes	Abnormal in right or left or both
Elementary Schools ...	257,194	48.87	46.78	4.35	—	—
Middle Schools ... ..	67,310	52.64	41.76	5.60	84.91	15.09
Normal Schools ... ..	16,186	63.99	34.53	1.48	80.29	19.71
Technical Schools ... ..	18,744	57.34	39.15	3.51	83.91	16.09
Total or average ...	359,434	59.70	44.89	4.41	84.00	16.00

The data for girls for 1912-13 year were as follows:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both eyes	Abnormal in right or left or both
Elementary Schools ...	210,040	44.12	50.36	5.52	—	—
Girls' Higher Schools ...	31,633	49.62	45.23	5.15	90.35	9.65
Normal Schools ... ..	7,473	64.07	34.95	0.93	88.60	11.40
Total or average ...	249,146	45.41	49.25	5.34	90.02	9.98

The health data of 925 elementary school children throughout the Japan Proper from 1907 to 1911 are given below:—

Age	Boy		Girl	
	Height shaku	Weight <i>kyōn</i>	Height shaku	Weight <i>kyōn</i>
7 ... ..	3.52	4.67	3.48	4.51
8 ... ..	3.67	5.12	3.63	4.91
9 ... ..	3.82	5.60	3.78	5.39
10 ... ..	3.97	6.11	3.92	5.89
11 ... ..	4.11	6.61	4.07	6.45
12 ... ..	4.24	7.23	4.23	7.17
13 ... ..	4.40	7.89	4.41	8.03
14 ... ..	4.56	8.72	4.57	9.01
15 ... ..	4.68	9.60	4.66	9.79
16 ... ..	4.81	10.37	4.72	10.51



## SECTION X

## LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The number of libraries includes one government, 212 public and 323 private establishments and three libraries belonging to Imperial Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Imperial Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

## THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY

The Library, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small.

Year ended March	No. of volumes (end of March)			No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average No of visitors per day
	Japanese and Chinese	European	Total			
1913... ..	234,507	66,740	301,247	331	226,918	685.55
1912... ..	231,893	63,751	295,644	335	217,217	648.41
1911... ..	226,468	60,826	287,294	334	228,470	684.04
1910... ..	221,630	58,015	279,645	333	230,040	690.81

## THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library belonging to the Imperial University of Tokyo, even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the Professors, students, etc. of the school.

		Japanese & Chinese	European	Total
March	University of Tokyo (No. of vols.)...	271,810	226,388	498,198
1913	University of Kyoto           "     ...	150,398	145,973	296,371
	University of Tohoku         "     ...	52,985	40,288	* 96,333

\* 695 volumes of diagrams and 2415 sheets of pictures are included.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number, while among private Libraries the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1912 on the premises of his mansion at Azabu, Tokyo is perhaps the most important private institution of the kind. In Oct. 1913 it contained 58,683 volumes, consisting of 55,347 Japanese and Chinese and 3,336 European works. The Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 at the cost of about a quarter of a million *yen*, and the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family at ¥ 250,000 are also notable.

Year ended March	No. of libraries	No. of volumes	No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average No. of visitors per day
1913... ..	510	2,749,355	138,517	3,727,270	26.91
1912... ..	444	2,454,561	117,413	2,733,160	23.23
1911... ..	373	2,357,970	92,665	2,217,249	23.93
1910... ..	250	1,992,890	67,709	1,818,085	26.85

## MUSEUMS

Museums that exist in most important cities in the country, are generally of limited scope and for commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, three, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. The Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded of these, and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyōkei-Kwau (erected in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress) was finished in 1910, and is devoted for displaying objects of fine arts and art industry. The total number of visitors are :—

Year ended March	Tokyo	Kyoto	Nara	Zoo
1914 ... ..	244,344	65,816	38,636	680,658
1913 ... ..	257,226	75,319	52,329	851,807

## SECTION XI

## MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

## A. MORAL EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education 1890 is the corner-stone of moral education in Japanese schools. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features. The following is based on Baron Kikuchi's (ex-Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ.) "The Education in Japan" and the Articles in the recent issues of the "Christian Movement," an annual publication published in Tokyo.

*Secondary Schools*

It is in the secondary school where boys and girls attain the most susceptible age that the ethical education is regarded with special importance. The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of moral must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas

and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be done by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The syllabi for teaching have been elaborated by the same Department for the five years of study at the middle school, though the principals, who almost invariably undertake teaching, are allowed to modify them more or less according to circumstances. The syllabi aim to teach essential of morals, in the 1st and 2nd years, by means of good words or maxims or other familiar examples, and in connection with the daily conduct of boys. The syllabi are:—

"Things to be borne in mind as pupils: Regulations of the school; relations to the authorities of the school; duties of a pupil, etc.

Things to be borne in mind with respect to hygiene: Necessity of exercise; temperance in eating and drinking; cleanliness of body, clothing, dwelling, etc.

Things to be borne in mind relative to study: Tenacity of good purpose; industry in study; perseverance under difficulties, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to friends: Truth and righteousness; kindness and affection; mutual help, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to one's own bearing and action: Value of time; order; courtesy, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to home: Filial piety; affection between brothers and sisters, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to the State: Respect for the *Kokutai* or the fundamental character of the Empire, observance of laws; sacrifice for the public good, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to society: Respect for superiors; public virtues; responsibilities due to social position and profession, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to cultivation of virtues: Exposition of principal virtues and the mode of their cultivation; danger of temptations; holding steadfastly to moral conduct, etc."

In the third and fourth years, the same things (the essentials of morals) should be taught more systematically, the principal points being as follows:—

"Obligation to self:—

Body: health; life.

Mind: intellect; emotion; will.

Independence: occupation; property.

Personality.

Obligations to family:—

Parents: brothers and sisters; sons and daughters; husband and wife; relations; ancestors and the house servants.

Obligations to society:—

Individual: personality of others; person, property and honour of others; secrets and promises, etc. (confidence); gratitude; friend-

ship; relations of the elder and younger, of the superior and inferior (in social position), of master and servant, etc.; the female sex.

Public: co-operation; order of society; progress of society.

Corporate bodies.

Obligations to the State:—

The *Kokutai*.

The Imperial House: loyalty; the founder and other ancestors of the Imperial House; the Imperial destiny.

The State: the constitution and the laws; patriotism; military service; taxation; education; public service; public rights; international relations.

Obligations to humanity.

Obligations to nature:—

Animals: natural objects; the true, the good, and the beautiful."

In the 5th year, elements of ethics are taught, the principal heads being essential factors of conducts: Conscience: ideals: obligations: virtues: relation between ethical and natural laws.

### *The Higher Institutions*

In order to draw the special attention of the higher school authorities to the necessity of imparting ethical instruction to students, the Minister of Education issued in Sept., 1909, an Instruction addressed to the Government institutions, with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in those schools as in schools of lower grade. The text of the instruction is as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools, devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

### *Defect in the Present System*

Mr. G. M. Fisher, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., points out what he considers two serious defects in the present system of moral education in Japan, one being scarcity of hostels where students who are away from

home may be placed under proper care and the other is compulsory and mechanical system of ethical instruction and absence of religious influence. Be that as it may, one thing that must strike foreigners with wonder is the apparent weakness of discipline among student of secondary and higher grade schools, as evidenced by outbreak now and then of rebellious movements against school authorities. The movements, commonly called "strike," are especially frequent among secondary school students who rise in mass sometimes to demand dismissal of what they consider incompetent master or teachers, at other times complaining of too much severity of school authorities in treating students, and very often to demand restitution of boys of bad characters expelled from school. This presumptuous behavior on the part of students is traceable to the effect still felt of the relaxation of authority of the ruling classes forty years ago when social order was revolutionized, and secondly to presence of large number of young teachers who take to teaching as mere shift without high ideal which this noble profession demands. This defect is, however, gradually disappearing, and school troubles are now far less than it was ten years ago or so.

#### B. PHYSICAL CULTURE

Military and gymnastic exercises constitute the regular method of physical culture as it is conducted in Japanese schools. The culture extends from the primary schools to the university preparatory schools. In the former pupils begin their military drill without arms after the 4th year. The including lately of the national arts of "judo" and fencing as regular tasks for middle school boys is a notable feature.

##### *"Judo" or "Jujitsu"*

This manly art of self-defence which has become so popular recently in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano (see Who's Who) who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now at Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. At first the innovation was even ridiculed at by experts of old school. It had only a very few pupils, but they included several men who have lately achieved distinction in military and naval services, as the late Commander Hirose of the Port Arthur blockade fame. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts began to bear fruit, and branch halls were started at several provinces, as at Nirayama, Etajima (seat of the Naval Cadet School), and Kumamoto. It was about this period that most of the noted experts of the present day received training and that the new system had been carried to a state of matured perfection. Very often self-styled masters of old school came to the Kodokwan to challenge its founder and his pupils, but each time they went away humiliated, musing over the ignominious defeats. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the recent War, and a number of Mr. Kano's pupils who went over to America and Europe for teaching the manly art to foreigners was not few. Everybody may remember that it was about this period that at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Yamashita, one of

Mr. Kano's best pupils, proceeded to America and taught the then President at the White House. The Military Academy at West Point also intended to include this Japanese martial art in its programme, but after some investigations and trials it was decided to disapprove of the scheme. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jūjitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1914 the graduates roll numbered about 20,000.

The Kodokwan has lately been converted into foundation, with Mr. Kano, Mr. Wakatsuki, now Minister of Finance, and Mr. Yahagi as Directors and Baron Shibusawa and another as Trustees.

### *Fencing*

In former days fencing and swordmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised to-day at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a twelve inches hilt in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practice fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. A fencing custom, now growing rather rare, is the so-called "Cold practice" adopted in some schools to encourage hardihood and endurance. It consists in the meeting of the fencing class at three o'clock in the morning through the coldest month. Active contests are continued until daybreak, without food or intermission for rest. These students enduring this strenuous test for the whole month receive special recognition as hardy champions.

### *Physical Culture for Girls*

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garment, though very attractive to look at, is not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some calisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal School the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, it partaking of the halbert training which daughter of *samurai* had to acquire in former days and some forms of calisthenics.

### *School Excursions*

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go

on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are made to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

### *Associations for Physical Culture*

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirits. Started soon after the conclusion of the Japan-China war, it met with prompt response from the public. At present the roll of member reaches 1,653,000 with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Baron Oura president. Branches are established throughout the country, gymnasia being attached to them. The gymnastics practised in the association are *jūjitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May a tournament of military arts is held at the headquarters of the association, when participants come from all parts of the country. Another tournament is held in August every year for the students of schools of middle grade and above. In connection with the latter tournament a regatta is held on Lake Biwa.

Next comes the National Physical Education Society that was organised eighteen years ago. The society did not prosper till the attention of the Emperor was several years later drawn to it. A large Imperial gift, followed by the patronage of Prince Kan'in, who became Honorary President of the society, assured the success of the society. The first result of Imperial patronage was the gymnasium and sports training school. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. In 1893 the Imperial Diet voted annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* for a period of five years. Two years later Training School was put under the direction of the Educational Department, and its course was correlated with that of Government Normal colleges. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country. In 1901 a Women's Department was opened and the school was moved from Tokyo, to its present commodious site in the suburb of Omori. Since the opening of this school there have been 582 graduates of the regular Normal Course, of whom 47 have been women.

At present the number of students in the Normal Course is 273, of whom 25 are women.

## SECTION XII

### FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch, ten students from Hupei, was brought in 1900 by the then Chinese Minister Yu Keng. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted no less than 8,520 coming from all parts of China, with the single exception of Kansu. In about a year the list rose to

25,000 approximately. That was the high water mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking Government on account of radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. Students now coming from China are of more select description, though comparatively few in number, and for special education. These students number roughly 5,000 divided at the rate of 1 and 4 between Government and private schools. Among those in the former there are 500 at military and naval schools and 150 at the high and higher normal schools etc. on special arrangement with the Japanese authorities. There are about seven hundred students in Tokyo alone from Korea.

India, Siam, and the Philippines have also sent more or less number.

### JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after their graduation, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible candidates completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *yen* 1,800 for one in Europe or U.S.A. and *yen* 1,500 for one in China. The following shows the number of the Department of Education's *ryugakusei* staying abroad at the end of the year:—

	Total at end of the year		Total at end of the year
1912-13 ... ..	132	1903-9 ... ..	113
1911-12 ... ..	123	1907-8 ... ..	98
1910-11 ... ..	124	1906-7 ... ..	85
1909-10 ... ..	130	1905-6 ... ..	86

### JAPANESE TEACHERS IN FOREIGN SERVICE

Side by side with sending students to Japan, some Asiatic countries have engaged no small number of Japanese teachers. Those in China of course head the list. According to the inquiries carried out in 1910 by Mr. H. Nakajima of the Waseda University, who was for several years connected with Peiyang Normal school at Tientsin the Japanese teachers in all parts of China number 311 (288 males and 23 females). There were also 36 English or Americans, 3 Germans, 3 French, and one each Russian, Swede and Dane engaged at various schools in China. The engagement of foreign teachers dates from the time subsequent to the Boxer trouble. There are also some Japanese teachers in Mongolia and Siam, either in public schools or as private tutors.



## DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS

Time-honoured tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter who attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "ku-gaku-sei" (staying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of these is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expenses to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from *yen* 5.00 to about *yen* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be repaid after the recipients finish schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess funds of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about *yen* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund; also Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *yen* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

Viscount Aoyama, former lord of the fief of Sasayama, Tamba; Count Arima, of the former fief of Kurume, are equally noteworthy in this direction.

Of late purely local organizations without any particular aid from former houses of daimyo have begun to make appearance, such as a fund of over *yen* 100,000 collected for the purpose by the people of Saitama prefecture and that of a similar sum in Iwate as memorial undertaking of the visit of the Crown Prince.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports as to the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,888, deserving students destitute of means numbered during the last three years 2,159 or about 8%. Then 285 students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institutions for lack of fund; 307 could do so through others' help. Of those on the roll 107 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

## TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license examination is annually conducted both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmacutists is also held.

## LICENSE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools, were started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is 3 yen. The figures for the last four years are as follows:—

	Total application	License granted	Ratio of license
1911-12 ... ..	5,893	877	15.07
1910-11 ... ..	3,768	771	20.47
1909-10 ... ..	5,758	915	24.35
1908-9 ... ..	5,516	1,040	18.86

## LICENSE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	Total application	License granted	Ratio of license
1911-12 ... ..	50,998	19,097	37.06
1910-11 ... ..	47,715	19,267	36.20
1909-10 ... ..	48,570	18,263	37.60
1908-9 ... ..	41,502	15,142	36.48

## PRIVATE SCHOOL GRADUATES AND LICENSE

The following private universities and other institutions are authorized to issue, subject to the approval of the Department of Education, the secondary school teachers' licenses to graduates of superior standing:—

Name of institution	Subject
Aoyama Gakuin ... ..	English
Doshisha ... ..	English
Joshi Eigakujuku ... ..	English
Keio University ... ..	English
Kokugakuin University ... ..	History, Japanese, & Chinese classics
Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko ...	Sewing & Manual arts
Nippon University ... ..	Ethics, Law, Politics & Economy
Nippon Joshi Daigakko ... ..	Housekeeping
Tokyo Joshi Saiho-Jogakko ... ..	Sewing
Toyo University ... ..	History, Japanese, & Chinese classics
Waseda University ... ..	English, Mathematics, History, etc.

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF  
JAPANESE LETTERS

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys (and

girls to some extent) in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers' reports taken during the sessions of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for ordinary purpose in reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain not more than 1,360 characters.

### EDUCATED GIRLS AND MARRIAGE

In Japan the de-feminizing tendency among girls of higher education is not so perceptible as it is in the West. To marry and to become wives is still the ultimate ideal of 99 out of 100 educated girls. Students of the higher schools for girls finish the school at an age of seventeen or over, and these are classified as follows as to their condition after leaving school:—

		Pursuing study	Teacher	Pursuing business remains at home	Married	Unknown	Died	Total
1909-10...	...	1,272	788	3,101	328	445	50	5,984
1908-9 ...	...	1,239	780	2,733	275	371	30	5,433
1907-8 ...	...	1,333	561	2,351	251	361	32	4,892
1906-7 ...	...	1,301	478	1,785	191	710	17	4,482
1905-6 ...	...	1,417	384	1,668	99	404	24	3,996
1904-5 ...	...	1,210	372	1,600	58	222	15	3,477

# CHAPTER XI

## JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By The Hon. T. Miyaoka  
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of the Japanese Embassy at Washington

**The Judicial System in Japan.**—The Constitution of Japan says that the judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law which are organised according to law, that the qualifications of judges shall be determined by law, that no judge shall be deprived of his position unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment and that all laws require the sanction of the Imperial Diet. The Constitution of Japan was promulgated in 1889 and took effect from 1890. When Japan acquired Formosa in '95, it was decided that a special law be enacted for the colony with the consent of the Imperial Diet and that for a certain length of time matters which would require legal enactment in Japan might be regulated by the administrative ordinances of the Governor-General of Formosa, subject to Imperial sanction. A law conferring such legislative authority on the Governor-General has been repeatedly re-enacted; and the one now in force is the law of '96 which was renewed in '11. This law by the express terms of its provision continues in operation until December 31st, '16. The organisation of law courts in Formosa is determined not by Japanese Law of the Organisation of Law Courts but by the Order in Council of the Governor-General of Formosa promulgated with the Imperial sanction on July 19th, '98. Article 1 of that Order in Council provides that the Law Courts of Formosa are immediately subordinate to the Governor-General and administer justice in civil and criminal matters. "Directly subordinate" means that there is no intervening official or authority between the Governor-General and the Law Courts but that the law courts are subordinate to the authority of the Governor-General. It will thus be seen that there is an immense difference between the law courts of Japan Proper and of the law courts of Formosa. In Formosa there are one supreme court, three district courts, all of which form no part of the judicial system of Japan Proper.

When the lease of Kwantung in which Port Arthur and Dairen are situated, was acquired by Japan as the result of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese judiciary consisting of a supreme court and a district or local court was established in that territory subordinate to the Governor-General. Similarly when the Kingdom of Korea was merged with the Empire of Japan the judicial system of Korea was reorganised as a branch of the Governor-General's Office. The judiciary in Korea consists of one

supreme court, three appellate courts and eight district courts with sixty branch offices of the district courts.

In the case of Karafuto there is no delegation of legislative authority such as we find with regard to Formosa, Korea and Kwantung. In a law promulgated on March 29th, '07 with the consent of the Imperial Diet, it is provided that the laws of Japan which are in part or in their entirety applicable to Karafuto shall be designated by Imperial Ordinance. In pursuance of that law an Imperial Ordinance was issued on March 31st of the same year declaring among other things that the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts was applicable to Karafuto. Thus Saghalien forms an integral part of the judicial system of Japan, whereas Korea, Formosa and Kwantung form independent judicial units.

**Law Courts of Japan Proper.**—The present Law of the Organisation of Law Courts was originally enacted on February 10th, '90 and has been amended in various directions by subsequent legislation and particularly by Law No. 6 of '13. Article 1 of that law provides that the following are the ordinary law courts:—

1. *Ku Saibansho* or Local Court;
2. *Chihō Saibansho* or District Court;
3. *Koso In* or Court of Appeal;
4. *Dai Shin In* or Court of Cassation.

In Japan Proper, that is to say, in those territories that formed the Empire of Japan before the Sino-Japanese War of '94-5 with the subsequent addition of Saghalien, there is one *Dai-Shin-In* or Court of Cassation, seven Appellate Courts, fifty District Courts, sixty-two branches of District Courts, and one hundred and eighty-four Local Courts. In this country ordinary law courts are not established according to the different classes of subjects they deal with, such as probate, admiralty, or divorce courts. With the exception of such matters as fall within the jurisdiction of special courts, ordinary law courts exercise jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters. In the lowest court, called the *Ku Saibansho*, one judge, sitting alone with the clerk of the Court, is competent to discharge judicial functions. In courts above the grade of a District Court a judge sitting alone is not competent to discharge his functions. All cases must be heard and tried before a division or a department of the court composed of three judges in a District or an Appellate Court, and of five judges in the Court of Cassation. Attached to every court there is a Public Procurators' Office. In criminal matters it is the duty of the Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution in behalf of the Crown and to ask the law court to apply the laws against the defendant, and to see that the sentence of the court is properly executed. In civil matters if the Public Prosecutor deems it necessary to do so, he may ask the court to give him notice of trials that are coming up and he shall be permitted to express opinions at the hearing, and generally in all matters relating to administration of justice it is the duty of a Public Prosecutor as the guardian of public interests to see that judicial administration is carried out in accordance with law. A Public Prosecutor is independent of the law court although he is an officer of the court in the same sense as the barristers are. He is amenable to the orders of his superior officer. There is a Procurator-General attached to the Court of Cassation, a Chief Procurator attached to each Appellate Court and a Chief Procurator to each District Court. The Procurator

highest in rank among those attached to Local Court is called the Senior Procurator. The Procurator-General is the senior officer of all the Procurators of Japan Proper. The Chief Procurator of an Appellate Court is the official superior not only to the Procurators attached to that particular court but of all the Procurators attached to every District Court within the jurisdiction of that Appellate Court, and of all the Public Procurators attached to the Local Courts established within the jurisdiction of the District Courts concerned. A Public Procurator is subordinate to his official superiors, and the difference between a Public Procurator and an ordinary administrative officer in point of tenure of office is that, whereas an ordinary administrative officer holds office during the pleasure of the Crown subject to a certain measure of protection offered by an Imperial Ordinance governing the status of civil functionaries, a Public Procurator can not be divested of office against his will except by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Attached to every law court there is a secretariat or clerk's office of the court. Thus we find as a general proposition that in every court there are firstly Judges, secondly Public Procurators, and thirdly the Clerks of the court.

**Special Courts.**—As mentioned in Arts. 60—61 of the Constitution of Japan, there are also Special Courts consisting in time of peace of the Court of Administrative Litigation, the Maritime Disciplinary Courts and the Tribunal of the Patent Office.

**Conclusion.**—There is an old Chinese adage that "people shall be made to conform themselves to law. Laws shall not be made known to them." In adopting Chinese civilization with its merits and drawbacks we have also imported this principle of oriental despotism. During the regime of the Tokugawa Shogunate the body of laws was, as far as the people were concerned, a sealed book not only in the territories directly governed by the authority of the Shogun but in the respective dominions of the feudal Daimyos who were in a sense independent sovereigns.

When the Emperor Meiji ascended the throne in 1868 he took an oath consisting of five declarations, which together with others, have laid the foundation of the liberal and progressive policies which have marked his era. In 1870 a general penal code entitled "*Shinritsu Koryo*" or "Principles of New Statutes" was promulgated. That law was mainly based on principles of Chinese criminal law of the Ming Dynasty. In 1873 it was replaced by a body of laws called "Amended Laws" in which European ideas were more or less adopted. In 1880 a penal code based on the principles of French penal code and drafted by a French jurist, Boissonade, was promulgated after a careful revision by the Senate which was a deliberative assembly created by the Emperor Meiji in 1875. That Penal Code took effect in 1882 and marked the beginning of Japan's adoption of laws based on the principles of European jurisprudence. Simultaneously with the creation of a deliberative assembly called the *Genroin* or Senate, the Court of Cassation was created in 1875 for the unification of judicial interpretation. When the Government decided in 1881 to establish a National Assembly ten years hence, the late Prince, then Count, Ito and other statesmen of the period foresaw the danger of dividing with the Diet the responsibility of enacting organic and other laws that would be needed in assuring to the people the benefits of a constitutional form of government. Thus most part of the Civil Code of

Japan, the Commercial Code, the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts, the Law of Administrative Litigation, the Law of Disciplinary Punishment for Judges were all enacted in the year 1880 before the meeting of the Imperial Diet.

## CIVIL CASES

## 1. COMPOSITION OF COURTS, AT END OF 1912

No. of Court...	Supreme	Appeal	District	Branch of District	Local	Branch of Local	Total
...	1	7	50	74	312	1,409	1,853
Judge ...	25	135	955				1,115
Procurator ...	6	36	353				395

## 2. NO. OF CIVIL CASES DURING 1912

Court	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand	Retrial	
				Withdrawn	Quashed
Local ...	477,232	456,105	21,127	4	9
District {	1st instance ...	31,166	22,074	9,092	—
	Trial for appeal ...	6,766	4,514	2,252	—
	Trial for complaint ...	1,478	1,290	188	—
	Total ...	39,410	27,878	11,532	12
Appeal {	Trial for appeal ...	4,203	2,243	1,960	—
	Trial for revision ...	449	412	82	—
	Trial for complaint ...	688	615	73	—
	Total ...	5,333	3,270	2,115	13
Supreme {	Trial for revision ...	512	415	97	—
	Trial for complaint ...	201	200	1	—
	Total ...	713	615	98	—

## 3. NO. OF CIVIL CASES DEMANDED FOR REVISION

	No. of Cases	Conclusion				
		Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Total	Cases remaining in hand
1912 ...	1,006	172	469	185	827	179
1911 ...	1,042	163	469	226	858	184
1910 ...	1,010	132	503	207	842	168
1909 ...	1,078	184	511	220	915	166
1908 ...	1,109	171	531	240	942	167
Average ...	1,049	164	499	216	877	172

4. NO. OF CIVIL CASES APPEALED

		Conclusion						Cases remaining in hand
	No. of Cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	Dismissed by order	Total	
1912... ..	10,969	1,481	3,012	1,937	294	33	6,759	4,212
1911... ..	11,168	1,665	3,335	2,068	182	28	7,278	3,890
1910... ..	10,998	1,707	3,106	1,994	132	32	6,971	4,027
1909... ..	11,191	1,954	3,266	1,973	99	29	7,321	3,876
1908... ..	11,036	1,723	3,246	2,046	91	36	7,141	3,895
Average ...	11,072	1,706	3,192	2,003	160	32	7,093	3,979

5. NO. OF CIVIL CASES COMPLAINED

		Conclusion					Cases remain ing in hand
	No. of Cases	Rejected	Quashed	Withdrawn	Others	Total	
1912... ..	4,069	1,787	1,734	204	25	3,750	319
1911... ..	3,951	1,738	1,743	193	27	3,701	250
1910... ..	3,764	1,640	1,591	252	35	3,518	246
1909... ..	4,157	1,720	1,781	294	45	3,840	317
1908... ..	3,905	1,689	1,543	279	67	3,578	327
Average ...	3,969	1,715	1,678	244	40	3,677	292

6. NO. OF CIVIL CASES OF FIRST INSTANCE

		Conclusion					Cases remaining in hand	Loss of plaintiff per 100 decision
	No. of Cases	Disposed of	Withdrawn	Reconciled	Others	Total		
1912... ..	214,597	61,922	39,677	9,754	73,064	184,413	30,184	16
1911... ..	200,455	57,709	37,706	7,373	70,921	173,209	27,246	18
1910... ..	191,725	55,197	35,189	5,787	69,218	165,491	36,334	18
1909... ..	181,274	53,573	33,316	4,406	64,699	155,994	25,280	20
1908... ..	172,114	50,038	31,370	3,675	62,753	147,836	24,278	21
Average ...	192,033	55,688	35,372	6,199	68,130	165,389	26,644	19



*Nature of the Above Cases*

	No. of Cases	Personal	Land	Buildings & Ships	Money	Rice &c.	Things	Docu- ment	Others
1912.....	184,413	3,905	4,359	3,601	87,392	2,533	2,269	366	79,988
1911.....	173,209	3,738	3,814	2,817	80,265	2,437	2,297	400	77,441
1910.....	165,491	3,600	3,871	2,793	75,327	1,929	2,013	469	75,489
1909.....	155,994	3,464	4,118	2,876	69,060	1,990	2,213	481	71,792
1908.....	148,836	3,556	4,561	3,596	62,721	2,506	2,319	519	67,058
<b>Average..</b>	<b>165,389</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>74,953</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>74,753</b>

## 7. CASES OF BANKRUPTCY AND REHABILITATION

	No. of Cases	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy						Amount of credit	Rehabili- tation	
		Individual	Partnership	Limited Partnership	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases remaining in hand		Sanctioned	Rejected
1912 ... ..	344	87	1	6	5	99	245	720,024	3	1
1911 ... ..	328	89	—	5	9	103	225	1,769,264	6	—
1910 ... ..	299	88	—	3	6	97	202	483,507	10	2
1909 ... ..	267	81	—	—	12	93	174	2,046,806	6	—
1908 ... ..	217	60	—	5	6	71	146	712,450	9	—
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,148,208</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## 8. CASES OF INSOLVENCY AND REHABILITATION

	No. of Cases	No. of Debtors	No. of Creditors	Credit yen	Rehabilitation	
					Sanctioned	Rejected
1912 ... ..	318	351	396	583,301	84	2
1911 ... ..	301	329	353	133,690	107	4
1910 ... ..	330	378	346	201,554	109	4
1909 ... ..	303	329	314	292,372	114	1
1908 ... ..	403	451	418	179,719	158	1
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>278,127</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>3</b>

## 9. NO. OF CASES INVOLVING ALIENS (1912)

	For first instance	For appeal trial	For revision trial
Japanese plaintiff... ..	129	41	10
Foreign plaintiff ... ..	205	40	7
Both foreign ... ..	70	19	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18</b>

# CRIMINAL CASES

## 1. ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE

Daily way of living constitutes an important factor in judging cases of criminal offences according to the new code, and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scums of society have been visited with graver sentences than could be sentenced according to the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious life with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates has suddenly increased with the enforcement of the new code. During the one year from Oct., 1908 (when the code was put into force) to Sept., 1909, prison inmates awaiting trial numbered 73,996 in Japan Proper, while the corresponding figures during one year before the enforcement, i. e. Oct. 1907 to Sept. 1908 totalled 79,329. Numbers of new conviction before and after the enforcement of the new code are 126,104 and 118,099 respectively, and do not show any great difference.

## 2. NO. OF CRIMINAL CASES

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
First Instance	Search carried out ... ..	1912	261,879	259,967
		1911	248,174	246,213
		1910	227,255	225,368
	Preliminary trial... ..	1912	10,269	9,340
		1911	11,358	10,416
		1910	11,644	10,603
	Criminal case ... ..	1912	76,740	67,449
		1911	77,687	69,324
		1910	75,870	66,800
	*Special rules violated	1912	50,892	48,380
		1911	51,930	49,068
		1910	47,890	44,922
	Formal trial for Police regulation violated ...	1912	933	897
1911		1,347	1,312	
1910		1,046	1,031	
Total ... ..	1912	128,565	116,726	
	1911	130,964	119,704	
	1910	124,806	112,753	
Appeal	Appeal trial ... ..	1912	13,892	12,671
		1911	15,378	14,080
		1910	16,350	14,735
	Revision trial ... ..	1912	4,100	3,699
		1911	4,414	3,887
		1910	4,515	4,024
	Trial for complaint ...	1912	91	91
		1911	106	103
		1910	116	112
	Cases for retrial ... ..	1912	96	89
		1911	98	84
		1910	76	71

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Grand Total... ..	{ 1912	18,182	16,550	1,632
	{ 1911	410,492	394,487	16,005
	{ 1910	384,762	367,666	17,096

\* Violation of administrative and taxation rules etc.

### 3. SENTENCE CARRIED OUT

	No. of offenders	Capital Punishment	Imprisonment and Confinement	Penalty, fine, &c.	Total	Not guilty	Offenders per 100,000 population
Criminal case... ..	{ 1912...132,247	52	60,593	55,924	116,701	2,484	200
	{ 1911...120,672	51	63,642	53,539	117,683	3,446	234
	{ 1910...110,421	48	63,655	43,090	106,793	3,628	214
Special rules violated ... ..	{ 1912... 61,109	—	3,120	53,948	56,717	1,228	102
	{ 1911... 56,871	—	3,659	51,743	55,802	1,469	114
	{ 1910... 52,251	—	4,110	46,605	50,715	1,536	101
Total ... ..	{ 1912...193,356	52	63,865	109,611	173,418	3,711	311
	{ 1911...177,503	51	67,301	105,282	172,634	4,909	345
	{ 1910...162,672	48	57,765	89,692	157,508	5,164	316
Formal trial for Police regula- tion violated ...	{ 1912... 986	—	360	325	6,913	225	1
	{ 1911... 1,378	—	710	398	1,108	270	3
	{ 1910... 1,107	—	476	334	810	297	2
Summary judgement for Police reg. violated at Police station ...	{ 1912...413,681	—	47,596	365,747	413,343	518	742
	{ 1911...469,316	—	49,695	418,952	468,647	669	911
	{ 1910...471,481	—	51,436	419,195	470,631	850	916
Grand Total...	{ 1912...608,026	52	111,829	475,683	587,454	4,454	1,055
	{ 1911...648,237	51	117,706	524,632	642,389	5,848	1,261
	{ 1910...635,260	48	119,677	509,224	628,949	6,311	1,234

During the year 1912, the foreign defendants numbered 136, of which 135 male and 1 female. The decision was 42 imprisoned, 87 fined and 7 not guilty.

## II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in different cells from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion, and other inmates from option, are made to work at work-houses, and rewards at certain rate are given. Work-houses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and

ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for a imprisonment criminal and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected, than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

## 1. NUMBER OF PRISON INMATES AT END OF YEAR

	No. of prisons	Convicts	For correction	Criminal defendants	In sepa- rate cells	Infants	Total
1912 ... ..	155	57,887	—	4,612	994	59	63,552
1911 ... ..	154	60,627	1	4,790	1,066	72	66,556
1910 ... ..	155	64,071	31	9,178	1,215	74	71,569
1909 ... ..	154	63,595	666	7,150	931	94	72,436
1908 ... ..	149	46,951	1,281	6,017	394	59	54,708

## 2. NEW CONVICTS CLASSIFIED

	1912	Convicts per 100,000 population
Theft... ..	21,210	38.0
Gambling... ..	10,766	19.3
Fraud and usurpation ... ..	11,464	20.6
Forgery of documents ... ..	2,024	3.6
Battery & assaults ... ..	2,146	3.8
Stolen goods concealed, &c... ..	1,023	1.8
Murder ... ..	772	1.4
Burglary ... ..	500	0.9
Incendiary ... ..	552	1.0
Disturbing official service ... ..	171	0.3
Concealment, &c. ... ..	126	0.2
Forgery of coins ... ..	114	0.2
Abortion ... ..	326	0.6
Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c... ..	294	0.5
Trespass into another's house ... ..	253	0.4
Perjury ... ..	199	0.4
Calumny ... ..	153	0.3
Others ... ..	620	1.1
Violation of military law ... ..	123	0.2
Violation of forestry law ... ..	889	1.6

Violation of military summons... ..	108	0.2
Violation of post and telegram rules ...	84	0.2
Others ... ..	389	0.7
Violation of police regulation &c. ... ..	47,150	84.5
Total... ..	101,456	181.8

## 3. FREQUENCY OF OFFENCES ACCORDING TO CONVICTS

	1st time		2nd time		Above 3rd time		Above 6th time		Total	
	under 18 years of age	above 18 years of age	under 18 years of age	above 18 years of age	under 18 years of age	above 18 years of age	under 18 years of age	above 18 years of age	under 18 years of age	above 18 years of age
1912 { Male	2,299	31,235	485	8,962	77	5,854	1	1,775	2,862	47,826
1912 { Female	287	2,570	41	422	8	196	—	27	336	3,215
1911 { M.	2,480	33,935	429	7,794	81	5,304	2	1,837	2,992	48,870
1911 { F.	357	2,991	26	371	3	173	—	54	386	3,589
1910 { M.	2,196	34,523	357	7,163	69	5,761	2	2,582	2,624	50,025
1910 { F.	343	3,171	32	348	2	199	—	64	376	3,782

## 4. AMNESTY AND REIMPRISONMENT

On the occasion of the Imperial funeral of the late Emperor Meiji in 1912 amnesty was granted as follows:

General amnesty, political ... ..	533
Special Amnesty ... ..	8,085
Mitigation ... ..	13,305
Rehabilitation of civil rights ... ..	4,779
Total ... ..	26,700

Of the above number 1,219 have been reimprisoned for criminal offences perpetrated since that time, the rate amounting to some 5%.

## 5. NEW CONVICTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

		Received Higher & Middle Course Education	Received Elementary Course Education	Not finished Elementary Course Education	Illiterate	Total
1912...	{ Male	694	7,607	30,580	11,699	50,688
	{ Female	5	94	1,299	2,153	3,551
1911...	{ M.	633	7,948	29,686	12,595	51,862
	{ F.	—	127	1,331	2,517	3,975
1910...	{ M.	614	1,646	29,347	15,046	52,653
	{ F.	2	137	1,133	2,886	4,168

6. NEW CONVICTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PROPERTY

		With property	With small property	Without property	Indigence	Total
1912...	{ Male	591	4,108	28,687	17,302	50,688
	{ Female	14	183	2,100	1,254	3,551
1911...	{ M.	468	3,862	30,932	16,600	51,862
	{ F.	17	215	2,396	1,347	3,975
* 1910...	{ M.	562	4,545	30,843	16,703	52,623
	{ F.	19	211	2,411	1,517	4,158
1909...	{ M.	644	4,691	30,388	20,561	56,284
	{ F.	21	241	2,356	1,724	4,342
1908...	{ M.	324	3,694	29,259	21,144	54,421
	{ F.	19	163	1,885	1,443	3,510
Average ...	{ M.	518	4,180	30,022	18,462	53,182
	{ F.	18	203	2,230	1,457	3,907

7. SICK RATE AND MORTALITY OF PRISON INMATES

	No. of Sick	Average number of sick inmate per day	No. of times of sickness per inmate	% of mortality	No. of mortality
1912...	120,563	330	1.82	1.754	1,160
1911...	133,495	366	1.87	1.885	1,349
1910...	140,256	384	1.93	2.195	1,597
1909...	146,992	403	2.30	2.154	1,374
1908...	126,836	347	1.37	2.001	1,073

8. WORK BY PRISON INMATES AND EARNINGS

	Aggregate No. of inmates worked	Total earning ¥	Aggregate No. of inmates share given	Average share per head sen
1912...	{ Male 3,997,442	447,948	3,679,793	11.9
	{ Female 249,142	18,978	213,301	
1911...	{ M. 4,621,311	503,040	4,272,613	11.6
	{ F. 338,369	25,105	290,733	
1910...	{ M. 4,760,783	513,286	4,422,015	11.0
	{ F. 394,702	27,388	339,885	

Average yearly earnings and receipts per day per worker's share (yen):—  
1912—3.79; 1911—3.441; 1910—3.29.

Wage earning rate of convicts stands very low in Japan, amounting to only 20% of maintenance outlay, as against 50% of England and Germany, and 42% of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

## 9. RATIO OF PRISON-OFFICERS AND PRISON INMATES

							Per 1 warder	Per 1 turnkey	Per 1 female keeper
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.0	8.7	9.0
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	7.9	9.0
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	8.4	9.7
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	8.8	9.5
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	6.7	8.9

## 10. ENTERED AND LEFT OF PRISON INMATES

		Entered					Left					
		New conviction	Provisional release	Cancelled	Recaptured	Total with others	Serving out the term	Provisional release	General pardon	Died	Escaped	Total with others
1912	{ Male	87,125	45	23	104,636	79,775	1,472	11	1,108	52	107,071	
	{ Female	14,121	—	—	17,017	13,994	190	3	40	—	17,352	
1911	{ M.	89,721	33	46	108,191	86,399	3,425	4	1,209	86	111,155	
	{ F.	15,400	5	—	19,166	14,883	562	19	59	—	19,646	
1910	{ M.	92,172	28	26	114,890	87,576	1,418	8	1,419	55	114,239	
	{ F.	15,084	1	—	18,552	14,746	229	34	63	—	18,727	
1909	{ M.	102,643	26	53	120,648	83,934	1,104	22	1,175	96	114,323	
	{ F.	15,561	—	3	19,219	13,884	177	26	64	2	17,950	

## 11. FOREIGNERS IN PRISON

At the end of the year 1912, there were 49 foreigners (inc. Korean) in prison condemned to penal servitude, 28 of them were Chinese, 16 Korean, 3 Russian and 2 English.

## 12. REVENUE OF PRISON (in yen)

		Ordinary		Extra- ordinary	Total
		Earnings from works and rental of property	Other receipts		
1913-14 (Estimates)	...	1,429,266	5,618	53,927	1,490,538
1912-13	...	1,574,805	5,618	59,536	1,639,959
1911-12	...	1,534,925	6,722	55,153	1,596,800
1910-11	...	1,421,935	6,942	61,979	1,490,856
1909-10	...	1,334,044	8,958	53,867	1,396,869

## 13. EXPENDITURE OF PRISON (in yen)

	Ordinary				Extra-ordinary	Total
	Salaries	Wages and sundries	Expenses for inmates	Others		
1912-13 ... ..	341,065	2,462,681	3,310,288	606,635	323,428	6,737,200
1911-12 ... ..	338,311	2,352,303	3,322,197	403,092	403,799	6,719,702
1910-11 ... ..	338,402	2,346,768	3,026,248	303,864	453,077	6,950,359
1909-10 ... ..	315,730	2,295,779	2,916,949	322,060	504,957	6,355,475
1908-9 ... ..	304,708	2,345,391	2,551,566	304,552	388,179	5,894,396

## 14. PRISON EXPENSE PER 1 INMATE (in yen)

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1912-13 ... ..	96.953	4.887	101.841
1911-12 ... ..	88.402	5.653	94.055
1910-11 ... ..	82.678	5.980	88.658
1909-10 ... ..	91.625	7.911	99.536
1908-9 ... ..	102.691	5.999	108.690

## III. POLICE

The Japanese Police has, on the whole, earned a deserved praise for his integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefit. With pittance of a salary, about ¥18 all allowances included, the lot of policemen is sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a police-man, of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥1500 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for purpose of mutual aid and protection.

## POLICE OFFENCE

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy, and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them being:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling etc., practising hypnotism, tatooing one's own or other's body



Intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms; refusing summons of competent officers; when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients; exposing bare shoulder, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road; maltreating animals; etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to finest not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-'10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

### 1. POLICE OFFICES AND POLICE FORCE

	No. of police stations	No. of police officers	No. of police- men	total
1911 ... ..	1,369	2,951	38,111	42,431
1910 ... ..	1,370	2,672	37,347	40,018
1909 ... ..	1,343	1,828	37,031	38,177
1908 ... ..	1,348	1,850	33,327	37,101
1907 ... ..	1,338	1,841	36,260	35,737

### 2. SUICIDES AND ACTS THEREOF

Act		'09	'10	'11
By Hanging ... ..	{ Male	3,861	3,909	3,666
	{ Female	1,637	1,616	1,578
„ Drowning... ..	{ M.	1,183	1,247	1,222
	{ F.	1,698	1,693	1,746
„ Edged Tools ... ..	{ M.	265	243	269
	{ F.	117	118	86
„ Fire Arms ... ..	{ M.	150	158	132
	{ F.	16	12	8
„ Poisons ... ..	{ M.	223	260	349
	{ F.	107	137	186
„ being run over by trains or trams ... ..	{ M.	709	821	842
	{ F.	307	315	350
Others ... ..	{ M.	197	173	231
	{ F.	91	81	88
Total ... ..	{ M.	6,587	6,811	6,709
	{ F.	3,966	3,972	4,142
Grand total ... ..		10,553	10,783	10,851

### 3. CASES OF SUICIDES OF OVER 200 CLASSIFIED

		'09	'10	'11
Mental derangement ... ..	{ Male	2,329	2,237	2,069
	{ Female	1,453	1,385	1,352

		'09	'10	'11
From long illness... ..	{ Male	1,291	1,365	1,271
	{ Female	818	796	875
Poverty or misery ... ..	{ M.	670	585	567
	{ F.	221	239	204
Love or jealousy ... ..	{ M.	225	111	124
	{ F.	286	446	140
Remorse ... ..	{ M.	179	118	—
	{ F.	51	47	—
Domestic discord ... ..	{ M.	66	97	102
	{ F.	161	154	148
Fear for detection of crime; or im- pending punishments ... ..	{ M.	—	—	140
	{ F.	—	—	98

#### 4. NUMBER OF SUICIDES BY AGE (1911)

Under 16, M. 135, F. 116; 16-20, M. 345, F. 395; 20-30, M. 1,597, F. 1,058; 30-40, M. 1,022, F. 587; 40-50, M. 834, F. 408; over 50, M. 2,569, F. 1,421; unknown, M. 209, F. 53; grand total M. 6,711, F. 4,042.

#### 5. SUFFERERS FROM ROBBERY, PECULATION AND FRAUD

	No. of houses, boats and persons that suffered from robbery by force or larceny	No. of persons that suffered from peculation	No. of persons that suffered from fraud	Total	Robbery per 1000 of population
1911 ... ..	168,919	2,728	50,055	121,732	4.34
1910 ... ..	163,689	2,651	41,192	207,532	4.11
1909 ... ..	182,777	4,333	37,083	223,793	4.48

#### 6. POLICE OFFENCES OF OVER 200 CASES CLASSIFIED

	1911	1910	1909
Riot ... ..	235	266	257
Incendiarism ... ..	7,514	6,322	5,677
Forgery of coins ... ..	208	226	265
Forgery of documents ... ..	260	245	343
Obscenity ... ..	1,879	2,001	1,670
Gambling ... ..	75,422	67,122	59,186
Disgrace of official honor ... ..	486	360	313
Murder ... ..	1,538	1,389	1,412
Battery & assaults ... ..	16,303	15,957	15,727
Accidental battery & assaults ... ..	2,045	1,792	1,682
Abortion ... ..	996	1,166	862
Desertion ... ..	256	225	207
Abduction ... ..	671	634	679
Larceny ... ..	57,854	53,059	55,607
Robbery ... ..	1,041	1,035	1,093
Fraud & usurpation... ..	36,504	32,133	29,280
Wilful injury ... ..	1,498	1,555	1,535
Violation of military and naval law	394	408	574
Violation of Police regulation ... ..	192,127	228,338	216,314
Violation of administrative rules...	302,125	299,637	310,225

## 7. UNNATURAL DEATHS

	'09	'10	'11
Suicide... ..	10,553	10,783	10,753
Murdered and killed by accident ...	2,066	1,990	2,058
Fallen ill on the road ... ..	1,178	1,097	1,113
Natural calamity, etc. ... ..	12,148	14,618	15,188
Total ... ..	25,946	28,498	29,112
Deaths per 100,000 populations ...	51.6	55.9	56.3

## 8. NUMBER OF FOUNDLINGS

	'09	'10	'11
Boys ... ..	155	122	—
Girls ... ..	164	141	—
Total ... ..	319	263	240

## 9. FIRES

	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Total area <i>Tsubo</i>	Average per case	
				Houses	Area <i>Tsubo</i>
1909 ... ..	17,850	45,098	888,973	2.59	49.80
1910 ... ..	17,510	38,794	712,035	2.21	40.66
1911 ... ..	17,730	42,829	808,461	2.42	45.60
Average ... ..	16,951	41,603	828,059	2.46	49.05

## 10. CASUALTIES CONCERNING POLICE AFFAIRS

	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11
Killed ... ..	21	18	25	29	45	56
Wounded ... ..	1,074	1,308	1,271	1,698	1,810	1,858

Figures include ordinary people besides police officers and men and fire-men.

## 11. REWARDS WITH REGARD TO POLICE ADMINISTRATION

	'09	'10	'11
No. of recipients { Money ... ..	20,817	23,406	24,984
Certificates of merit	2,537	2,199	2,217
Total sum of money awarded (in <i>yen</i> )...	20,173	28,050	89,440

## IV. MEDICINE AND SANITARY AFFAIRS

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease (trachome), and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing the diseases.

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is gradually disappearing. Inadequate arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Mid-wives are generally women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

At the End of year	Hospital	Doctors		Mid-wives
		Total	No. per 10,000 pop.	
1909 ... ..	890	38,206	7.44	27,220
1910 ... ..	807	39,180	7.53	27,673
1911 ... ..	864	40,135	7.61	28,383

## PATENT MEDICINES AND RECEIPTS

The Patent Medicine and Receipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing license indiscriminately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute of efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit of Toyama patent medicine manufactures but chiefly from excellent system of canvassing. It consists in leaving with a house wife a bag of medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and of asking payment for whatever has been used on the occasion of round next year, leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

1904, 50,175; '5, 61,010; '6, 55,775; '7, 77,773; '8, 79,089; '9, 83,236; '10, 69,562; '11, 73,076.

## 13. VACCINATION

Vaccination is compulsory, and cases of vaccination dealt with in recent years are thus recorded:—

	'09	'10	'11
Total ... ..	3,127,042	2,472,668	2,975,350

Ratio of successful vaccination of persons tried for the first time and second time or over:—

	'05	'07	'10	'11
1st time ... ..	85.44	83.06	88.66	69.65
2nd or over ... ..	33.41	30.44	39.50	25.09

#### RATE OF MORTALITY

In Japan the rate stands at about 20 persons per 1,000, against 14 in England and 18 in Germany.

As to aggregate cases of illness in Japan Proper, nothing accurate can yet be known, but based on the dictum of Dr. Pendenhoer of Germany that there are 34 patients to every case of death, Japan must have 34,000,000 patients every year, the number of mortality roughly reaching 1,000,000.

#### DEATHS CLASSIFIED

(Total No. and relative ratio per 1,000 deaths)

		'08	'09	'10
Phthisis ... ..	No. of cases	76,589	82,622	82,652
	Ratio	73.79	75.11	76.96
Other tuberculosos... ..	"	20,778	16,634	15,890
	"	20.02	15.12	14.80
Meningitis... ..	"	70,498	73,033	69,831
	"	67.91	66.39	65.02
Brain diseases ... ..	"	73,760	65,798	63,034
	"	71.06	59.82	58.69
Inflammation of lungs and Bronchitis ... ..	"	66,260	70,676	69,888
	"	63.83	64.25	65.07
Stomach diseases ... ..	"	64,762	57,081	51,914
	"	62.39	51.89	48.34
Diarrhœa and enteric fever ...	"	68,258	103,628	104,086
	"	65.76	94.20	96.91
Decrepitude ... ..	"	59,197	62,487	58,117
	"	57.03	56.80	55.04

#### EIGHT EPIDEMIC DISEASES AND MORTALITY

		Enteric Fever	Dysen- tery	Diph- theria	Cholera	Pest	Others	Mortality per 100 Cases
1910 ...	Cases	35,270	31,960	19,088	2,849	49	2,444	21.14
	Deaths	7,571	7,053	5,065	1,957	41	481	
1911 ...	Cases	39,079	27,464	20,052	9	—	3,660	4.17
	Deaths	6,813	6,009	5,213	4	—	473	
1912 ...	Cases	31,528	25,677	19,251	2,720	—	5,315	22.56
	Deaths	6,289	5,721	4,761	1,653	—	608	

#### TUBERCULOSIS

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures of fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Fleet are

not free from it, 4 patients appearing on the average among the soldiers every year, and about 8 among the seamen. The case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. According to the researches carried out by the Department of Education in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima, it was discovered that about 6 teachers are affected per 100. Calculated on this basis among the total number of elementary school teachers reaching roughly 150,000 there must be some 9,000 persons affected. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases that are judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted, when placed on temporary retired list, medical allowance ranging from ¥ 50 to 250, and from ¥ 100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on retired list.

#### LAW FOR CREATING SANATORIA

The Government enacted in April 1914 the law for the establishment of sanatoriums for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The national treasury is to give a subsidy of 60 to 20 per cent. of the expenditures defrayed by the city for the establishment of sanatoriums. Public organisations for consumptives may be granted a subsidy by the national treasury, such organisations to receive consumptives who have no means to receive treatment.

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# CHAPTER XII

## SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Prof. Kumazo Kuwada, Member of House of Peers

The marked development Japan has made recently in all spheres of economic activity and especially in manufacturing industries after the war of 1904-5 points to us that the era of industrial revolution has come for this country. It opens out the vista of light and shade, for if, as industrial histories of Europe and America indicate, this revolution brings in its train period of national prosperity it will also force upon us a difficult and not congenial task of tackling various social problems, on the proper solution of which depends the future welfare of the country. Indeed these problems are already upon us, urgently demanding our attention. Signs are not wanting that conflicts between labor and capital are steadily acquiring intensity, though fortunately not in such a degree as is witnessed in the West. Peculiar circumstances in which Japan is placed account for it. In the first place industrial concentration is still in Japan a thing of future, principal industries being as yet conducted to a great extent on family plan. Secondly our factories consist in greater part of weaving shops in which female operatives unfit to take active part in labor movement are predominant. Then the Japanese law does not yet recognize the right of laborers to get up strikes, they being practically denied the freedom of association.

These circumstances to deter their movement, the laborers are obliged to keep in peace, but all sensible observers must admit that with rent and other necessary factors of living steadily rising out of proportion to increase of their wages and with unrelaxed severity of employers in treating the employed, thereby bringing about greater inequality in the distribution of wealth, the voice of discontent against capitalists and employers is growing in volume and intensity. How to deal with this lurking sentiment of discontent is a question that demands most discreet treatment on the part of our statesmen and legislators, for if once they err at this critical moment in the industrial history of Japan, irreparable harm will be inflicted on the future welfare of the country.

On the other hand, whatever measures adopted so far in the direction of social amelioration and reform are as limited in scope as they are tardy in effect. Government enacted in 1911 the Factory Law which, however, still remains unenforced, is moreover palpably imperfect and primitive in provisions and scope compared with similar legislative measures in Western countries. The insurance system for laborers at Government factories and others is proving highly beneficial, but the field covered is far from being comprehensive. A similar provision for general workpeople is now receiving the attention of Government, and it is to be hoped that it will be realized before many years pass. As laborers' beneficial organizations there is the cooperative society, from which farming population chiefly derives benefits, for similar societies for

mechanics somehow fail to thrive. As to the friendly societies their numbers are still few and far between while trade unions, for reasons mentioned before, have little hope to grow and develop in a near future.

As regards charity and benevolent institutions we have first of all the Saiseikai (which see) that owes its inception to the donation of the Meiji Tenno, orphanages, asylums, reformatories, labor exchanges, etc. They are doing fairly good work but must exert more in order to fulfil the mission assigned them.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

### TRADE-UNION

The first trade-union was organized in 1897, and comprised about 2,000 workmen, chiefly consisting of iron-workers and mechanics of Tokyo, Yokohama and Yokosuka, and next year the mechanics and fire-men of the Nippon Kky. Co. formed one and went on a strike with the view of raising their wages. A typesetters' union in Tokyo was also organized some years after. All these have disappeared in the course of a few years.

In June 1914 an application forwarded to the Home Office by a number of men to form a labor union was rejected on the ground, as reported, that the promoters were men devoid of means, education and credit, and hence disqualified to form such organizations. It must be admitted that ever since the Kotoku affair described later on, all social projects have been a bugbear to the authorities who are too apt to treat them with indiscriminate severity. The term "dangerous thoughts" seems to sound terrible to the sensitive ears of the authorities.

### SOCIAL POLITIC SOCIETY

The Society was organized in 1895 by a body of university professors of Tokyo and others interested in the work of social reform. The Society plays an active part in practical affairs, and is rendering to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce advisory help concerning factory legislation schemes. It is composed of about 150 members, mostly men of learning, high officials in the Central Government service and leading business men. Profs. En Kanri and Kumazo Kuwada, of Imperial Tokyo University, are managers.

### SOCIALISM

The first socialist association that was formed in 1889 was academic, and included both socialists and non-socialists. It was in the spring of 1901 that the first active movement took place. The Social Democrat's party was formed by Sen Katayama, Denjiro Kotoku, Naoyo Kinoshita, Isoh Abe and some others. A declaration was published, but on the very day of its organization the authorities ordered dissolution.

**Anti-War Agitation.**—From principle of universal brotherhood, these socialists strongly denounced the 1904-5 War and even sent their resolution to the International Congress of Socialists held at Amsterdam in Aug. 1904, urging the necessity to bring it to a speedy close. The anti-war preaching which these socialists made through their weekly organ *Heimin* made them unpopular to the public and also to the Government who repeatedly suspended its publication, fined and imprisoned its editors, and finally confiscated the printing-press in Nov. 1905. A weekly started soon after failed to secure public support on account of its denunciation of the war.



and it went out of its own accord. The Socialists have ceased, outwardly, to conduct any active agitation since then, except an abortive attempt of boycotting the electric trains in Tokyo when the Company raised fare in the spring of 1906.

**Anarchic Designs and Wholesale Arrests.**—Incident of graver description was in store. In May 1910 the Metropolitan police arrested Kotoku and several others, including a woman, on the charge of some heinous attempt, sedition or treason. A similar arrest was afterward made at Osaka and elsewhere, the total arrest made numbering 26. The specially constituted court of the Court of Cassation gave its decision in Nov. of the year, declaring that the actions of the accused came under the *lesse majesté* clause of heinous nature. On 18th Jan. 1911, 24 were sentenced to capital punishment and two to lesser punishment. Of the 24, 12 had the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, by the grace of the Emperor. The remaining 12 were executed on 24th and 25th of the month.

**Socialists of the Day.**—The Socialists are at present divided into two classes, one composed by Christians who aim to diffuse their principle by means of education and the other by non-Christians who advocate more active method.

**Socialist Literature.**—The Socialist literature published in Japan both original and translation, numbers about 50, some of which are novels. Since the Kotoku affair the authorities have become especially severe in dealing with publications treating Socialist principle, and they have seized a number of books, some of which were published seven or eight years before.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. capital at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The rate is generally 10 to 15%, but when it is remembered that for a loan on credit the interest is as high as 20 or even more, the benefit which small producers derive from this system must be said very great. Co-operative societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security to be redeemed by five year instalments. Though only a decade has elapsed since the advent of this system, the societies already number 10,455 at the end of 1913. Of that number those that had over 100 societies were as follows; Credit 2,673; Sale 220; Purchase 673; Sales and Purchase 510; Produce & Sales 138; Purchase, Sales and Produce, 245; Credit and Purchase 1,995; Credit, Purchase and Sales 1948; Credit, Produce, Purchase and Sales 626. Members numbered over 1,160,000, of which about 80% were

## THE HOTOBUKAI

## LABORERS AND STRIKES

Formerly there prevailed in Japan a comfortable notion that however things might fare in the Occident, this country was free from labor unions, strikes, and other disturbing causes. From the year 1907, however, things began to look a little ominous, for in that year strikes broke out even at places noted for liberal treatment of employees, as the Nagasaki Dockyard. The movement was epidemic throughout the country. In several cases the outbreak was so serious as even required the help of troops for restoring order. In these conflicts between labor and capital, the latter came out victorious in almost all cases, and the labor men, without any particular backing both in fund and organization, had to submit to the dictate of their employers. In rare cases where the employees succeeded either wholly or in part in realizing their object and got the wages increased, this success was mainly due to the magnanimity of their masters. As yet there is little hope of labor movement, as it is understood in the West, attaining any particular development in this country. Be that as it may, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce thought it worth while to compile statistics, albeit in a perfunctory and inaccurate manner. According to the inquiries made by it 127 cases involving 20,750 laborers appeared from 1897 to 1902; that 57 cases representing 8,311 laborers were wholly or partially successful, that 40 cases for 5,146 people failed, and that the rest succeeded under certain conditions or were unknown as to result. The following figures are assumed to represent only about one half of the reality.

[illegible]

No. of Societies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209,942
Receipts	{	Members' subscription	...	...	...	...	...	...	¥1,070,255		
		Gov. aid, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	¥ 911,739		
Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¥ 808,794		
No. of persons helped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		55,033	

			Printing	Monopoly	Gov. R'ly.	Naval yard	Postal Savings etc.
Members	Members ...	...	3,147	28,167	99,923	45,265	33,441
	Deceased ...	...	—	5,696	10	—	9,992
	Death ...	...	33	99	624	—	153
Payment made	For wounded ...	...	758	2,170	146,584	40,445	4,077
	For deceased ...	...	741	21,096	139,697	19,980	101,087
	Medical expenses ...	...	1,090	1,130	96,008	13,390	7,676
	Repayment ...	...	—	—	107,203	—	—
	Sundries ...	...	1,172	2,363	48,543	5,703	24,657

**Gov. Railway.**—The system exists in the form of the Mutual Relief Society started in May, 1907, and all the servants on duty at the Government Railways and under obligation to become members of the Society. These members are bound to pay every month to the fund 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The State grants every year to the fund an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two items constitute the stock fund of the Society and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded schedule, to the members of the Society or, after their death, to their families.

- a. In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.
  1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in death or is incurable.
  2. Cost of medical treatment.
- b. In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length of service at the Government Railways of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing ¥10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is ¥193.
- c. In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enrolled on the list of the Society, and the salary drawn at the time the grant is made. Thus for one entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of ¥30, the grant amounts to ¥900, approximately.

### WAGES AND EFFICIENCY OF LABOR

The efficiency of labor has shown a marked increase in regard to spinning industry. As shown in the following figures the index number of output, despite the yarns spun are growing finer with the development of the industry, is increasing at a much larger rate than that of either operatives or spindles. This must be accounted for by general improvement of the technical side of the industry, especially as regards management and individual efficiency. These index numbers are:—

		Index number of mechanic	Index number of output	Index number of spindles in operations
1887	... ..	100	100	100
1897	... ..	1,930	2,400	1,094
1902	... ..	3,085	3,320	1,852
1907	... ..	2,913	4,060	2,136
1910	... ..	3,957	4,840	2,700

**Efficiency in Spinning.**—Though cheap labor does not necessarily implies high efficiency of labor and cheap cost of production, the greater efficiency of Japan labor, at least in spinning industry, is indisputable. The following data, based on those of 1908 which do not practically differ from those of the present day, will demonstrate this point:—

Per 1000 spindles				Wages
U.S.A. managed by 1 operative	... ..	...	...	¥3.53
England " " 1.66 "	... ..	...	...	2.78
Japan " " 5.00 "	... ..	...	...	1.67

Supposing the same kind of cotton is used, the output per capita is cheapest in Japan, followed by England and the U.S.A. Based on the same data wages for producing 10 *kwan* (1 *kwan*=8.28 lb) compares thus:—

	No. 16 count	No. 32 count
U.S.A. ... ..	52.6 <i>sen</i>	141.2 <i>sen</i>
England ... ..	36.6	86.0
Japan ... ..	17.6	44.8

### WEEKLY WAGES AND DAILY EXPENSE

The following figures showing the living expenses of Japanese do not claim accuracy, as they are based on the first attempt as to inquiries made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, some of which having been exacted from unwilling employers under promise of secrecy. However, as they are comparatively the most reliable returns available at present may be worth quoting for reference. In the case of Japan the figures are based on the data derived from a little over 680 men. Then as regards ages two children from five to ten are counted as one adult, while those under five are calculated at the rate of three to one. The daily balance on the credit side for Japanese artizans are chiefly based on the deposit which they made with their respective employers. The data for foreign laborers are those quoted from the report of the British Board of Trade.

### WAGES PER WEEK IN Yen

(Maximum † Minimum †)

		Bricklayer	Carpenter	Painter	Smith	Compositor
England	... ..	{†18.24	{†18.08	{†15.32	{†15.58	{†13.62
1903	... ..	{†19.70	{†19.14	{†18.24	{†17.52	{†16.06
Germany	... ..	13.10	13.10	11.68	{†12.86	{†12.04
1908	... ..	15.20	15.20	14.44	{†16.06	{†12.62

France	...	...	...	...	(†10.50	(†11.68	(†10.42	(†12.24	(†11.12
1907	...	...	...	...	(†14.04	(†14.72	(†12.86	(†15.46	(†14.04
Belgium	...	...	...	...	(†10.10	(† 9.82	(† 9.12	(† 9.78	(† 9.36
1908	...	...	...	...	(†11.68	(†12.28	(†10.50	(†11.92	(†11.12
U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	(†33.54	(†33.46	(†31.64	(†32.94	(†33.46
1909	...	...	...	...	(†60.84	(†43.80	(†41.36	(†41.52	(†39.14
Japan	...	...	...	...	7.07	5.60	3.26	4.69	3.57
1909	...	...	...	...					

LIVING EXPENSE IN 1903 PER DAY PER ARTISAN (in *sen*)

Monthly earnings of a principal wage-earner	Rent	Rice	Other Food	Fuel	Bathing and hair dressing	Sundries	Total
¥10—¥15...	3.89	6.64	5.14	2.28	1.21	3.48	22.64
¥15—¥20...	4.36	6.56	6.03	2.12	1.28	4.03	24.39
¥20—¥25...	4.07	7.23	5.82	2.33	1.59	4.78	25.82
over ¥25...	5.12	6.52	6.05	2.11	1.32	4.30	25.42

EARNINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS PER YEAR PER ARTISAN (in *yen*)

	England	U.S.A.	Germany	France	Japan
Earning ...	1,121.770	1,409.780	669.840	933.340	252.000
Disbursement ...	865.000	1,070.020	596.520	586.340	244.800
Balance ...	256.770	339.760	69.310	247.000	7.200

## CONDITION OF WORKERS AT FACTORIES

*Percentage of Female Labor*

Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 10,502 factories employing not less than ten operatives each male labor amounts to 37% and female labor 73%. Of the total number of child workers under 14 years of age 23% are boys and 77 are girls. The result of inquiries at the end of Sept. 1909 into the condition of factory labor at 25 prefectures, is embodied in the following table:—

Age	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000
Under 10 ...	105	479	584	2
" 12 ...	643	3,876	4,519	12
" 14 ...	3,099	24,762	27,861	76
" 16 ...	6,001	49,890	55,891	150
" 20 ...	13,717	93,975	107,692	289
20 or over ...	58,933	116,547	175,480	472
Total ...	82,498	289,529	372,027	1,000

*Child Operatives*

The largest percentage of child operatives under 16 is employed in the following factories:—

	Under 10 %	10-12 %	12-14 %	14-16 %	Total %
Match...	1.4	5.1	12.4	14.9	33.8
Glass ...	.8	6.0	13.8	17.8	38.4
Filature ...	.8	5.6	7.6	17.0	31.0

Spinning	...	...	...	...	...	.5	1.2	7.1	14.4	23.2
Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	.0	1.6	8.5	16.2	26.3
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	.0	1.4	5.2	13.5	20.3

## FEMALE OPERATIVES

An M.D., who has specially studied female factory labor from medical and hygienic point, gives this gloomy picture of the conditions of the female operatives:—

"Female workers in Japanese factories number 500,000, of whom 300,000 are under 20 years of age. Out of this army of women operatives 400,000 are engaged in the spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. Seventy per cent. of these women live in the factory quarters, which means a sort of confinement. Work in the raw silk factories lasts 13 to 14 hours a day on an average, and that in the weaving mills 14 to 16 hours. The remaining hours are devoted to sleeping, bathing, toilet, etc. It is not surprising that the health of these young women is seriously injured by such conditions. With regard to the spinning mills, female workers are put to night work every seven or eight days. Night work affects the workers' health so severely that at the end of a week they lose considerable weight. This loss may be partly recovered during the succeeding week on the day shift, but the night work, though intermittent ultimately wrecks the health of the workers. None can stand the strain for more than a year, when death, sickness, or desertion is the inevitable outcome. The consequence is that eighty per cent. of the female workers leave the factories every year through various causes, but this loss is immediately replenished by new hands.

"The food provided by the factory boarding-houses may be tolerable to the class from which the women are recruited, but as to the other accommodation it is simply sickening. The women on the night and day shifts are obliged to share one bed, which is neither aired nor dusted, and never exposed to the sun, since as soon as one leaves it, another takes her place. Consequently consumption spreads among the operatives like an epidemic.

"The number of women who are recruited as factory workers reaches 200,000 every year, but of these 120,000 do not return to the parental roof. Either they become birds of passage and move from one factory to another, or go as maids in dubious tea-houses or as illicit prostitutes. Among the 80,000 women who return to their homes, something like 13,000 are found to be sick, about 25 per cent. of them having contracted consumption. The death-rate from consumption of female factory operatives is, as reported to the police, 8 per 1,000; but the death-rate from the same disease after their return home is 30 per 1,000.' (*The Japan Chronicle*, Mar. 1914).

*Working Hours and Days*

The data for the private factories in 25 prefectures in Sept. 1909 are shown below:—

Kind	Working hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly working days
	Ordinary	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	
Filature .	13.00	15.00	11.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	3	5	2	257
Spinning .	12.00	12.00	11.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4	5	3	320
Weaving .	12.30	15.00	11.30	1.30	2.30	1.00	3	5	2	308
Match .	10.00	12.00	7.00	1.00	2.00	0.30	3	3	2	317
Printing .	10.00	13.30	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.30	2	4	2	311
Paper .	11.50	12.30	10.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	3	4	2	312

The working hours do not include time of rest which, however, includes meal time, while the distinction of "Ordinary, Maximum and Minimum" in regard to working hours, days etc. are the average of the similar distinction made in all the factories represented.

#### *Filatures and Cotton Mills*

In filatures only 5% makes some allowance for child laborers, but very rarely they give it to female workers as distinguished from the male. This remark applies generally to all other kinds of factories. In cotton mills where machines are run both day and night, it is not uncommon, when business is brisk, to put operatives to 18 hours' work, and in such cases monthly holidays are given only fortnightly or are entirely withheld. The filatures in Nagano-ken, the leading silk centre in Japan, generally put their operatives to 14 or 16 hours' work, and in only a small portion the hours are 13. The grant of holidays is often made nominal, as also rest and meal hours, at the height of the season. At weaving factories working hours seldom fall below 12, but generally range between 13 and 16. The case is slightly better at power loom factories.

#### *Treatment of Operatives at Government Works*

The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 82 Government works employing roughly 134,005 operatives at the end of 1912, female operative occupied about 20%. At the tobacco factories which employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the rate they bear to the total number was as follows at the end of 1912.

	Male	Female
Over 14 years of age ... ..	103,549	27,543
Under 14 years of age ... ..	786	2,127
Total ... ..	104,335	29,670

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 12. Rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2, as below.

Army cloth...	{	Work hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly work days
		O'ry.	Mix'm.	Mix'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	
	M.	9.45	10.00	9.00	1.00	1.00	.45	5	7	4	296
	F.	9.45	10.00	9.00	1.00	1.10	.45	5	7	4	296
	Ch.	9.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	—	—	296



Woolen .....	{ M.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
	{ F.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
	{ Ch.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
Tobacco .....	{ M.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
	{ F.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
	{ Ch.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
Paper .....	{ M.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	4	—	—	317
	{ F.	9.30	—	—	0.45	—	—	4	—	—	317
	{ Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing .....	{ M.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	5	—	—	305
	{ F.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	5	—	—	305
	{ Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## WAGES OF LABORERS

## AVERAGE DAILY WAGES (yen)

					'06	'10	'11	'12
Weaver { male ... ..					.42	.49	.43	.43
{ female... ..					.21	.27	.25	.27
Tailor (For Japanese dress) ... ..					.50	.57	.58	.60
Tailor (for European dress) ... ..					.68	.81	.85	.89
Shoe-maker ... ..					.58	.67	.65	.69
Confectioner ... ..					.33	.43	.45	.44
Tobacco-cutter ... ..					.54	.61	.62	.64
Sake-brewer, monthly ... ..					11.83	16.19	17.01	16.26
Carpenter ... ..					.65	.80	.83	.87
Plasterer ... ..					.65	.83	.86	.89
Stone cutter... ..					.73	.93	.94	1.00
Sawyer ... ..					.64	.80	.78	.85
Tile-roofer ... ..					.73	.95	1.00	1.03
Brick-layer ... ..					.82	1.04	1.06	1.06
Ship-builder... ..					.70	.83	.86	.91
Cabinet-maker ... ..					.59	.76	.79	.83
Cart-maker ... ..					.52	.67	.69	.73
Harness-maker ... ..					.63	.70	.70	.70
Lacquerer ... ..					.55	.63	.68	.70
Jeweller ... ..					.53	.63	.66	.67
Blacksmith ... ..					.57	.69	.70	.71
Potter ... ..					.54	.62	.63	.63
Silk-spinner, female ... ..					.23	.31	.30	.31
Gardener ... ..					.59	.77	.83	.85
Fishermen ... ..					.40	.54	.59	.62
Farm laborer ... ..					.34	.39	.42	.44
Farm laborer, a year, male ... ..					37.33	44.91	49.81	53.84
Paper-makers ... ..					.35	.41	.44	.46
Printer ... ..					.39	.50	.50	.52
Day-laborer ... ..					.42	.53	.56	.58
Male-servant, monthly ... ..					3.30	4.56	4.65	4.73
Maid-servant     "     ... ..					2.02	2.96	3.12	3.06

OPERATIVES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT, GIVING ONLY THOSE  
EMPLOYING NOT LESS THAN 10,000 OPERATIVES

Employment	1911			1912		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Textile Factories</b> .. .. .	67,128	408,257	475,385	63,904	446,283	513,187
Raw Silk .. .. .	17,481	198,174	215,655	11,679	205,154	216,833
Spinning .. .. .	19,289	81,217	100,506	20,930	96,155	117,085
Weaving .. .. .	18,725	114,677	132,802	20,637	124,654	145,291
<b>Machines and Iron Factories</b> .. .. .	67,271	3,817	71,088	84,996	4,655	89,651
Machine-making .. .. .	18,918	433	19,351	15,840	270	16,110
Ship-building .. .. .	19,256	91	19,347	37,935	255	38,190
Tool-making .. .. .	11,274	1,333	12,607	13,325	2,185	15,510
Foundry, etc. .. .. .	12,592	1,355	14,247	17,896	1,945	19,841
<b>Chemical...</b> .. .. .	47,159	22,414	69,573	36,031	7,929	43,960
Ceramic .. .. .	23,569	4,384	27,953	21,560	723	22,283
Paper Mill .. .. .	6,787	3,330	10,117	696	1,719	2,415
Explosives .. .. .	4,703	11,162	15,865	2,051	1,967	4,018
Artificial Manures .. .. .	2,299	26	2,565	43,306	23,037	66,343
<b>Food and Drink Factories...</b> .. .. .	34,202	12,922	47,124	17,650	3,331	20,981
Brewery .. .. .	19,578	622	20,200	348,230	515,217	863,447
Tobacco .. .. .	1,869	6,848	8,717	—	—	—
Tea .. .. .	2,137	2,322	4,459	—	—	—
<b>Miscellaneous Factories...</b> .. .. .	37,831	20,123	57,954	—	—	—
Printing and publishing .. .. .	16,243	2,986	19,229	—	—	—
Wood and Bamboo ware .. .. .	9,705	2,806	12,511	—	—	—
<b>Total (including others)</b> .. .. .	317,398	476,497	793,895	—	—	—

## PLUTOCRACY IN JAPAN

According to the *Osaka Asahi*, at the end of 1912 Japan had 408 millionaire families, divided as follows as to locality:—

Tokyo ... ..	171
Osaka ... ..	90
Hyogo prefecture ... ..	19
Kyoto... ..	17
Kanagawa prefecture ... ..	19
Aichi ... ..	17
Shiga ... ..	17
Fukuoka ... ..	14
Niigata ... ..	16
Others... ..	28

Divided according to profession, the relative numbers are:—

Peers and high officials of the Government	59
Priests... ..	3
Land-owners and farmers ... ..	55
Journalists... ..	10
Company directors ... ..	36
Physician ... ..	1
Mine-owners ... ..	15
Merchants and manufacturers ... ..	221
Others... ..	14

22 out of the 408 are each credited with property amounting to over 10 millions, and of the number 8 are Peers, and 14 are bankers, business-men, etc. With the exception of four, the remaining 20 are residing in Tokyo.\*

What is noteworthy about these millionaires is that, with the exception of only five or six families who were formerly daimyos, all the others have amassed their fortune during these forty years or so. Formosa has seven wealthy families, among whom Li Pongen is reputed to be worth as much as 300 millions, though this is probably an exaggeration. In Korea there are eight and among the Japanese in America four.

## CAUSES OF POVERTY

The Tokyo Municipal Poor Asylum has carried out interesting inquiries as to the causes of poverty in the capital. The investigations cover the period between April 1902 and March 1909, during which time 3,224 men in the asylum, all over 41 years of age, were examined. The result was as follows:—

Cause of Poverty	Number	Cause of Poverty	Number
Intemperance ... ..	324	Confirmed wanderers ... ..	392
Gambling ... ..	117	Speculation ... ..	79
Imprudent sexual relations ...	201	Chronic illness or hereditary	
Despair from various motives.	179	weakness ... ..	461
Indolence ... ..	125	Maimed or physically defective	73
Prodigality ... ..	277	Natural misfortune... ..	121
Lack of self-confidence ... ..	109	Failure in business... ..	106
Tired of occupation... ..	237	Lack of demand in the trade	
Boastfulness ... ..	198	learnt ... ..	179
Habitual criminality ... ..	46	Total ... ..	3,224

### LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

By Prof. Dr. T. Okamura, Imp. University of Kyoto

As a fundamental principle men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code of Japan. Persons of both sexes below 20 years are considered **minors** and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their 20th year, enjoy as much freedom as men do in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that women's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men. These points of difference are enumerated in the following:—

1. The legal restriction of age in marriage is different between men and women. According to the Civil Code of Japan, men must be above 17 years and women, 15 years.

2. There can be no existence of marriage without the voluntary agreement of the man and the woman when a marriage is to be contracted. If they have parents living, they must obtain their consent, unless the man has completed his 30th year and the woman her 25th. In the case of minors, who have no parents alive, they must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

3. A woman becomes incompetent upon contracting a marriage; that is, it becomes necessary for her to obtain the permission of her husband in the conduct of important legal acts, as lending or borrowing of money, transfer of her own real estate or some valuable pieces of movable property, bringing of an action in a court of law, accepting or refusing a succession, etc.

4. A married couple are under legal obligation to cohabitation but the right of selecting the place of residence is invested in the husband.

5. A wife is supported as a matter of course by her husband in this country. There are no detailed provisions for regulating the property relations of man and wife, as there are but few cases of women's marrying with large dowries.

6. There are two classes of divorces; divorce by consent and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, there is no partiality, as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. In the case of a divorce by judicial action, however, the wife is very partially dealt with, for, while the committing of adultery on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground for bringing an action for divorce, in the case of the husband it is necessary that the husband guilty of adultery has been prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. The wife, therefore, cannot bring an action for divorce against her husband even when he keeps a concubine, resorts to houses of ill-fame, or comes into illicit relations with unmarried women or widows.

7. A wife cannot succeed to the house in precedence to a child, if she has one; in case she is without a child, she is to be chosen an heir to the house by the father or mother of her husband or by the council. A wife may, however, become an heir to bequeathed property.

8. In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even if she is his senior. A girl, even if she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child.

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# CHAPTER XIII

## PRESS AND PUBLICATION

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Motosada Zumoto

#### PRESS

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called *Yomiuri*, meaning "sold by hawking about," and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present *Yomiuri Shimbun* was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the *Batavia Shimbun* printed in Yedo toward the close of the fiftieth of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by *Shimbunshi* at Yokohama and the *Seiyo Zasshi*, *Chugai Shimbun* and *Koko Shimbun* in Tokyo. None of these, however, were printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*, since transferred to Tokyo, where it is still in existence. It was followed in quick succession by the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now some that claim a daily circulation of over a quarter of a million copies.

**Deposit of Security.**—Two things that stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

**Dummy Editors.**—Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

**Press Law.**—With the advent of Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of the court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

- (1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor;
- (2) One who signs published matter;
- (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from *yen* 50 to 1,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceeding of law cases which are being heard *in camera*.

When a newspaper violates the provisions of the Press Law relating to military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency, it shall be liable to suppression by decision of a court of law.

**Prices.**—The prices of dailies range between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen* per copy, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to the Japanese journalism is that nearly all the papers are issued in the morning, only a few papers issuing evening editions. Advertisement charges are ¥1.00 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 16 characters.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

#### PRESS STATISTICS

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit		Without deposit		Total
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Newspapers	Periodicals	
1913... ..	567	1,044	261	775	2,647
1914... ..	607	1,029	254	829	2,719

In 1914 The *Niroku Shimpō* was suppressed for publishing matter of diplomatic secret and the *Japan Herald* for supporting the German cause.

## LEADING DAILIES IN TOKYO AND OSAKA

- Chugai Shogyo Shimpō** (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper. Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajimacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.
- Chu-o Shimbun** (est. '90)—organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, issues an evening edition. Ed.—T. Harada and G. Kikuchi. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
- Hochi Shimbun** (est. June, '72)—friendly to the Okuma Ministry. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—J. Miki. Ed.—M. Murakami. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Jiji Shimpō** (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent. Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa. Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.
- Kokumin Shimbun** (est. Feb., '09)—organ of bureaucratic clique. Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
- Maiyu Shimbun** (est. March, '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the *Seiyukai*. Prop. and Ed.—M. Kimura. Office.—Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.
- Miyako Shimbun** (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc. Prop.—Baron M. Kusumoto. Ed.—S. Otani. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.
- Nippon** (est. Feb., '89)—friendly to the *Chusei-kai*. Prop.—K. Ito. Ed.—K. Hayashi. Office.—Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
- Osaka Asahi Shimbun** (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—R. Uyenō. Office.—Nakanoshima, Osaka.
- Osaka Jiji Shimpō** (est. '95)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo). Ed.—K. Takami. Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.
- Osaka Mainichi Shimbun** (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—M. Watanabe. Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.
- Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun** (est. April, '11)—issues an evening edition. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—N. Seki. Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.
- Osaka Nippo** (est. Nov., '04)—independent. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—R. Shirakawa. Office.—Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.
- Osaka Shimpō** (est. '00)—independent. Prop. and Ed.—K. Kato, M.P., ex-Belgian Minister. Office.—Kyuhojimachi, Osaka.
- Sekai Shimbun** (est. '14. The resurrection of the *Niroku Shimpō* that was suppressed same year).—*Doshi-kai* Party. Prop.—K. Akita. Ed.—T. Nakamura. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.
- Tokyo Asahi Shimbun** (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—M. Nakano. Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.
- Tokyo Mai-nichi Shimbun** (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—friendly to the *Seiyu-kai*. Prop. and Ed. S. Yamamoto. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
- Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun** (est. Feb., '72)—purchased in 1910 by the prop. of the *Osaka Mainichi*. Pres.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—K. Tsushima. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.



- Yamato Shimbun** (est. '72)—bureaucratic organ. Prop.—G. Matsushita. Office.—Sanjikken-bori, Tokyo.
- Yomiuri Shimbun** (est. June, '74) Prop.—E. Motono. Ed.—K. Sasakawa. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.
- Yorozu Choho** (est. Nov., '92)—independent. Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

## LEADING ENGLISH PAPERS

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high.

- Japan Advertiser** (est. '05).—Ed.—H. Byas. Prop. and Pub.—B. W. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.
- Japan Chronicle** (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).—Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Pub.—Ozaki. Office.—Naniwa-machi, Kobe.
- Japan Gazette** (est. '67).—Ed.—L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
- Japan Times** (est. '97).—Prop.—International News Agency. Mng.—J. C. Kennedy. Ed.—Takahashi. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.
- Japan Mail** (est. '65).—Prop. and Ed.—J. C. Kennedy. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.
- Kobe Herald** (est. '76).—Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio-machi, Kobe.
- Nagasaki Press** (est. '88).—Ed. and Mng.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.
- Seoul Press** (est. '10).—Prop. and Ed.—I. Yamagata. Office.—Yamato-cho, Seoul.

## LEADING PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO

Title	Subject	Issued	Price per copy	Publishers
Boken-sekai	Reading for boys	monthly	15 sen	Hakubun-kwan
Bunsho-sekai	Literature	"	20 "	"
Chugaku-sekai	For students	"	20 "	"
Chuo-koron	General	"	15 "	Hanseisha
Eigo Seinen	Study of English	fort'ly	10 "	Eigoseinen
Engei-gaho	Theatrical	monthly	30 "	Engeigaho-sha
Far East, the	General	weakly	20 "	Far East Office
Fujin-gaho	For ladies	monthly	25 "	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-kai	"	"	15 "	Shimei-sha
Fujin-no-kagami	"	"	15 "	Dobun-kwan
Fujin-no-tomo	"	"	15 "	Fujin-no-tomoshia
Fujin-sekai	"	"	25 "	Tokyo-sha
Fujo-kai	"	"	15 "	Dobun-kwan
Fuzoku-gaho	Graphic Social, ill'ed	"	15 "	Toyodo
Gaiko-jiho	Diplomacy	fort'ly	20 "	Gaikojiho-sha
Gakusei	For students	monthly	18 "	Fuzanmbo
Gakusei Times	Study of English	fort'ly	10 "	Gakusei Times
Japan Magazine	Things Japanese	monthly	60 "	J. M. Office

Jitsugyo-kai	Eco. & Gen.	monthly	20	sen Dobun-kwan
Jitsugyo-no-Nippon	"	fortly	11	" Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Jitsugyo-no-sekai	"	"	11	" Jitsugyo-no-sekaisha
Jogaku-sekai	For ladies	monthly	20	" Hakubun-kwan
Kokkwa	Art rep'tion	weekly	¥2.20	" Kokkwa-sha
Kokusaiho-Gaiko-Zasshi	Diplomacy	monthly	20	" Shimizu
Kwagaku-sekai	Science	"	20	" Sekibunsha
Kyoiku-jiron	Education	fortly	7½	" Kaihatsu-shu
Mita Bungaku	Literature	monthly	25	" Keio Univ.
Niko-Niko	Social	"	15	" Niko-Niko-Club
Nippon Bijutsu	Art	"	25	" Nippon Bijutsusha
Nippon Keizai Shinshi	Eco. & pol.	fortly	13	" N. K. S. Office
Nippon-oyobi-Nipponjin	Pol. & lit.	fortly	20	" Seikyo-sha
Nippon Shonen	For boys	monthly	10	" Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Nogyo-sekai	Agriculture	"	20	" Hakubun-kwan
Oriental Economist	Pol. & eco.	tri-monthly	12	" { Tokyo Keizai Zasshi Office
Rigaku-kai	Science	monthly	15	" Kofukwan
Seiko	Eco. & business	fortly	15	" Seiko-zasshi-sha
Shashin Times	Photography	"	25	" Meiji Seihanjo
Shin-Fujin	For ladies	monthly	28	" Shuseido
Shin-Nippon	Pol. & general	"	26	" Fuzambo
Shin-Shosetsu	Lit. & social	"	25	" Shun-yodo
Shojo	For girls	"	10	" Jijishimpo-sha
Shojo-no-tomo	"	"	10	" Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shonen	For children	"	15	" Jijishimposha
Shonen-no-tomo	"	"	10	" Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shonen-sekai	"	"	15	" Hakubun-kwan
Sunday	General	weekly	10	" Shunho-sha
Taiyo	Pol., eco., lit.	monthly	30	" Hakubun-kwan
Teikoku Bungaku	Literature	"	15	" Dainippon Toshokai-sha
Tō-a-no-hikari	Religion	"	15	" Tō-a-kyokai
Tokyo Economist	Eco., etc.	weekly	10	" Tokyo Eco. Office
Tokyo Puck	Caricature	tri-monthly	25	" Yuraku-sha
Toyo Gakugei-zasshi	Science	monthly	15	" Gakugei-sha
Yonen-no-tomo	For children	weekly	10	" Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha
Yuben	Elocution	monthly	20	" Dainihon Yubenkai
Waseda Bungaku	Literature	"	25	" Tokyo-Do

## NEWS AGENCIES

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest service in journalism, circumstances not yet permitting it to attain any marked progress.

Dokuritsu Tsushin. — Office — Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin. (est. '99). — Office — Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kokusai Tsushin (est. 1914). — Office — Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Nippon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01). — Office — Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin. — Office — Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88). — Office — Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Taiheiyo Tsushin. — Office — Sanchome, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

Among the press associations in Japan the most important are the International Press Association and the Shunju Society, the former

consisting of about 60 members representing both native and foreign Press. It is primarily a social organization. The President and the Vice-President are Mr. I. Tokutomi and Mr. M. Zumoto respectively.

The other, which as its title indicates, is intended to represent the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest, and contains also some 60 members, Mr. K. Minoura, M.P., being the Chairman,

## PUBLICATION

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late become a special feature in the publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, *yen* 2 or more. This is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:—

Year	Original work	Translation	Total
1911 ... ..	43,153	91	43,244
1912 ... ..	45,195	91	45,286
1913 ... ..	45,372	87	45,359

During 1913 the kind of books that were published most comprised politics 8,242, industry 1,530 law 1,461, religions 529, literature 1,432, pictures and calligraphy 1,518, etc.

## PUBLICATION BY SUBSCRIPTION

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused lately and even made use of as means of fraud, the measure to deal with this special kind of publication was adopted in the 26th (1909-10) session of the Diet and enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *yen* 500 if the price is 10 *yen* and of 1000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

## COPYRIGHT

By the revised law enforced since 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berlin in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law does no longer require the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

## CENSORSHIP

Cases of prohibition of publications or sales of newspapers and periodicals are as follows:—

	Forbidden sale	Suppressed	Suspended	Others	Cases at law courts	Given warning
1913 ... ..	74	74	2	5	197	113
1914 ... ..	453	453	1	2	114	194

\* Cases of other publications are as follows :—

Year	Books forbidden sale and suppressed		Magazines suspended publication	Given warning	Almanacs	Cases at law courts
	Suppressed	Sale forbidden				
1912 ... ..	3	167	7	59	46	17
1913 ... ..	17	1,096	18	91	41	21

There were also some cases of prohibition of sale of foreign books imported as shown below :—

Year	Public order	Public morals	Total volumes
1912... ..	1	31	32
1913... ..	1	88	89

With respect to prohibition of sale of publications resembling the annual almanacs, it may be noted that the right of almanacs is solely reserved from olden time for the Office of the Great Shrine of Ise. A small number of non-political periodicals have been forbidden publication for having discussed current topics. Censors' work is now chiefly confined in dealing with publications, and as regards books, those that are judged prejudicial to public morals. In this respect the works of French novelists in translation notably Maupassant and Flaubert, have acquired notoriety. Their works in original, however, are generally left with impunity, from consideration that they are read only by those who are above temptation by novelists. Books and periodicals that savor of socialism and similar "dangerous thoughts" have become scarce since the remarkable Kotoku affair (which see. Ed. J. Y. B.) How busily the Japanese censors are watching for the interest of those who are apt to go astray in their morals may be inferred from the fact that in 1914 no less than 1,113 numbers of periodicals were forbidden sale. In the same year there were 135 cases of forbidden sale or suppression, chiefly from diplomatic or military affairs occasioned by the European war in which Japan had to participate.

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# CHAPTER XIV

## SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

### I. NATIONAL GAMES

For *judo* and fencing see "Physical culture," Chapter on Education.

#### MILITARY EXERCISE

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

#### GYMNASTIC EXERCISE

In the gymnastic training, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training school styls are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performance of the individual.

#### SWIMMING

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is

expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

#### HORSE RIDING

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse-racing is popular all over the country, but with prohibition of *pari-mutuel* tickets in 1903, the prosperity has suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. The regular race clubs are *Hanshin* at Naruo, *Miyazaki*, *Fujiyeda*, *Matsudo*, *Tokyo* at Moguro and *Nippon* at Yokohama.

#### ARCHERY

In many schools higher in grade than the middle school is provided an archery range. However the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal era, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is of the unusual length of eight feet. A three feet reed shaft is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

### II. SPORTS INTRODUCED

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially student's recreation.

#### BASEBALL

Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue until 1898, when a match was played between the First High School team and an American nine. The victory won by the Japanese, caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis teams of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. The following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The defeat of Japanese teams must be due in part to the fact that the American team was a professional one, while Japanese teams were all composed of students. The latest visiting team, on the invitation of

Keio, was that of the Wisconsin University, which came to Japan in September 1909. The American team was beaten by Keio, but was victorious over Waseda. It may be added that when matches are held with foreign teams, gate money is now charged. The Waseda team visited Hawaii in the summer of 1910. In the autumn the Chicago Univ. team came to Tokyo on invitation of the Waseda, and went home with clean record. In 1910 the Waseda and the Keio nines visited America. Similar visits have repeatedly been exchanged between Japanese and American teams and also the Philippine teams. The Meiji Univ. team has recently shown a striking progress.

#### BOATING

About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Musashi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this country. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School, Tokyo Higher Commercial School, etc. Waseda University holds its boat-race in autumn.

#### LAWN TENNIS

The game of lawn tennis is now finding favour outside students circles and courts may be seen here and there, in open places. It is also worth noting that the game is growing popular among girl students.

#### FOOTBALL

Association football is played as a general gymnastic game in many schools of middle grade, but the real game is rarely seen in Japan.

### III. THEATRICAL, ETC.

These are three different sorts of theatrical performances corresponding to so many social classes as to patronage. These are the *bugaku* (ancient music dance) almost exclusively performed at the Imperial court or at Shinto shrines; the *no* which prevails among the aristocracy and gentry, and the *engeki* or *shibai* (drama) which is popular among the masses. The two latter are at present less exclusive and are common to both classes, but formerly a strict line of demarcation was drawn between them. The *bugaku* may be left out here, being very exclusive, and we begin with

#### A. THE "No"

It was at the time of the Shogun Yoshimitsu (1370-1392) of the Ashikaga Regency that this special form of dramatic performance was created to supply a refined amusement to warrior classes. During the Tokugawa period it was very popular, but had to suffer an utter neglect at the beginning of the Meiji era. But for the partiality shown for it by the late Empress-Dowager Eisho, who was very fond of the performances, the art was even in danger of extinction. The example set by the

exalted quarter was followed by courtiers and aristocrats and by humbler classes, and to-day the *no* and the allied art of *yokyoku* or *utai* (vocal music) are enjoying even a greater prosperity, so far as more numbers of votaries are concerned, than in the palmy days of feudalism. The *No* is performed on a special kind of stage, by two or more characters, *shite* (doer) and *uaki* (associate) with more or less number of attendants. The performers' dialogue is carried on in more or less affected tone and their acting is archaic and symbolical, so that the uninitiated may fail to appreciate the merit of the performance. There is an orchestra composed of *tsudzumi* or hand-drum, drum and flute and chorus are sung by chorus singers. Masks are generally worn by performers, who personify both male and female characters. There are in Tokyo six regular stages and on every occasion of performances, only for one day, they usually draw full house. Five different schools of *no* exist today, i.e. Kanze, Hoshō, Kongo, Komparu, and Kita, these being more or less different from each other in the style of actions, singing of the text, etc. The pieces that are popular number some two hundred broadly classified into religious, historical, etc. Most of them are based on religious sentiment, and are fraught with pessimistic tone, owing to the fact that they were written by priests and at a time of internal strifes when the horrors of battle impressed the people with the sentiment of ephemeral existence and uncertainty of life. To cite one of the commonest plots, a priest appears on the stage followed by a man; they begin to talk of their past; in the meantime the man turns out to be a ghost and the priest performs service for the atonement of the ghost. The text of most pieces, however, is written in beautiful language and is full of literary quality of high order. The leading actors in Tokyo are Kuro Hoshō, the Umewaka brothers, Bamba Sakurama, Rokuheida Kita, and some others. There are several distinguished amateurs, as Dr. Furuchi, ex-Vice Minister of State, Mr. T. Kume, ex-M. P., some members of the Mitsui family and others.

### The *Yokyoku* or *Utai*

This is vocal *no* minus the dramatic representation, and may therefore be considered as vocal music, resembling somewhat Shakespearian reading. Different characters are undertaken by different singers, while the chorus passages are sung by a band led by a conductor. The *yokyoku* may practically be regarded as the only vocal music in Japan now popular among middle and higher classes, to whom the beautiful diction of the text, simplicity in preparation, and refined nature of the singing all combine to appeal to their vocal capacity and to try the patience of the hearers. It is these amateur *yokyoku* vocalists that crowd the boxes when a *no* performance is given, and, with the text in hand, follow the actors' recitation and dialogue and the singing of the chorus band, totally insensible to the merit of the acting itself. Many of these vocalists profess that they are learning the pieces merely as means of lung exercises and for hygienic effect. At any rate the *yokyoku* is now a rage among all classes, high and low, and it is judged that though the *no* may disappear in this age of hurry and realistic tendency, its vocal side may forever remain as a favorite pastime of refined people of both sexes. Among the leading *yokyoku* masters there are, besides those mentioned above, for *no* actors are equally *yokyoku* masters though the reverse is not true—Kurosaburo Katayama,



Orio Kwanze, Kintaro Matsumoto and his son Nagashi, Shin Hōsho, and others. Noted amateur singers are too many to be mentioned here.

### The *Kyogen*

In time the public became tired of the monotonous style of the *no* and began to look for more diversified and less sombre exhibitions. This want was supplied by *kyogen* created about the same time as *no*. It is a kind of farce, full of comical and optimistic elements. In contrast to the *no* being historical and religious, the *kyogen* is social and optimistic. The *kyogen*, generally played by two or three characters, is a subsidiary performance to the *no*, and is given as interlude. In *kyogen* mask is not used and costume also is very simple.

### B. DRAMA

The *no* was so exclusive as a refined amusement of warrior classes that the masses were not even allowed to view it. Common people had to create something to satisfy their craving for similar pleasure, and their ingenuity resulted in devising early in the 17th century a popular drama. At first the performances consisted only in dancing with the aid of music. By and by, however, it became realistic in some points, taking social events into its plots. As the theatre in those days was created almost exclusively for the lower classes and as warrior classes considered it even degrading to inspect the performances, the position of actors in society was naturally, very low. As a matter of fact, they were often classed among "beggars." There are at present two schools of actors, old or classic, and new, the former pursuing the Japanese classic style and the latter adopting realistic way of representation. The acting by actors of the classic school, adhering too much to traditional forms and conventional canons, is often too artificial, while customs and manners represented on the stage have nothing in common with those now in existence. Rebelling against this state of affairs a new school of actors appeared on the stage declaring that they would act in a realistic way and represent modern life. The pioneers are Kawakami and his troupe who first appeared at Kyoto about 1893. The death of the three leading actors on modern stage, Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Sadanji between '03 and '04 may be considered to have precipitated the decline of the classic school, for there were none qualified in art and popularity to take up the mantle. In justice to actors of old school it may be noted that, brought up from childhood in the greenroom, they possess great technical skill and stage experience especially in regard to old pieces, but they are sadly out of their elements, being destitute of education and lacking adaptability, when they are made to try their hands in new plays depicting contemporary life. In contrast to actors of the old school, those of the new school are better educated and are more adaptable. But they still lack training in dancing and their posture does not possess elegance and ease of the old school actors. The two schools are gradually advancing to the common point, and perhaps in a generation or so the Japanese stage may become completely transformed. At present both schools exist side by side, giving performances at their respective theatres. Their fields are entirely different, and there is *raison d'être* for each of them. Indeed, they will each contribute something in its own way toward the

general development of our stage. The most famous of the actors belonging to the old school are Koshiro, Yaozo, Uzayemon, Danshiro, Kodanji, Sojuro, Utaemon, Baiko, and others, the last three almost always representing female characters. The Teikoku-za, Kabuki-za and Meiji-za in Tokyo are theatres where they give their performances. Noted actors in Osaka are Ganjiro, Fukusuke, Udanji, Ganshō, Rikaku besides some others. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the new school actors is the itinerant tour undertaken in 1900 through America and Europe by Kawakami, his wife Sada Yacco and troupe. They gave their performances and won some favour, if not admiration, of foreigners here and there. Although they may not have been successful in their art, they profited much by witnessing and studying foreign stage. On their return home, they gave Othello in an adapted form, following the customs of foreign stage. The play was a great success and had the effect of consolidating the foundation of the new school. Hamlet was next given, with an almost equal success. The production of Nami-ko proved another great success and the position of the new school became assured. The school created by Kawakami and Sada Yacco is rather under the cloud and since his death in 1911 it is represented, better, by Takata, I-i, Fujisawa, Kinoshita, Kawai, and Kitamura, the latter two taking female part. Their theatres are the Hongo-za, Shintomi-za and Meiji-za. It is worth noting that at the Teikoku-za, or Imperial Theatre established near Hibiya Park by a group of prominent business men with a view of developing our stage, an actresses' school originally established by Sada Yacco in 1908 is now attached, the students in the school at present numbering some 50. Another sign of the times showing how efforts are now being made to develop the stage, is the fact that amateur theatricals are often given at public theatres by men of letters. Several new troupes of this kind have appeared, among which the *Bunshi* (men of letters) and the *Bungei Kyokai*, this latter composed of graduates of Waseda University and at first guided by Dr. Tsubouchi, the well-known Shakespearian scholar and dramatist. The split of the troupe in 1914 into the *Mumeikai* (led by Messrs. Togi and Doi, latter died in 1915) and the *Geijutsuza*, led by Prof. Shimamura and the leading actress Miss Matsui, and the staging by all these "educated companies" of Ibsen, Shaw, Tolstoy and others that are too reactionary to conventional ideas have somewhat cooled the public taste for their representation.

#### IV. WRESTLING

The *Sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. Thus in 1909 an amphitheatre was built by the Tokyo Wrestler's Association at Ryogoku, Tokyo, structure covering an area of 906½ *tsubo* capable to accommodate 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game, especially the former where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades

of which only the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps are gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or Three services which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called *Maku-no-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fourth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually Wrestlers Association, realize. The association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain") rank and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three service* receive from the association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for each semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥20. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the association and especially of the gift they receive from their regular patrons that wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former time as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces which wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the four fundamental "hands," viz., *nage* (to throw), *kale* (foot entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows :—

Name	Born in	Weight <i>kan</i>	Height <i>shaku</i>
Eastern camp			
Umegatani ... ..	1879	40	5.54
Nishinoumi ... ..	1880	37.5	6.02
Omifuji ... ..	1874	23	5.80
Shikainami ... ..	1878	25	5.60
Tamatsubaki... ..	1872	24	5.10
Western camp			
Tachiyama ... ..	1877	38	6.10
Otori ... ..	1887	32	5.92
Isenohama ... ..	1871	27	5.54
Asashio ... ..	1875	28	5.70
Ayanami ... ..	1876	28	5.90

# CHAPTER XV

## PUBLIC WORKS

### RIVER CONTROL

During the period of about 1,300 years from 566 A. D. down to 1866 as many as 426 flood are recorded, i.e., one flood every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of water-courses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without inundation somewhere, and so a great effort was brought to bear upon hydraulic engineering with aid of efficient machines. In 1896 was promulgated the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to rivers under its rule, but in case this is impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or the estimated cost being too big to be borne by one local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then (up to 1913) 25 main rivers, 35 tributaries and 15 others have been dealt with in accordance with the law. The average sum annually expended on rivers is 2,901,203 *yen* by the Central Government and 9,939,365 *yen* by prefectures, the total being 12,840,568 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different finances is as follows:—

By	1905 ¥	1906 ¥	1907 ¥	1908 ¥	1909 ¥
Central Govt. ... ..	1,407,445	1,994,135	3,007,571	4,312,960	3,756,428
Prefectures ... ..	4,793,656	5,965,374	8,977,395	11,543,891	7,718,608
Districts ... ..	137,010	308,701	529,473	167,282	148,558
Cities... ..	261,408	437,309	964,582	1,651,926	1,908,696
Towns and Villages	1,264,540	1,098,053	1,598,905	1,766,854	1,191,517
Irrigation Union ...	467,932	445,283	525,200	578,996	735,715
Local Councils ...	159,556	162,037	208,066	171,485	159,394
Individuals ... ..	25,711	1,552	1,201	23,652	14,040
Total... ..	8,517,268	10,402,444	15,812,393	20,217,046	15,632,956

### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads are divided into three classes, viz., (national roads), "kokudo," (provincial roads), "ken-do" and (village roads) "ri-do." The first are those leading from Tokyo to the open ports, the great shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval Stations and prefectural offices, and those connecting them with one another. The breadth for "kokudo" is over 3 "ken" (18 ft.) or over 7 "ken" including bank. The "kendo" are those leading from the prefectural office to district offices, or those connecting towns and busy local seaports. The breadth is 4 or 5 "ken." The "rido" are those connecting smaller section of a district or leading

to local shrines, temples, etc. There is no limit in breadth. According to the present usage the expenses needed on "koku-do" and "ken-do" are borne by the prefectural treasury, and those of "ri-do" by the respective cities towns or villages, though, according to circumstance, particular roads are repaired or laid out at the expense of the national treasury. The mileage of these roads is: "koku-do" 2,149 ri: "ken-do" 9,013 ri: "ri-do" 94,321 ri. These are on these roads 303,352 bridges, of which 114 are of iron, 61,816 stone, 131,547 wood and 109,321 earth bridges and pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years was 13,518,273 yen on roads and 3,757,012 yen on the bridges; 9.9 per cent. being spent on "koku-do," 26.1 per cent. on "ken-do," and 6.2 on "ri-do." The expenses are as follow:—

By	1905 ¥	1906 ¥	1907 ¥	1908 ¥	1909 ¥
National Treasury ...	213,419	557,597	982,648	1,484,703	790,421
Prefectures ... ..	5,593,126	5,939,665	8,292,398	10,473,180	9,790,426
Districts ... ..	443,095	714,982	1,037,748	1,349,797	1,508,017
Cities... ..	1,566,163	2,954,596	9,337,362	5,751,125	5,487,577
Towns and Villages	1,353,004	1,890,653	2,530,809	2,664,655	3,205,634
Irrigation Unions ...	13,646	26,273	23,737	17,223	41,046
Local Councils ...	345,915	384,708	441,628	430,416	430,501
Individuals ... ..	7,511	11,731	15,998	19,482	1,026,951
Contributions ... ..	714,969	1,176,010	2,553,675	1,183,541	1,224,514
Total... ..	10,250,788	13,656,215	27,216,003	23,574,122	23,505,087

### PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS

There are over 1,000 harbors that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized. They remained in their natural state. It was about 1878-9 that improvements of these harbors were projected, and since then many of them have been improved by constructing harbor works or dredging. Among them leading ones are given below.

	Works	Date of beginning	Date of completion	Expenditure (1,000 yen)
Nagasaki ...	{ Dredging reclamation etc. }	July 1897	Sept. 1904	3,100
Miike ...	{ Break-water, etc. }	Nov. 1902	Nov. 1907	3,000
Nagoya ...	{ Pier, dred- ging, etc. }	Aug. 1896	Aug. 1907	2,383
Yokohama...	{ Pier, traing wall, etc. }	Sept. 1889	May 1896	2,353
Otaru ...	{ Break-water, }	May 1897	May 1908	2,189
Kagoshima...	{ Dred., break- water, etc. }	April 1900	March 1909	843
Hakodate ...	{ Break-water, dredging, etc. }	June 1896	April 1899	820
Takamatsu...	{ do. }	July 1897	Sept. 1904	328

Ujina ...	{ Dredging, embankment }	... Sept. 1884	April 1890	300
Nagasaki ...	{ Canal, river work, etc. }	... J. n. 1882	March 1890	292
Sakai ...	{ Piers }	... May 1878	Nov. 1882	228
Misumi ...	{ Rec'tion, pier }	... May 1883	June 1882	107

Classified by their nature, there are 4 naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 36 open ports, and over 530 ports are regularly visited by coasting steamers.

In exceptional cases where the expenditure is defrayed out of the national treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, the sum needed in the improvement or main-tenance of these ports generally comes from the local public work fund, though at times it may come from private purses, as in the case of Miike constructed by the Mitsui family. Tsuruga, connecting port with Siberia, was reconstructed by 1912 at an outlay of ¥800,000.

### THE IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS

The 14 harbors which have been recommended for improvement by the Harbor Committee will cost about ¥100,000,000. The Government has chosen the five ports of Yokkaichi, Shiogama, Funakawa, Aomori and Kagoshima at which to start the work of improvement. The cost at these five ports is estimated as follows:—

Yokkaichi, ¥7,500,000; Funakawa, ¥3,000,000; Shiogama, ¥4,000,000; Kagoshima, ¥2,500,000; Aomori, ¥3,000,000.

Of the total cost of ¥20,000,000, one-third or one half of the amount is to be granted by the State Treasury, the subsidy totalling ¥8,000,000 or ¥10,000,000.

### CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES

Civil engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbours, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water-courses under the direct control of the Government or disastrous floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted. During these 20 years the national treasury has spent yearly several million yen, on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1910 amounted to ¥42,377,582, of which 14 per cent. was disbursed by the Government. Below shows the classification of these expenses for the last five years.

	1905 ¥	1906 ¥	1907 ¥	1908 ¥	1909 ¥
Rivers ... ..	8,517,268	10,402,444	15,812,393	20,217,046	15,632,956
Roads and bridges...	10,250,788	13,656,215	25,216,003	23,574,122	23,505,087
Ports and harbours..	1,685,683	2,858,212	3,668,488	2,877,569	3,228,364
Sea coast ... ..	321,288	1,96,845	443,708	538,776	358,601
Water supply and drainage ... ..	4,821,466	5,531,937	7,295,257	12,233,878	10,536,001
Others ... ..	1,746,496	2,105,656	2,497,518	—	2,811,181
Total... ..	27,342,989	34,951,309	54,938,362	59,441,391	42,901,898

## DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND OTHER CALAMITIES

The damage caused by floods during the four years ending 1908 and the average of seven years ending same are shown below. During the 35 years ending 1910 the flood in 1896 was disastrous, for it devastated more than 785,500 *cho*, and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,802. In 1897 damage reached ¥44,341,758; ¥58,590,465 in '99; ¥26,769,008 in '98; and the flood that devastated the vicinities of Tokyo and places further north in 1910 did not fall much below that of 1896. The loss of human life is also fearful, having totalled, including injured, 23,677 during the 35 years in question, or an average of 676 a year. Tidal waves also inflict heavy disaster, the average during the last ten years being ¥358,802. The damage from typhoons is also serious. The average yearly damage from the three natural agencies of flood, tidal waves and typhoons is shown in the following table.

	1908 1000 ¥	1909 1000 ¥	1910 1000 ¥	1911 1000 ¥	ave. '02-11 1000 ¥
Rivers ... ..	2,060	4,337	25,212	10,268	8,298
Ports, etc. ... ..	113	139	233	947	255
Roads ... ..	595	1,052	4,488	2,310	1,684
Bridges ... ..	369	1,008	3,324	1,684	1,239
Water supply and drainage	184	202	1,356	538	551
Total ... ..	3,323	6,831	34,615	15,749	12,029
Farms and crop... ..	1,905	4,395	69,736	29,069	21,244
Dwelling land, etc. ... ..	102	130	1,882	318	474
Buildings ... ..	213	513	6,908	1,755	2,626
Ships ... ..	8	34	64	196	93
Others ... ..	248	393	6,983	1,620	1,838
Total ... ..	2,478	5,467	85,575	32,960	26,277
Grand Total... ..	5,802	12,298	120,190	48,710	38,307

## PERMANENT RIPARIAN WORK

Warned by the heavy damage occasioned repeatedly in recent years, the Government has decided to adopt more thorough measure of riparian work and in a more expeditious way than was contemplated in the original program. The plan adopted by the Government and Diet in 1910 is to undertake permanent riparian work for 65 rivers, of which 20 to be completed as 1st year work at the cost of *yen* 180 millions, the rest relegated as 2nd program. The fund is to consist of 10,000,000 *yen* to be set apart every year over and above the 3,000,000 *yen* yearly devoted since '87. Another 10,000,000 *yen* on account of landship work spread over 20 years has been voted. A project of forestry law with special object of feeding and regulating head-waters is to be elaborated.

## SANITARY WORKS

## WATERWORKS

In places where drinking water was scarce, waterworks, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance in Yedo, now

Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days water was not filtered and was, therefore, far from being wholesome from the view of sanitation. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her water-works on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer, English retired officer. This was the pioneer of waterworks constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and Nagasaki soon followed. In 1903 Waterworks Regulations were published. At present 25 cities and towns and 8 villages get supply of water from waterworks. Below are most important ones.

Name of cities	Cost of construction 1,000 ¥	Extension of pipe ft.	Water supplied per day cubic ft.	No. of houses supplied No.	Quantity per day cubic ft.
Yokohama ...	10,186	754,085	835,897	78,918	1.88
Hakodate ...	458	182,390	273,504	20,691	3.08
Nagasaki ...	1,743	295,275	427,160	22,373	2.38
Osaka ...	11,771	1,824,234	2,412,876	294,035	1.89
Hiroshima ...	1,075	381,616	453,315	44,046	3.03
Kobe ...	3,164	643,263	822,905	103,373	1.98
Tokyo ...	8,942	2,481,683	6,168,910	488,025	3.23

The rate of charges is different. At Yokohama ¥6 and at Tokyo ¥5 per year, at Nagasaki 70 *sen* and at Kobe 55 *sen* per month, per house of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keep a horse or provides a bath, some extra charges are made.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE

The provision still remains neglected, and it is in Nagoya, Osaka and Hiroshima, which have completed or commenced their work with the aid from National treasury, that a proper drainage system may be said to exist. Tokyo has also started a sewage work.



# CHAPTER XVI

## AGRICULTURE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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The following topics must be mentioned as some of the most prominent and peculiar characteristics in the agriculture of Japan as compared with farming in America and Europe:

(I) Intensive Cultivation (II) Rural Industry (III) Economic Utilization of Human Waste (IV) Agricultural Credit (V) Land Holding and (VI) Agrarian Problems at Present.

(I) **Intensive Cultivation.**—This is the most prominent characteristic of the agriculture of Japan. The area of Japan Proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than one-twentieth of the area of the United States, 3,000,000 square miles, while her population of 52,000,000 exceeds one half of the population of the United States. The population per square mile in Japan is ten times larger than that of the United States, that is to say 360 per square mile in Japan as against 33 per square mile in America. Now the territorial extent of Japan remained practically the same till she acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and with no outlet for her natural increase of population, and having no new land to bring under cultivation, Japan has had to resort to intensive cultivation of her soil in order to support her large and growing population.

The intensive cultivation of land prevails throughout the rural sections of the country. Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor. The farmer uses implements of rude and simple construction. He is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in the places where American implements are introduced.

With such an intensive system of land cultivation, the Japanese farmers, who constitute about 40,000,000 out of a total population of 52,000,000, cultivate 15,000,000 acres, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre per person or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres per family. Even in the northern part of Japan, where land is more largely divided among the farmers, the average area per family is only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The average yield of rice per acre is about 33 bushels, which can be increased through intensive cultivation to the amount of 40 bushels. In southern Japan where the climate admits of two crops, it is not a rare thing to produce 60 bushels of rice and 20 bushels of barley each year successively.

(II) **Rural Industry.**—The secret of success of small farming in Japan, aside from the intensive system of cultivation, is its rural industry, and the economic utilization of human waste. The foremost

rural industry in Japan is silk industry and next to it the picking of tea. Both are carried on mainly by women, who are in Japan very great economic factors. Fortunately the busiest time in silk industry, in most places, is the time when the farmers have some leisure and are able to assist the women.

(III) **Economic Utilization of Human Waste.**—Another peculiarity in the economy of Japanese farming is the utilization of human waste. The annual consumption of all kinds of artificial fertilizers is estimated to be \$84,000,000, with a tendency toward a rapid increase in their consumption. If it were not for the use of human waste, the use of artificial fertilizers would reach an enormous amount. Nitrogen, the most essential plant food, is now derived from the atmosphere, and is made a component part of fertilizers. Why can it not be derived from human waste, and thus be made of economic use? This will become a serious problem for the 20th century, especially from the standpoint of agrarian economy.

(IV) **Agricultural Credit.**—There are two kinds of agricultural credit. They are long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

(V) **Land Holding.**—The history of land holding in Japan may be divided into three periods: (1) The period of allotment from about the 6th century A.D. till the rise of feudalism, (2) The period of feudal tenure, (3) The period of private property dating from the Restoration of Imperial regime. The last alone may be briefly described here.

**The Period of Private Property.**—When feudalism came to an end in the year 1872 the feudal lords and samurai were compelled to return their domains to the Imperial Government, but no allotment could be made as in ancient times. Consequently the title to lands was given to the farmer who was in possession. The nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, while the farmer retained the land and became its proprietor. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a land certificate in which the name of the holder and the area and value of the land were given. This certificate was used as a legal document either in the case of mortgaging or of selling land. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be subtracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the *Ertragswerth*. The land certificate was afterwards abolished and in its place was adopted the land registration system. Since the bargain and sale of land was instituted, the consolidation of landed property has been taking place and tenancy is again prevailing. The tenants usually pay

57% of the total yield of rice on paddy land, and 44% of the products of the farm land, either in cash or in kind. The tax on the land is paid by the owners, and amounts to from 30% to 33% of the rental value.

(VI) *Agrarian Problems at Present.*—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of year the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities, are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is, with us at the present time, an important economic problem. Now the weakness in Japanese agriculture is, in spite of all other advantages, its being too much of a "petite culture." It barely enables farmers to subsist but does not leave them surplus by which to elevate the standard of living and to expend on other items contributing to the higher aims of life. The result is that the national wealth is still on a comparatively low scale. To increase the area of land per capita without decreasing its average yield must be the aim of the agrarian policy of Japan.

Fortunately, we have still a margin of land available for cultivation. Excluding the island of Formosa, Saghalien, and the Korean peninsula, the whole area of land now under cultivation in Japan Proper is 15,000,000 acres, or only about 15% of the whole area. Now supposing land which is inclined less than 15 degrees is available for cultivation, it is estimated that 10,000,000 acres of arable land may be added.

Another source extending cultivated area is by reclaiming waste lands by means of field *Regulierung*. (See "Farm-adjustment." Ed. J. Y. B.).

According to the statistics of 1911, the total farming population in Japan amounts to 58.65% of the total population—the number of farmer-families being 5,422,126 out of the total of 9,245,253 families. If all available lands were brought under cultivation it would still average only 5 acres per farmer-family. But this area is a little too large for the present labor system of cultivation in Japan, and a little too small for machine-system of cultivation. By introducing the system of co-operative production, machine-farming can be carried on with advantage and be made to produce more per given area.

Another serious problem for the welfare of the rural community is how to adjust the ratio of the population to the arable land. To accomplish this we are compelled at the present time to follow, chiefly, the policy of domestic colonization, and the encouragement of settlement of surplus population to Hokkaido, Formosa, Korea and Saghalien. The modern progress of Japan in the direction of from an agricultural to an industrial nation, and greater technical improvement in agriculture may be mentioned in this connection. In short, for a country like Japan, which has no extensive colonies beyond the seas, the most important thing for the good of the nation is to make the best use of its lands for economical purposes. On this account our agrarian policy stands pre-eminent, in its importance and bearings, above all the other economic and industrial policies of the nation.

ARABLE LAND AND FARMING POPULATION

Gross area of arable land together with the number of farming families in Japan Proper may be classified as follows:—

End of Dec.	Land-owners' area (cho)		Tenanted area (cho)		Total area (cho)	
	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1911... ..	1,430,468	1,678,931	1,484,449	1,103,052	2,914,917	2,781,988
1912... ..	1,441,398	1,700,734	1,491,433	1,125,544	2,932,832	2,826,278
1913... ..	1,441,852	1,714,693	1,503,737	1,135,244	2,945,590	2,849,937

End of Dec.	Land-owners' families*		Tenants' families		Both combined		Total farming families
1911 ... ..	1,762,296		1,501,933		2,155,763		5,419,992
1912 ... ..	1,764,181		1,500,003		2,173,867		5,438,051
1913 ... ..	1,744,801		1,520,922		2,177,995		5,443,719

\*Excluding land-owners not engaged in farming.

The above numbers of farming families may be rearranged as follows:—

End of D.c.	Families solely farming	Families with subsidiary occupations	Total
1911 ... ..	3,685,020	1,734,972	5,419,992
1912 ... ..	3,684,493	1,753,558	5,438,051
1913 ... ..	3,707,088	1,736,631	5,443,719

FARMER'S FAMILY CLASSIFIED AS TO AREA OF CULTIVATION

Area cultivated per farmer's family cho		1912		1913	
		No. of families	Percentage	No. of families	Percentage
Under	0.5	2,014,438	37.04	2,002,524	36.79
Over	0.5	1,813,318	33.35	1,616,257	33.36
Over	1.0	1,066,282	19.61	1,079,468	19.83
Over	2.0	324,350	5.96	328,529	6.04
Over	3.0	153,661	2.83	149,803	2.75
Over	5.0	65,952	1.21	67,133	1.23
Total		5,438,051	100.00	5,443,719	100.00

THE CONDITION OF TENANT FARMERS

The tenant in general has to pay the rent of 57% of the total yield in regard to rice paddy, the rent always in rice. The rate for upland fields is 4%, generally in cash. The tax and all public burdens are paid by the owners, and as these amount to 30 to 33% of the rent the actual income enjoyed by land-owners is not large. About 15-17% of the total yields go as taxes, etc., and as other necessary disbursements, exclusive of labor which is supplied by farmers and their families, take another 22-25%, the net proceeds amount to 53-63% of the total yields. Out of their share tenant farmers have to pay all expenses incidental to manuring and sundries. The yield from the area ranging between 2 to 3½ acres only is hardly sufficient to enable the farmers to maintain themselves, were it not for the subsidiary occupations which go to increase their income.

## EDUCATED FARMERS

Presuming that the presence of one educated farmer in one family has the effect of improving agricultural knowledge of the whole family, then about 23 per cent. of the farming population of Japan may be said to possess adequate knowledge on farming, those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 1,992,682 in 1913.

## TAXABLE LAND

The comparison of area of taxable land with farming area for the last few years is shown in the following table in 1,000 *cho* :—

End of Dec.	Paddy field	Other farm	Building lot	Forest	Plain	Total others incl.
1912 ... ..	2,857	2,401	384	7,702	1,304	14,682
1913 ... ..	2,859	2,339	385	7,572	1,322	14,750
1914 ... ..	2,839	2,395	385	7,827	1,327	14,739

## PRICE OF ARABLE LAND

The market price of farms far surpasses the official value fixed as early as 1875. According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan the latest market value of the farm was as follows in 1914 :—

		Paddy fell			Upland farm		
		Good	Bad	Ordinary	Good	Bad	Ordinary
Hokkaido	... ..	63	32	49	38	10	20
Main-island	{ North...	29	97	163	141	41	79
	{ Tokyo..	306	131	211	185	69	122
	{ Middle	450	193	203	304	111	189
	{ South	553	205	362	288	83	170
Shikoku	... ..	471	207	329	268	89	165
Kyushu	... ..	481	134	316	240	94	147
Okinawa	... ..	205	61	153	245	49	158
Average	... ..	416	167	280	239	79	145

## INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE POWER

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the twenty years ending 1912 is shown below in *koku* :—

	'92-96	'97-01	'02-06	'07-12	Average 20 years
Average per <i>tan</i> ... ..	1.421	1.475	1.504	1.707	1.460

## RATIO OF ONE-CROP AND TWO-CROP FARMS

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy fields for the recent years are as follows :—

	Area cho		Per cent.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912
One-crop fields ... ..	1,731,218	1,761,388	60.13	60.43
Two-crop fields (Ordinary rotation for second crop)...	909,317	895,145	31.04	30.67
Two-crop paddy-fields (green manure for second crop)...	258,376	259,942	8.83	8.90
Total... ..	2,929,333	2,919,470	100.00	100.00

## ANIMAL LABOR IN TILLAGE

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

	No. of cattle	No. of horses	Area tilled by animal labor (cho)	
			Paddy-field	Upland farms
1912... ..	1,220,051	1,069,641	1,717,631	997,714
1913... ..	1,217,100	1,073,768	1,745,070	1,066,651

## FARMERS' DEBTS

The latest investigations made by the Agricultural Association in various prefectures put the number of peasant-proprietors and middle-class and wealthy farmers throughout the country at 5,410,000 and 3,000,000 households respectively.

The amount of debts of the farming classes is represented at yen 451,000,000 owed by the peasant proprietors, or an average of about yen 100 a household, and of yen 150,000,000 of middle-class and wealthy farmers, or an average of about yen 50 a household. The grand total reaches about yen 700,000,000.

## ADJUSTMENT OF FARMS

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 1,600,000 cho, about 27 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater parts of paddy and upland field exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 1 or 4 tan for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so far as past experience goes, is immense, as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitating the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, and in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15% so that normal average per tan 1.51 koku, will become 1.734. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 8% of the area

adjusted. So far as experience goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of the 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to 0.573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representatives, the Local Hypothec Banks. But even these banks are able to meet only part of the applications and lack of funds is therefore seriously hampering the progress of the work. Formerly consent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, but now consent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is enough for the purpose. The authorities have trained a large number of men to qualify them to take charge of the adjustment work.

By the end of Feb. 1914 the area adjusted or under adjustment aggregated 339,305 *cho*, involving an expense of ¥ 51,811,784. The cost of adjustment is quite divergent according to districts. The maximum *per tan* ranges between ¥ 51 in Nagasaki-ken and 32 in Shiga-ken, while the minimum is represented by ¥ 7.86 in Saitama, about ¥ 8 in Miyagi and 9 in Fukushima, Akita and Iwate.

#### IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at about 80 places representing 4,400 *cho* that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way an improved system of drainage has been adopted for over 50 places representing 7,500 *cho*.

#### MANURE

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till about a decade ago. Other manures used were stable manure composite, fish guano, and rice bran. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. The sale of the last kind of fertilizers is under a strict control of the Government, the object being to prevent adulteration. At first mixed fertilizers were very popular, as farmers were ignorant how to properly use different ingredients of fertilizers. Sufficient experience having been acquired, farmers now prefer to purchase the ingredients and to mix them for themselves, this being less costly than to buy mixed fertilizers. Manufacturers of this kind of fertilizers are suffering much from falling off of demand. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the the Oceania islands in South Pacific and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general about *yen* 4 to 5 worth of manure is used *per tan* of farm. The general figures for 1912 are as follows in 1,000:--

Mixed manure .. .. .	18,000
Oil cake .. .. .	10,000
Animal bone .. .. .	1,600
Super-phosphate .. .. .	13,000
Fish guano .. .. .	7,000
Total .. .. .	496,000

Fertilizers imported, to mention principal items, during the same year were, in 1,000 *yen* ;

Bean cake 25,000, Sulphate of ammonia 7,500, Cotton seed cake 4,000, Chilian saltpetre 2,000. Then there are night soil valued at ¥ 60 million compost and litters 50, rice bran 5, etc. The annual consumption of manure in Japan is therefore estimated to reach about ¥ 220 millions. (See also Artificial Fertilizers, Chap. Industry).

# STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

## Rice

	Area 1,000 <i>cho</i>	Produc- tion 1,000 <i>koku</i>	Average production per <i>tan</i> <i>koku</i>	Export (in 1,000)		Import (in 1,000)	
				Quantity picul	Value <i>yen</i>	Quantity picul	Value <i>yen</i>
1912... ..	3,003	50,222	1.672	496	4,367	5,586	30,193
1913... ..	3,029	50,235	1.659	485	4,372	9,093	48,472
1914... ..	—	57,006	—	—	4,974	—	34,823
Normal yield	—	50,635	—				

Note:—"Normal yield" represents the average of the last seven years, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

## Varieties of Rice Plant

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plant are cultivated in Japan and of these *Shinriki*, *Aikoku*, *Omachi*, *Chikusei*, and *Sekitori* are most popular.

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

Yield per <i>tan</i> of the early variety .. .. .	2.124 <i>koku</i>
" " " " middle variety .. .. .	2.334 "
" " " " late variety .. .. .	2.223 "
Average .. .. .	2.255 "

Then classified as to quality and of farms grown in, they are first the ordinary rice which constitutes about 90% of the total output, the glutinous rice which amounts to 8.3% and the upland rice which supplies only 1.6% of the total. The former two are raised in regular paddy fields. The glutinous variety, generally used for making rice dumplings, yields about 10% less than the ordinary rice.



## BARLEY AND WHEAT

(in 1,000 koku)

	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Full average production per fan
1911 ... ..	9,385	7,505	5,09	21,001	1.241
1912 ... ..	9,791	7,900	5,180	22,870	1.239
1913 ... ..	10,643	9,181	5,226	25,050	1.370
1914 ... ..	9,519	7,207	4,483	21,244	1.165
Normal yield	9,610	7,657	4,743	21,971	1.236

Note:—"Normal yield" as in the case of Rice.

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crop after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as it is shown below, showing data for 1914.

	Barley <i>cho</i>	Naked barley <i>cho</i>	Wheat <i>cho</i>	Total <i>cho</i>
Paddy-field ... ..	169,463	412,078	168,097	749,808
Dry farm ... ..	446,670	315,822	310,915	1,073,407

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more easily digestible than the other. For those affected by leg dropsy the mixed ration is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, so that the malt continues to come from that country, whence barley seeds are also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuff, as for making macaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

## MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS

(in 1,000 koku)

	Proso millet	Buck- wheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1911 ... ..	397	1,216	1,983	795	692
1912 ... ..	332	997	1,860	708	743
1913 ... ..	247	1,041	21,467	507	548

The millets are raised in mountainous districts not fit for rice paddies, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the season of planting rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese articles of diet, i.e., buckwheat macaroni. Maize as grown in Japan Proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular

meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

BEANS, SWEET POTATOES AND POTATOES  
(in 1,000)

		Soy bean <i>koku</i>	Red bean <i>koku</i>	Horse bean <i>koku</i>	Pea <i>koku</i>	Sweet potato <i>kwan</i>	Potato <i>kwan</i>
1911	... ..	3,693	956	487	306	1,005,903	182,660
1912	... ..	3,511	947	502	374	980,502	186,292
1913	... ..	2,993	601	490	387	1,037,209	189,700

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse, beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. They began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia, and Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in 1,000)

		Indigo <i>kwan</i>	Tobacco <i>kwan</i>	Cotton <i>kwan</i>	Hemp <i>kwan</i>	Rape seed <i>koku</i>
1911	... ..	2,465	9,059	731	2,552	1,050
1912	... ..	2,816	11,623	877	2,377	1,022
1913	... ..	2,652	13,542	774	2,673	907

Of the above the leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off in output. (For indigo cf. Chap. on Industry.)

## OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 kwan)

	1912	1913
Radish ... ..	678,575	728,847
Carrot ( <i>Daucus-carota</i> ) ... ..	28,261	29,161
Burdock ( <i>Lappa major</i> ) ... ..	42,901	43,930
"Konnyaku" (edible root)... ..	12,102	10,094
Ginger ... ..	8,737	8,572
Chilies ... ..	730	564
Lily ... ..	644	648
China grass ... ..	109	91
Paper Mulberry (bark dried) ... ..	7,175	6,878
Rush for matting... ..	15,363	14,047
Peppermint ... ..	6,344	11,076
Flax ... ..	3,759	5,499
Wax tree (seed) ... ..	15,525	15,633
Taro ... ..	161,364	151,606
Turnip ... ..	47,256	46,356
Cabbage ... ..	13,085	14,831
Onion ... ..	5,466	5,863
Welsh onion ... ..	32,241	37,801

## SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 28% of the total consumption in the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the two seasons of spring and autumn, though some even undertake the intermediary rearing, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it is as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has begun to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 488 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural districts be subdivided into a number of sections each with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the rate of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate, the Japanese, being proverbially deft-handed, are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. About 70 to 80% of the total output of raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size. This is because Japan's best customer, America, prefers coarse yarns from Japan, getting the supply of finer silk yarns from France and Italy. It is to these two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese cocoons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand

of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one operative reels 70 to 80 *momme* of extra No. 1 filature silk, the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing fine yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan, Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Kosu (Yamanashi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities filature silk while Joshu (Gunma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand-reeling. Joshu re-reel producers devise by combining themselves into corporations to produce silk of comparatively uniform quality. According to the arrangement in force at the three noted re-reeling corporations of Joshu, viz., Usui, Shimonita and Kanra, 30 sericultural families are to form one group provided with a common reeling shop where silk produced by each member is reeled in a large hank and then sent in to the head establishment. There the hanks are carefully graded according to denier, lustre, number of nodes, etc., and sent to Yokohama for sale.

			Sericultural families by season			Area of Mulberry plantation <i>cho</i>	Total output of cocoons value <i>yen</i>
			Spring	Summer	Autumn		
1911	...	...	1,507,550	572,371	1,051,163	448,326	151,866,519
1912	...	...	1,500,109	334,203	1,118,701	453,626	158,962,880
1913	...	...	1,500,284	507,912	1,134,938	451,861	187,864,552

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government has been granting some subvention, the grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities towards the same end.

NO. OF EGG-CARDS HATCHED

Spring		Summer		Autumn		Total		
No. of Egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card <i>koku</i>	No. of Egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card <i>koku</i>	No. of Egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card <i>koku</i>	No. of Egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card <i>koku</i>	
1910...	2,518	0.950	672	747	1,617	0.602	5,839	0.806
1911...	2,656	0.964	686	769	1,716	0.668	5,058	0.837
1912...	2,652	0.969	638	836	1,844	0.731	5,135	0.867

OUTPUT OF COCOONS (in 1,000)

						Percentage				
Spring Cocoons		Normal Cocoons	Double Cocoons	Pierced Cocoons	Waste Cocoons	Total Cocoons	N.C.	D.C.	P.C.	W.C.
1911 ( <i>koku</i> )...	...	2,088	254	44	176	2,562	81	10	2	7
1912 ( <i>koku</i> )...	...	2,092	256	43	179	2,560	81	10	2	7
1913 ( <i>koku</i> )...	...	2,132	247	40	176	2,595	82	10	1	7
1913 (Value <i>yen</i> )		96,927	3,970	592	2,651	104,140	—	—	—	—
Summer Cocoons										
1911 ( <i>koku</i> )...	...	428	60	6	33	527	81	11	1	7
1912 ( <i>koku</i> )...	...	430	61	9	34	534	81	11	2	6
1913 ( <i>koku</i> )...	...	435	59	8	32	534	81	11	2	6
1913 (Value <i>yen</i> )		20,550	1,111	115	501	22,277	—	—	—	—

OUTPUT OF COCOONS (in 1,000) *Continued*

Autumn Cocoons	Normal Cocoons	Double Pierced Cocoons	Waste Cocoons	Total	Percentage				
					N.C.	D.C.	P.C.	W.C.	
1911 ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	915	132	14	83	1,145	80	12	1	7
1912 ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	1,088	153	16	90	1,348	81	11	1	7
1913 ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	1,192	162	15	92	1,461	82	11	1	6
1913 ( <i>Value yen</i> )	56,940	2,933	201	1,374	61,448	—	—	—	—
Total Cocoons									
1911 ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	3,431	446	65	272	4,235	81	10	2	7
1912 ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	3,610	471	67	302	4,452	81	11	2	6
1913 ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	3,759	478	64	301	4,592	82	10	1	17
1913 ( <i>Value yen</i> )	174,416	8,014	908	4,526	187,864	—	—	—	—

## OUTPUT OF RAW SILK (in 1,000)

	Raw silk		Waste silk, etc.		Total	
	<i>kwan</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kwan</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kwan</i>	<i>yen</i>
1911... ..	3,222	172,426	1,232	5,577	4,454	178,008
1912... ..	3,645	185,224	1,034	6,397	4,728	191,621
1913... ..	3,741	199,502	1,101	7,045	4,842	206,548

## AVERAGE PRICE OF RAW SILK

Average prices per 100 *kin* of raw silk of 10 denier and 14 denier by flature steam as quoted at Yokohama are respectively:—

1910, ¥ 929 and ¥ 865; 1911, ¥ 921 and ¥ 859; 1912, ¥ 908 and ¥ 847; 1913, ¥ 976 and ¥ 895.

## SILK CONDITIONING

The only establishment is that at Yokohama, for the one started at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time.

Year	Conditioning			Weighing			Boil	Quality	Total	
	No.	Weight kilo	Average loss	No.	Weight kilo	off			No.	Weight kilo
1911... ..	49,265	2,505,326	1.66	2,393	144,188	18	65,684	117,363	2,649,515	
1912... ..	56,934	2,919,075	1.58	4,934	293,780	97	78,157	140,122	3,217,856	
1913... ..	70,418	3,642,386	1.63	6,154	370,301	417	86,128	163,117	4,003,189	

## JAPANESE AND FOREIGN EXPORTERS OF RAW SILK

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year			Total bale exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which Foreign firms	Percentage	
						Japanese	Foreign
1911	...	...	142,091	67,410	47,681	47.44	52.56
1912	...	...	170,945	90,884	80,061	53.17	46.83
1913	...	...	200,529	106,366	94,163	53.04	46.96

The destinations are as follows:—

Destination	1912		1913	
	Quantity 1000 kin	Value 1000 yen	Quantity 1000 kin	Value 1000 yen
England	13	116	70	674
France	2,117	18,016	3,533	32,128
Italy	1,648	14,193	2,705	24,810
Russia	272	2,390	470	4,415
U.S.A.	12,972	117,947	13,340	125,909
Canada	20	181	56	558

#### SERICULTURAL INSTITUTE

The Gensanshu Seizojo or Sericultural Institute was established in 1911 by the Government and is situated near Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo. The work having been started only in 1914 it is not yet in the position to publish the results of its experiments and investigations. The experiments are carried out in the following three ways: 1st section, On mulberry tree, to improve its varieties and study the method of cultivating it, about 20 acres of mulb rry field being provided for this work; 2nd section, On silk-worm breeding,—i.e. matters about kind of the eggs, their relative merits, hereditary nature, colors, preservation, hatching, rearing of the worms, apparatus used, the moths, diseases of the worm, bacilli on the eggs and worms, parasites, effect of disinfection, etc.; 3rd section, Reeling,—i.e. about desiccations of the cocoons, reeling processes, etc. The Institute has six experimental stations situated in so many districts, viz., Ayabe, Mayebashi, Fukushima, Ichinomiya, Matsumoto and Kumamoto.

#### TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally in America, has even declined, because there the Japanese leaves have formidable rivals in Ceylon and Chinese teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor-saving appliances being used in less extent than in India. In general Japanese teas are about 5% higher than the other brands, Shizuoka, Miye and Saitama are principal centres of green teas for export, while Kyoto and partly Saitama and Miye produce the leaves for home consumption.

Formerly export teas were recured at Yokohama and Kobe by foreign exporters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokohama merchants have begun to undertake this recurring business by

themselves. In consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped at Yokohama are now shipped at Shimizu, the local port, as shown elsewhere. Kobe is still doing recurring process, but in all probability the producers of Miye who are the chief suppliers to Kobe exporters will before long follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In that case teas now exported from Kobe will be shipped at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken.

#### AREA OF TEA PLANTATIONS AND NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS

	Area <i>cho</i>	No. of Manufacturers		Area <i>cho</i>	No. of Manufacturers
1910... ..	48,386.5	964,235	1912... ..	48,693.8	1,052,592
1911... ..	47,479.7	1,012,963	1913... ..	48,966.7	1,061,412

#### OUTPUT OF VARIOUS KINDS OF TEAS

	Green 1st kind ( <i>Hikicha</i> )	Green 2nd kind ( <i>Tyokuro</i> )	Green 3rd kind ( <i>Sencha</i> )	Green 4th kind ( <i>Bancha</i> )	Black	Oolong	Total
1912 ... ..	13,614	84,723	6,127,375	2,542,012	6,757	3,585	8,778,066
1913 ... ..	11,478	84,758	6,103,009	2,569,528	8,096	3,585	8,780,321
1914 ... ..	—	89,302	5,995,323	2,321,930	7,352	9,222	*3,413,829

Note:—\*The decrease was due to lack of "Hikicha."

#### LEADING DISTRICTS OF TEA PRODUCTION (1913)

District	Output <i>kwan</i>	Value <i>yen</i>	District	Output <i>kwan</i>	Volume <i>yen</i>
Shizuoka ... ..	2,706,711	4,788,757	Miye ... ..	599,951	914,672
Kyoto ... ..	501,983	1,023,137	Nara ... ..	356,743	464,361
Shiga ... ..	233,800	453,301	Kumamoto... ..	409,617	431,542

#### EXPORT OF TEA

The attention of the manufacturers has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacturing black and brick teas. A slight subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental stations for encouraging this industry.

	Quantity 1000 <i>kin</i>	Value <i>yen</i> 1000		Quantity 1000 <i>kin</i>	Value <i>yen</i> 1000
1909 ... ..	30,741	13,156	1912 ... ..	29,838	13,463
1910 ... ..	32,946	14,542	1913 ... ..	25,522	10,075
1911 ... ..	31,187	14,379	1914 ... ..	29,609	12,710

The following figures show the volume of teas exported in 1913 from various ports:—

	<i>Kwan</i>	<i>Boxes</i>
Yokohama... ..	352,755 (2,930,625 <i>lbs</i> )	39,195
Shimidzu ... ..	2,343,768 (10,530,900 <i>lbs</i> )	260,412
Yokkaichi... ..	220,914 (1,840,950 <i>lbs</i> )	24,546
Kobe ... ..	34,110 (284,250 <i>lbs</i> )	2,790
Total ... ..	2,951,547 (24,595,725 <i>lbs</i> )	327,943

Principal destinations of teas exported are as shown below in *yen* 1,000:—

Strait						U.S.A.	Hawaii	Others	
China Kwantung Settlement Canada									
1912...	...	...	75	48	39	1,301	11,909	61	28
1913...	...	...	137	48	33	923	8,847	56	29
1914...	...	...	118	39	44	1,234	11,076	41	107

## HORSES

Horse-breeding has been demanding earnest attention for a long time past both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War have convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest were the authorities to effect the improvement that in '06 they established the Horse Bureau and specially placed it under the direct control of the Cabinet. To attract public attention to this business horse racing was specially encouraged, and even betting, sternly repressed in general, was connived; but in 1908 pari-mutual was prohibited all of a sudden by the judiciary. This created panic among the race companies which had appeared near Tokyo, Osaka, and elsewhere. Lately the authorities have devised various encouragement measures judged not to provoke interference from the judiciary, but the elimination of betting element has reduced the race to a tame affair, and the sport has practically ceased to exist. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30 000 000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses at an average price of *yen* 130 per head which, though low as compared with the average price of chargers in Europe, i.e. between seven and eight hundred, is higher than the average price of ordinary horses in Japan, this being only *yen* 70 or 80.

**Native Stocks.**—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima in Kyushu ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU HORSES produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures surpass all others in build, being larger, with broad chest, strong bones and joints, besides possessing a mild disposition and great powers of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being originally brought from Nambu, are on the whole much alike in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build than the Nambu, and possess deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Persian horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and fore legs.



Being also mettlesome, they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

**Improving Breed of Horses.**—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object of which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture: in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud: in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, Fukushima, Shimane, Aichi, Ishikawa, Nagano, Kagoshima, Aomori, Oshamambe.
3. Pairing station: 286 in all.
4. Depot: in Iwate.

**Castration.**—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 made it imperative to enforce castration, for horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious compared with those belonging to the other Powers. The law was enacted in 1904, but it is not yet put in force. The authorities confine themselves to encouraging castration by means of a small grant of money, *yen* 4, while *yen* 50 is given when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

#### NUMBER OF HORSES IN JAPAN

		Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1911	...	1,160,399	401,454	14,293	1,576,146
1912	...	1,116,391	450,828	14,594	1,581,743
1913	...	1,043,563	475,946	14,315	1,532,126

#### NUMBER OF STALLIONS IN JAPAN

		Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1911	...	59	3,508	1,698	5,265
1912	...	53	3,464	2,018	5,535
1913	...	46	3,249	2,302	5,597

Leading stock farms and number of slaughtered horses are shown in the tables given later.

#### HORNED CATTLE

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly; the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the

descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle is much more palatable than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior quality. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire, but of late Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown-Swiss and Simmenthal are judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving cattle. Thus the work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows. Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara and Oita (est. 10), and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. At Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo, poultry, swine and goats are kept.

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN JAPAN

		Native	Cross	Foreign	Total	Calving	Deaths
1911	...	897,123	477,998	27,600	1,402,721	207,218	18,698
1912	...	894,958	479,031	26,409	1,399,498	199,374	20,472
1913	...	897,383	470,184	26,141	1,388,708	194,730	17,184

SHEEP, GOATS AND SWINE

			Sheep	Goats	Swine
1911	...	...	3,736	100,091	298,709
1912	...	...	3,308	101,475	308,970
1913	...	...	2,946	89,438	309,395

SLAUGHTERING RETURNS

		Slaughter houses	Cattle & calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1911	...	...	404	273,527	65,045	9,789
1912	...	...	58	279,370	64,431	7,507
1913	...	...	514	267,258	61,091	7,174

LEADING STOCK FARMS

Hokkaido occupies by far the most important position in stock farming, chiefly on account of presence of large tracts of available land obtainable at easy terms and also because the district is well suited for growing grasses. The following is a list of leading stock farms in Japan.

Farm	Place	Kind	Ownership
Nitcup	Hokkaido	Horse	Imp. Household
Tsukisappo	"	Cattle, sheep	Government
Makomae	"	General	"

Farm	Place	Kind	Ownership
Kikyocho	Hokkaido	Horse and cattle	Private
Maeda Farm	"	General and farming	"
Fujino Stock Farm	"	"	"
Sekishinsha St. Farm	"	"	"
Iwane Stock Farm	"	Horse	"
Shimosa Pasture	Chiba	General & farming	Imp. Household
Koiwai Stock Farm	Iwate	General	Private
Jungi Farm	Fukushima	Cattle	"
Kozu Stock Farm	Gumma	"	"
Nanatsugahara	Hiroshima	"	Government
Sheep Farm	Shimabara	Sheep	Private

Besides the above, there are a number of horse studs and depots belonging to the Government, as already shown in the preceding sections.

### POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *yen* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded *yen* 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a poultry-yard in '06 at Shibuya, near Tokyo, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Hamburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochins, Andalusian, etc.

#### NUMBER OF FAMILIES KEEPING POULTRY (in 1,000)

At the end of June	No. of family	Fowl			Eggs (one year)	
		No. of fowl	No. of chicken	Value <i>yen</i>	No.	Value <i>yen</i>
1912...	2,948	12,441	7,313	7,493	809,859	15,976
1913...	2,888	12,055	7,477	8,366	801,693	16,222
1914...	2,825	11,767	7,386	8,452	782,797	16,370

#### LEADING POULTRY DISTRICTS AT THE END OF JUNE, 1914

Name of Prefecture	Family	Value ( <i>yen</i> )	
		Fowl (including chicken)	Eggs (one year)
Chiba ... ..	135,689	533,812	1,822,093
Ibaraki ... ..	137,023	391,625	922,524
Aichi ... ..	96,530	622,735	1,109,821
Nagano ... ..	95,665	253,034	878,280
Niigata ... ..	10,887	177,703	437,287

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairy is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and very little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 3 to 4 *sen* per *go* (0.019 peck) and the quality too is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms command a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kanakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

LEADING DAIRY DISTRICTS (1913)

	No. of dairy	No. of milk cow	Milk	
			<i>koku</i>	<i>yen</i>
Tokyo ... ..	381	8,497	54,140	993,037
Kyoto ... ..	128	2,521	13,538	324,503
Osaka ... ..	130	3,374	20,500	432,578
Kanagawa ... ..	150	1,895	7,815	209,979
Hyogo ... ..	228	1,837	13,424	303,345
Aichi ... ..	218	2,369	12,671	342,460
Nagano ... ..	176	1,707	7,617	233,077
Miyo ... ..	180	1,903	9,015	234,148
Hokkaido ... ..	287	3,561	15,885	320,933
1911... ..	5,914	55,471	267,874	7,112,571
1912... ..	5,638	53,259	274,480	7,474,854
1913... ..	5,664	42,281	273,936	7,434,978

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

	Horses				Cattle					
	Glanders & Farcy		Anthrax		Rinderpest			Anthrax		
	Affected	Died	Aff'd	Died	Aff'd	Died	Slaugh'd	Aff'd	Died	
1911 ... ..	—	—	182	182	—	—	—	415	409	
1912 ... ..	—	—	130	130	—	—	—	331	329	
1913 ... ..	—	—	110	110	—	—	—	286	286	

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. Being imported from Korea, and rarely from China, the disease plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. The disease broke out in 1910 with terrible force in Tokyo and vicinities, and at Nagoya. The loss incurred by owners of cattle and by the authorities who have to

give compensation for cattle suspected of the disease and slaughtered, was not small. The compensation allowed for cattle slaughtered is  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its market value, but within the maximum not exceeding *yen* 200, even for a cow valued at more than *yen* 1,000.

## HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture has recently shown a marked activity, as briefly referred to at the beginning of the present chapter. Formerly, fruit-culture was comparatively poor, for as people abstained from beef and other animal meat, they felt no great need of fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Demand for them has grown apace, and fruit-culture has acquired a greater importance in the eyes of farmers. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated, superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears are still important. Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and places favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land that once sold at *yen* 20 or 30 per 2½ acres now fetches *yen* 1,600 in extreme cases, and never below *yen* 800. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba, grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata, oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are therefore altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

### OUTPUT OF FRUITS (in 1,000)

	No. of trees			Yield, <i>kwan</i>		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
Plums ... ..	4,643	4,337	4,522	473	519	471
Peaches ... ..	6,457	6,789	6,501	9,414	10,962	10,796
Pears ... ..	7,453	7,949	8,656	18,816	20,552	21,441
Persimmons ...	9,566	9,881	10,539	43,374	40,044	47,041
Apples ... ..	2,574	2,323	2,902	10,790	8,382	9,503
Grapes ... ..	2,429	2,570	2,703	3,456	4,679	3,798
Oranges ... ..	20,145	21,581	22,760	57,841	71,894	72,030

# CHAPTER XVII

## MINES AND MINING

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Tsunashiro Wada, Mng. of Association of Mine-owners in Japan, Formerly President of Imp. Gov. Steelworks, etc.

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while with the gradual growth of trade with Holland the export of gold, silver and copper to Europe increased in volume. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 *kin* of copper, that is almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 *kwan* of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily worked.

The knowledge which miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and smelting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million *yen*. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprise.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan Proper alone amounting to as much as ¥150 millions a year. When to this is added the fact that Chosen is rich in gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., and that gold and petroleum are to be found in Taiwan, there is every reason to suppose that the annual output from Japanese dominions will at no distant date reach ¥200 millions.

### ADMINISTRATION OF MINES

The whole country is subdivided into five districts for purpose of inspection and control, the controlling offices being located at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka. A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tauho* (about 41 acres) for coal, and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases a concession must not exceed 600,000 *tauho* (490 acres). The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law

can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, totals, etc.

### DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage:—

#### *Sedimentary Rocks*

Archæan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.78
Palæozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.24
Mesozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.95
Cainozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.87
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.84

#### *Igneous Rocks*

Old period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.27
Young period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.92
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.19
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00

### METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it comes gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

### NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

# MINES AND MINING

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

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The latest statistics on principal mineral production in Japan Proper are as follows:—

		Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		monme	yen	monme	yen	kin	yen	kin	yen
1909	...	1,048,559	5,077,058	34,111	4,211	76,402	24,536	5,714	428
1910	...	1,164,774	5,671,806	37,763	4,896	82,206	25,819	6,512	488
1911	...	1,248,654	6,059,497	36,811	4,761	89,002	27,133	1,874	506
1912	...	1,373,454	6,799,072	39,995	5,896	101,037	40,252	6,222	531
1913	...	1,477,050	7,252,000	3,007	5,635	110,835	42,012	6,294	617

		Iron		Iron pyrites		Antimony		Manganese	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		kuan	yen	kuan	yen	kin	yen	kin	yen
1909...	...	14,450	2,536	5,735	106	233	39	2,359	51
1910...	...	17,924	2,795	21,246	465	216	31	3,012	85
1911...	...	17,032	2,575	19,666	410	162	25	2,605	74
1912...	...	18,497	3,070	20,235	436	131	18	3,217	89
1913...	...	19,029	3,427	30,553	589	35	4	4,869	182

		Coal		Sulphur		Petroleum		Total Value
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	incl. others
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		metric ton	yen	kin	yen	ke-ku	yen	yen
1909	...	15,048	58,213	61,493	812	1,657	6,428	103,327
1910	...	15,681	51,076	73,078	1,047	1,608	6,880	100,253
1911	...	17,632	55,006	83,790	1,271	1,529	6,733	105,929
1912	...	19,639	61,412	90,923	1,372	1,458	8,377	130,241
1913	...	21,315	70,956	19,080	1,563	1,693	12,498	146,843

### GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, a western section of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some north-eastern parts of the Main island, including the island of Sado.

**Kind of ores.**—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though some times clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

**Deposits and geology.**—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz., metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.



## PLACER GOLD

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks, in the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *monme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *monme* was once picked up. The place has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palaeozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

## SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern arc of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. As in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, stephanite, pyrargyrite, etc., but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but they are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

## COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arcs of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that the greater parts of the mines exist.

**Kind of ores.**—Chalcopyrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblende, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of the total output is shown below:— Veins, 32 mines supplying 41.8 %; beds, 11 mines, 20.8 %; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18 %; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 3 %.

## IRON

Japan is not so rich in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron) 3. limonite, 4. iron sand. Of

the four the magnetite ores are of first importance, the Kamaishi mine, the most productive at present, being of this formation. The ores exist generally as contact metamorphic deposit. The Kamaishi ores contain 60.23 iron and occur as large irregular masses in the Paleozoic strata. Of the micaceous ores the most important are the Akadani and the Sennin mines. Of limonite, the bog and spring ores found at Abuta, near Muroan, may be mentioned. There the deposit, though of limited extent, measures 30 ft in thickness. The other kind of limonite, i.e. gossan ore, is also fairly well represented. Sand iron has been very largely utilized from remote time, as the steel used for sword and other kinds of cutlery was made from this ore. The principal iron sand districts are found in the southern and the north-eastern part of the Main island.

About 70% of the iron ores used at the Imperial Iron Works are supplied by the Taya iron mines in China placed under the special control of the Japanese Government, the remaining 38 % coming from the iron mines near the mouth of the Taedong, Korea. The quantity of the ores from the mines in Japan proper practically negligible as consumed at the works. The fact is that iron mines existing in the homeland are either inconveniently situated or are of limited quantity, if not poor in quality. For instance the ores found at Abuta, Hokkaido are very rich as to supply, but they possess one serious defect of being reduced to powder when placed in crucibles, so that only a small portion can be used mixed with ores that are easily meltable.

#### LEAD

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zincblende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan.

#### ZINC

In geological formation and distribution this metal is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed Kamioka in Hida being the most important mine both for lead and zinc, and it was formerly worked chiefly for silver.

It was only in 1913 that Japan first began to produce zinc which formerly used to go abroad as ores to the extent of about 1 million yen, while over 3 millions of the refined metal came in from England, Germany, etc. The refineries first created were the Osaka Zinc Refinery, by the Mitsubishi, and the Miike Refinery by the Mitsui, while the Fujita Firm of Osaka has also turned its attention to this industry. The monthly output of the Osaka Refinery is 400 tons, and that of the Miike Refinery 200 tons. Their output being sufficient to supply the demand for the metal in Japan, they have begun to export the metal to England.

#### IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

## TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and detrital deposits, the former generally in Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced. The output of the metal in Japan was quite insignificant till 1910, while the import of tin amounted to over ¥200,000 and to ¥382,000 in the following year.

## ANTIMONY

Occurring in the form of stibnite, the antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku.

## MERCURY

This exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone.

## TUNGSTEN, BISMUTH, MOLYBDENEUM, ARSENIC

At present the production of these metals is comparatively insignificant owing either to exhaustion or scarcity of deposits as to permit economic working. Of the four the last named is found in Kyushu, chiefly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido.

## SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara type. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the Northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

## PRINCIPAL METAL-MINE (figures in 1000)

	Gold (monme = 1205 oz. Tr)			Silver (monme = m.; ken = k.)			Copper (ken)		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
Ani ...	—	—	—	1,822 k.	2,050	1,976	—	—	—
Aikawa ...	124	124	112	1,166 m.	1,178	1,083	—	—	—
Arakawa...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,757	2,116	2,120
Ashio ...	—	—	—	1,896 „	2,037	2,523	11,723	15,723	15,790
Besshi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,934	11,153	12,599
Hisa-ichi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,531	1,605	1,386

Hitachi ...	105	157	223	2,212	2,849	2,729	8,059	9,456	13,057
Ikuno ...	57	48	34	1,973	1,989	2,142	2,259	2,485	2,733
Kamaishi ...	35	52	—	—	—	—	592	1,238	1,043
Kamioka ...	—	—	—	1,493	1,575	1,811	—	—	—
Kosaka ...	72	64	102	8,764	8,998	10,940	10,561	9,934	12,275
Oguchi ...	40	32	27	12	11	9	—	—	—
Osaruzawa ...	—	—	—	318	257	349	3,634	3,340	3,645
Serigano ...	251	248	238	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tsubike ...	—	—	—	10,018	8,511	8,447	183	402	275
Ushio ...	34	36	38	14	13	10	—	—	—
Yamagano ...	128	139	129	231	234	272	—	—	—

The full output of iron from the two principal iron mines of Kamaishi and Senninyama is:—

Kamaishi (m. tons) ...	...	...	1910	51,412	1911	56,028	1912	61,306
Senninyama (,,) ...	...	...	...	2,170	...	1,706	...	2,273

Kamioka is better known for its lead and zinc, their output being as follows:—

Lead (kin 100)				Zinc (kwan)		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
Kamioka ...	4,367	5,103	4,763	11,183	15,337	19,656

### COAL

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyûshû and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshû there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyûshû and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in Kyûshû are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen) while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. Chikuho fields supply about 80%, Hokkaido 10%, and the other places 10%, of the total output. The coal-fields worked or leased aggregate about 1,006 million *tsubo* in area in Japan proper, and calculation being made mainly on seams measuring two feet and over and lying generally not more than 2,000 ft below the drainage level, and also some portion of thinner seams that admit economic working, the available resources, according to the investigation of the Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are judged to amount to 822 million tons. The seams that lie at greater depth but judged equally workable are estimated to yield 2,940 millions. Then there are concealed and unproven resources which are supposed to give 5,030 millions. Leaving the last out of calculation, and estimate being made of the two workable seams alone, the available resources are put at 1,738 millions out of the total of 3,762 millions. These available quantities are roughly distributed as follows:—

Kyushu ...	...	...	...	...	1,000 million tons
Hokkaido ...	...	...	...	...	568 ,, "
Iwaki, Ibaraki, Nagato, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	170 ,, "

The available resources in Kyushu are further distributed as follows:—  
Chikuho fields, 400, and Miike, 300, the balance going to the Nishi Sono-  
ki fields and the Takashima fields, both in Hiizen.

The available resources in Hokkaido practically exist in the province  
of Ishikari, where 437 million tons are stored underground.

Among the fields in the Main Island and Shikoku we have the Iwaki  
fields holding 63 millions, Iwaki-Hitachi about 14, and Nagato 78 millions.

With the exception of some 60 million tons of anthracite existing in  
Kyushu, Iwaki-Hitachi and Nagato, all the rest is bituminous coal.

The chief coal-fields of Japan are given below:—

		1910	1911	1912
	Hokkaido	M. Tons	M. Tons	M. Tons
Yubari No. 1	...	471,371	566,168	506,571
Sorachi	...	204,455	151,193	185,576
Shin Yubari...	...	119,071	128,226	133,088
Poronai	...	170,415	161,584	161,584
Yubari No. 2	...	128,678	148,202	179,295
Ikushumbetsu	...	83,667	72,974	81,480
Iwaki-Hitachi				
Iriyama	...	251,736	270,759	365,719
Uchinogo	...	253,921	317,927	340,200
Nagato	...	—	—	—
Onoda	...	169,678	189,804	201,023
Yoshida	...	158,150	180,914	279,941
Chikuho				
Takashima (Nagasaki)	...	214,377	239,383	225,074
Yoshinotani (Saga)	...	250,478	311,989	466,619
Onoura (Fukuoka)	...	586,288	763,706	777,400
Shin-iri (do.)	...	424,743	398,838	467,874
Namadzuda (do.)	...	335,371	389,170	456,212
Meiji (do.)	...	433,401	538,292	587,172
Kaneda (do.)	...	298,243	319,003	377,445
Mitsui's Tagawa (do.)	...	671,333	784,941	936,371
Futase (do.)	...	272,964	427,858	476,722
Shiogashira (do.)	...	391,933	389,382	263,273
Miike (do.)	...	1,799,489	2,052,312	2,055,688

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Sp. Gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuda	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and swells	1.298	75.90
Miike	8 ft. Steam	0.70	42.13	43.85	3.30	3.34	..	1.278	..
Hiizen	Takashima	0.98	39.08	53.42	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari	Yubari	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.57	0.31	Cakes	1.200	..
							Does not cake		
Hitachi-Iwaki	Shiratsuyu	5.05	44.35	40.81	3.75	1.39		1.304	..

## PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially in Niigata-ken (province of Echigo) and Akita-ken. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a sudden activity. Eight oil-fields are found in that district, and of these Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Niitsu, Kubiki, and Ojiya are most important, especially the first three. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan, Echigo supplies 95%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp-oil in Japan amounts to about 2.5 million *koku* the supply from Echigo does not exceed one half or so of the total. The other half comes chiefly from Java. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less.

In many places first and second veins have been almost exhausted, but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies, especially since the introduction of the rotary boring machine in 1912, as reflected in the output of 1913. According to the report of the Petroleum Association at Nagaoka, the output of the oil in Echigo during the last few years is as follows:—

	1910 <i>koku</i>	1911 <i>koku</i>	1912 <i>koku</i>	1913 <i>koku</i>
Higashiyama ... ..	283,992	240,212	230,050	224,604
Nishiyama ... ..	520,842	558,270	573,321	820,362
Niitsu ... ..	820,747	677,638	571,573	572,951
Kubiki ... ..	46,180	41,805	40,158	33,562
Nishi-Kubiki ... ..	704	652	400	370
Ojiya... ..	3,495	3,470	2,615	2,656
Total... ..	1,675,960	1,522,097	1,418,115	1,654,505
Value ... ..	<i>yen</i> 6,791,155	<i>yen</i> 6,972,404	<i>yen</i> 8,577,920	<i>yen</i> 11,586,050

The production (in *koku*) from Echigo fields is classified as follows:—

	Volatile	Lamp	Solar	Heavy lubricant
1911 ... ..	875	352,608	79,474	398,454
1912 ... ..	4,652	382,991	56,037	358,724
		Machine well	"Kazusabori"	Hand well
Higashiyama ... ..		463	—	267
Nishiyama... ..		169	—	—
Niitsu... ..		332	127	15

The "Kazusabori" is a simple method of artesian well digging. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundred, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hoden Petroleum Co. (with paid up capital of *yen* 12,500,000 and 10,650,000 respectively) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. and the International Oil Co. once started digging for the oil, but have given it up. They now confine their operation to importing foreign oil, and between them and the two Japanese Co.s, a special arrangement exists for regulating the price of their respective brands, in order to avoid undue competition.

**Hokkaido Formosa and Akita.**—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output from them does not yet

amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nippon Oil Co.

On May 25, 1914 a gush occurred at Kurokawa, Akita-ken, and at the well belonging to the Nippon Oil Co., 10,000 *koku* was reported to have flown in a day. Such a remarkable phenomenon has never been experienced in this country or even rare in the world. This hit has given a great promise to the future of mineral oil in Japan. It has caused boom to the shares of the Co., and though the gush has considerably diminished and is now estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000 *koku* a day, the discovery will doubtless mark an epoch in the history of petroleum industry of Japan.

### LEADING CONCESSIONAIRES OF MINES

Below is shown the names of concessionaires whose production in 1912 and 1911 exceeded ¥ 2,000,000 in value or nearly so:—

Name	No. of mines worked			Production (in yen 1000)	
	Metal	Coal	Others	1911	1912
Mitsubishi & Co....	15	9	—	13,049	15,216
Mitsui Mg. Dep't...	1	5	2	12,135	12,670
Furukawa & Co....	10	2	—	8,810	10,840
Fujita & Co....	8	—	—	5,959	8,867
F. Kuhara....	3	—	—	4,054	6,962
Sumitomo Firm....	2	1	—	4,805	6,580
Hokkaido Tanko Kisen....	—	3	—	3,864	4,285
Hoden Oil Co....	—	—	6	3,369	3,903
Kaijima Firm....	—	3	—	3,710	3,841
C. Tanaka....	1	—	—	2,958	3,363
Nippon Oil Co....	—	—	6	1,839	2,925

### MINE-WORKERS AND WAGES

#### NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS AT PRINCIPAL MINES

At the end of June	Metal mines	Coal mines	Non-metal mines	Total	Alluvial-diggers
1909 ...	74,105	152,515	7,207	233,827	1,982
1910 ...	74,736	137,467	9,992	222,195	2,042
1911 ...	72,614	145,412	8,282	229,308	1,996
1912 ...	73,694	152,429	8,227	234,350	1,905
1913 ...	79,479	172,446	10,233	262,163	1,973

#### CONDITION OF WORK AND WAGES OF MINE-WORKERS

	Metal mines		Collieries	
	No. of work days per month	Average hours per day	No. of work days per month	Average hours per day
Miners ...	24	8	21	9
Dressers ...	26	11	21	11
Smelters ...	27	11	0	0
Mechanics ...	27	11	27	11
Wagon-hands ...	—	—	25	11

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## AVERAGE WAGES AT PRINCIPAL MINES (in yen; 1912)

	Metal mines			Collieries		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
Miners ... ..	.690	.250	—	.780	.600	.380
Timber men ... ..	.660	—	—	.710	.450	—
Miners' helpers ... ..	.370	.270	.190	.540	.480	.260
Dressers ... ..	.430	.220	.150	.426	.270	.180
Smelters ... ..	.520	.170	.190	—	—	—
Carriers ... ..	.520	.300	.230	.570	.390	—
Carpenters &c ... ..	.620	.220	.200	.610	.240	.190
Mechanists ... ..	.520	.240	.180	.550	.280	.240
Others ... ..	.420	.230	.160	.440	.230	.130

## ACCIDENTS AT THE MINES

At the end of June	No. of accidents	Casualties			
		Death	Severely wounded	Slightly wounded	Total
1909 ... ..	14,803	673	496	14,166	15,335
1910 ... ..	15,019	425	553	14,179	15,187
1911 ... ..	23,732	689	1,243	21,930	23,812
1912 ... ..	31,030	989	2,416	28,331	31,736
1913 ... ..	134,455	730	889	133,793	135,512

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

### EXPORTS

	Copper		Coal		Sulphur	
	1,000 <i>ken</i>	¥ 1,000	1,000 <i>ken</i>	¥ 1,000	1,000 <i>ken</i>	¥ 1,000
1909 ... ..	60,883	21,071	2,814	17,297	69,018	1,313
1910 ... ..	59,383	20,805	2,840	16,300	75,404	1,396
1911 ... ..	57,303	20,002	3,056	17,989	61,778	1,250
1912 ... ..	64,630	24,920	3,468	20,284	81,860	1,745
1913 ... ..	70,227	28,183	3,900,552	23,628	90,426	1,980

### IMPORTS

	Iron & steel		Petroleum	
	1,000 <i>ken</i>	¥ 1,000	1,000 gal.	¥ 1,000
1909 ... ..	5,9335	26,945	72,170	11,657
1910 ... ..	714,977	34,150	68,968	14,303
1911 ... ..	1,051,267	47,062	63,667	13,065
1912 ... ..	1,337,853	61,459	53,811	12,433
1913 ... ..	1,287,050	61,078	48,174	11,101



# CHAPTER XVIII

## FISHERY

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Shinnosuke Matsubara, late Dir. of the Gov. Fishery Institute  
& Fishery Commissioner to the Crown Forests and Plains Office

With a coast line of more than 17,815 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from former times one of the staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as specially favoring the multiplication of the finny tribe in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep water or inshore; the first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one hand and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. Under such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable progress. As an instance may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The purse net fishing of bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J. Y. B.) which has developed since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on. Ed. J. Y. B.) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those that for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those for China are chiefly for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc. are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry; salt is extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping-turtles, eels, salmonoidea and some shell-fish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of

the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan. The spawning grounds in use at present number about 56, while the culture is carried on at rather over 29,000 places. The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu lake in Hokkaido and Towada lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete, legislative measures having been passed for protecting fish and controlling fishermen, while as organs for protecting the interests of fishermen and manufacturers there are the Fishery Guild with 3,669 associations and 468,100 members, and the Marine Product Guilds with 212 associations and 309,846 members.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shell-fish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan Proper, *pigruis*, *bonito*, *sardine*, *horse mackerel*, *tunny*, *oyster*, *clam*, *prawns*, *lobsters*, etc., in the northern districts, *herring*, *cod*, *salmonoides*, *crab*, *laminaria*, and over the whole country *tunny*, *flat-fish*, etc. For industrial use there are *coral*, the *isinglass* weed, the *starch* weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried *cuttle-fish*, *sea cucumber*, *ear-shell*, *skarks' fins*, *laminaria*, *isinglass*, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are *canned salmon*, *trout*, *sardine*, *crab*, *prawns*, preserved *cod*, and *mackerel*, *fish oils*, *potassium iodide* from sea-weed, *coral*, *shell-buttons*, etc.

### FISHING-BOATS

Fishing-boats for use either on the fresh water or in the coastwise fishing number a little above 400,000, the bulk being Japanese open-boats. Nine out of ten of these boats do not exceed 30 ft. in length.

	Sailers of Japanese type	Sailers of European type	Steamers	Total
1911 ... ..	420,108	618	89	402,816
1912 ... ..	418,373	669	124	419,166
1913 ... ..	414,112	722	133	414,967

The average cost of building a boat measuring under 18 ft. is estimated at *yen* 300 and that for one measuring over 30 ft. at about *yen* 500. The average for a steamer is *yen* 60,000 and for a sailer *yen* 3,000.

### ACCIDENTS TO FISHING BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN (1913)

Fate of fishing-boats	No. of boats	Crew			
		Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Wrecked ... ..	302	167	60	76	303
Drifted ... ..	85	7	—	28	35
Missing ... ..	44	10	2	142	54
Upset ... ..	325	253	12	86	351
Others... ..	31	1	1	6	8
Total (1913) ... ..	787	438	75	338	851
1912 ... ..	978	382	87	485	953
1911 ... ..	1,095	457	109	675	1,239

## CATCHES AND MARINE PRODUCTION

	Catches yen	Marine products yen
1911... ..	83,019,709	41,559,106
1912... ..	88,731,407	49,253,111
1913... ..	95,065,848	51,726,574

## PRINCIPAL CATCHES

	1912		1913	
	1000 kwan	1000 yen	1000 kwan	1000 yen
Herring... ..	66,775	7,091	107,874	10,327
Sardine... ..	39,063	5,570	45,767	6,014
Bonito... ..	13,398	7,396	112,758	6,305
Cuttlefish and squid... ..	19,229	5,241	21,978	5,823
Prawns... ..	6,125	1,823	5,694	2,158
Mackerel... ..	8,936	2,500	9,137	2,593
Tunny... ..	3,205	2,287	3,775	2,543
Yellow-tail... ..	5,977	4,273	6,559	4,914
Tai (Pagrus)... ..	4,508	5,058	4,827	5,371

## MARINE PRODUCTS

	1912		1913	
	1000 kwan	1000 yen	1000 kwan	1000 yen
Squid, dried... ..	3,700	4,618	4,383	5,431
Prawns, boiled... ..	747	894	636	910
Bonito, dried, etc... ..	2,479	8,464	2,101	7,076
Mackerel, salted... ..	1,730	603	1,748	659
Sardine, salted... ..	1,290	607	1,662	751
Sardine, for manure... ..	4,079	1,502	5,822	2,177
Herring, boneless... ..	2,346	902	2,956	1,087
Herring, for manure... ..	13,763	5,295	18,327	6,640

## EXPORT OF FRESH FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The exports that amounted to only ¥560,000 in 1868 grew to ¥9,360,000 in 1903, and to about 20 millions at present, the bulk going to China.

	Exports (¥1,000)			
	Fresh fish	Marine products	Total	Imports (¥1,000)
1910... ..	147	15,203	15,355	1,945
1911... ..	189	15,092	15,282	2,342
1912... ..	221	19,028	19,249	2,260

Of the above figures imports consists entirely of products.

According to Customs returns the staple items of marine products exported in 1913 are follows:—

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	Quantity (1,000 <i>kin</i> )	Value ( <i>yen</i> )
Fish oil ... ..	40,841	3,484,200
Cod, dried ... ..	8,278	604,858
Cuttle-fish, dried ... ..	24,693	4,404,234
Muscle of shell fish, dried ... ..	2,553	1,112,779
Sea-cucumber, dried ... ..	888	468,362
Sea-ear, dried ... ..	686	453,380

## AQUICUTLURE

	Snapping-turtle <i>yen</i>	Oyster <i>yen</i>	Carp <i>yen</i>	Eel <i>yen</i>	Porphyra <i>yen</i>	Total incl. others <i>yen</i>
1911 ...	17,294	220,378	655,327	304,922	1,757,715	3,676,921
1912 ...	24,342	236,470	690,453	301,833	2,212,369	4,106,986
1913 ...	16,191	311,001	767,855	398,274	2,014,418	4,150,786

Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process deserves mention, this being only one of this description existing in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it encapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, and extends 20 nautical miles. "The Red Current" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays a terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes.

## PELAGIC FISHERY

**Bounty to Pelagic Fishery.**—State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in '05 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,000, and is granted on drag-net, drift line, and bonito-fishing.

For home-built vessels or home-equipment the maximum rate is:—

Per gross ton steel or iron, *yen* 40; composite, *yen* 35; wood, *yen* 30.

Steam engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15: for gears, *yen* 10 per ton.

Oil engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15.

For foreign-built vessels flying Japanese flag:—

Steamer *yen* 22 per gross ton, sailer, *yen* 18.

The rate for crew is as under:—

Captain, *yen* 72; mate, *yen* 36; sailor, *yen* 12.

Vessels eligible to protection must be not more than 200 tons for a steamer and 150 for a sailing vessel, though this limit may be increased to 400 tons for a sailing whaler, 250 for a sailing liner, and 350 for a transport. The number of men enjoying aid is one skipper for one vessel, 1 man for one under 50 tons, 2 for one under 100 tons, 3 for one under 200, and not more than 4 for one over 300. The bounty is granted for 15 years. Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the creation of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereas before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sailers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and *yen* 77,000 catch, the corresponding figures grew to 137 with 7,425 tons and *yen* 800,000 in 1907,

The development in recent years may be seen from the following, including aided vessels and those not aided.

	Junk	Sailer	Steamer	Tonnage	Crew	Catches yen
1911 ... ..	1,197	279	59	27,941	13,732	5,022,796
1912 ... ..	2,300	231	99	24,938	22,231	5,547,802
1913 ... ..	2,134	202	124	25,855	24,886	7,600,625

**Deep sea Catches.**—The situation of deep-sea fishery in Japan Proper may be judged from the following returns for 1912.

	Junk	Sailer	Steamer	Crew	Catches, yen
Whaling ... ..	4	—	33	564	1,780,822
Shark lining ... ..	123	26	—	1,129	51,490
Tunny " ... ..	234	4	1	1,936	214,637
" drift ... ..	140	1	—	438	17,413
Cod fishery ... ..	3	3	—	12	2,420
Mackerel fishery ... ..	532	—	—	3,017	72,584
Bonito ... ..	560	179	2	3,542	1,624,894
Yellow-tail " ... ..	438	—	—	1,908	80,243
Purse seine ... ..	15	—	—	284	13,828
Trawl ... ..	—	—	86	1,367	3,693,839
Others ... ..	85	3	2	689	48,355
Total ... ..	2,134	202	124	24,886	7,600,625

It was in 1906 that oil engine was first used in deep-sea vessels, and in 1912 no less than 896 vessels were provided with the machine.

**Trawling Net.**—The use of steam trawling in coast fishing has begun to be bountied since 1904 but having provoked loud protest from ordinary fishermen, and also on account of the cables being often cut by trawlers, the fishing by steam-trawlers was restricted in June 1909 to the seas off the coast of Kii, Sagami, Izu, Rikuchu, Etchu provinces and also Hokkaido, Formosa, Okinawa and Karafuto (Saghalien). Steam-trawling in a prohibited zone is liable to a fine not exceeding yen 100 and the selling of fish caught by a steam-trawler in such zone to a fine not exceeding yen 50. The number of trawlers increased to 32 by the end of 1909, and the authorities declared in 1910 that the granting of bounty to a new trawler would be discontinued in future.

**Whaling.**—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu (all in winter.) Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the 1904-5 war.

In order to protect the cetaceans, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce issued in Oct., '09 an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must obtain licence which will be effective for five years. Right to prohibit or restrict the hunting, the term of its season, the area of ground, and the number of vessels is reserved with the authorities. The number is limited to 30, this being the number of whaling steamers or sailing vessels now engaged in the business. A fine not exceeding yen 100 besides confiscation of the apparatus, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions.

## JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

**In Korean Seas.**—The earliest field of exploitation by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation has been striking. At present more than 5,000 fishing craft manned by over 20,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives leave in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥5,000,000: (Vide Chap. on Korea.)

**In Russian Territory.**—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years. Over 180 stations are at present opened to our fishermen, and it is a matter of regret that very often troubles have occurred between the Russian authorities and Japanese fishermen, thereby seriously interfering with the latter's work, which has done so much in exploiting the marine wealth that had been left in neglect. In 1912 and 1913 the catch, principally salmon and trout, amounted to about 700,000 *koku* valued at ¥8,000,000 roughly, one *koku* weighing 40 *kwan*.

**In Canada.**—Japanese fishing in Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief catch being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, with prospect of further increase.

**In Chili.**—In 1914 a new fishing company was promoted in Japan by Baron Shibusawa and others, with the express purpose of capturing and collecting fishes and sea-weeds that abound along Chilian coast, S. A. The undertaking obtained a hearty support of the Chilian Government which has granted various privileges to the Co. The chief objects of the company are (1) to supply fresh fish to the markets of that country, (2) to get fish oil and export it to U.S.A. and Japan, (3) to ship dried squid to the Oriental markets and (4) to collect the isinglass seaweed and send it to the mother country.

## SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan Proper the refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan Proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is from the first a State monopoly in the island, and this practice was also adopted for Japan Proper in June, 1905, from necessity of war finance. The yearly production amounts to about 1,000,000,000 *kin*. The monopoly, together with the taxes on textiles and on transit is called "obnoxious taxes," and continues to evoke loud complaint. (Further consult Salt Monopoly, Chapter on Finance).

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# CHAPTER XIX

## FORESTRY

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Seiichi Honda, Prof. at the College of Agriculture,  
Imperial University of Tokyo

Forests in Japan Proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 54% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later. Ed. J.Y.B.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1000 species are represented, many of which make excellent timber. Both laterally and longitudinally the arboreal fauna present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south, and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

**Tropical Zone.**—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of above 21° C. The representative trees are *AKO* (*Ficus wightiana*, var. *japonica*), *TAKONOKI* (*Pandanus odoratissimus* L.), etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

**Subtropical Zone.**—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leaved evergreens, conifers and broad-leaved deciduous trees. In the first group there are *KUSU* or camphor trees (*Cinnamomum camphora*), *KASHI* (*Quercus acuta*) and *SHI-I* (*Passania cuspidata*); in the second, several species of pines, and in the last group, *KUNUGI* (*Quercus serrata*), *KONARA* (*Q. glandulifera*), etc.

**Temperate Zone.**—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as the southwestern section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the

Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are SUGI (*Cryptomeria japonica* Don.), HINOKI (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*), SAWARA (*Chamaecyparis pisifera* S. et Z.), HIBA (*Thujaopsis dolabrata* S. et Z.), TSUGA (*Tsuga Sieboldi* Carr.), MOMI (*Abies firma* S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are KEYAKI (*Zelkova acuminata* Pl.), RUNA (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *Sieboldi*), KATSURA (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*), several species of *Quercus*, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

**Frigid Zone.**—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are SHIRABE (*Abies Veitchii*), TODOMATSU (*Abies Sachalinensis*), EZO-MATSU (*Picea ajaensis*), SHIKOTAN-MATSU (*Larix Kurilensis*, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly HAI-MATSU (*Pinus pumila*) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan those of artificial origin are Yoshino in Yamato, Tenryu in Shizuoka prefecture and Owashi in Kii, while of natural forests there are Kiso in Nagano, Nagasawa in Akita, and Tsuganu in Aomori.

### AREA

Forests in Japan Proper may be broadly classified as follows as to proprietorship:—

(At the end of 1913)

Ownership	Protection forests <i>cho</i>	Utilization forests <i>cho</i>	Percentage forests <i>cho</i>	Total <i>cho</i>
State Forests ... ..	587,936	7,228,187	53,305	7,869,429
Crown Forests ... ..	10,801	1,785,280	—	1,796,081
Other Forests ... ..	616,378	8,528,172	—	9,144,550
Total ... ..	1,215,115	17,541,639	53,305	18,810,059

Note:—"Other forests" include those belonging to the Shrines, Temples and other public institutions and private owners. "Percentage forests" mean those State forests which are left under control of villages or towns which in return for the service are allowed certain percentage of forest produce. (See Article on Adjustment). Besides there are about 2,000,000 *cho* of moors, of which about 150,000 each belong to the State and the Crown, the balance of 1,700,000 representing private or communal areas.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS

North-eastern districts of the Main island and Hokkaido, to speak only of Japan Proper, are known to abound in forests. Below is given a list of prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho*.

	March, 1914 <i>cho</i>	March, 1913 <i>cho</i>
Niigata ... ..	554,163.8	601,853.0
Shizuoka ... ..	511,328.5	503,650.5
Gifu ... ..	894,350.1	896,991.3
Nagano ... ..	1,067,901.6	1,053,636.4



	March, 1914 <i>cho</i>	March, 1913 <i>cho</i>
Fukushima ... ..	751,412.6	754,171.9
Iwate... ..	913,383.3	912,707.6
Aomori ... ..	537,615.0	542,025.9
Yamagata ... ..	574,966.0	575,982.4
Akita... ..	522,677.0	512,830.3
Hokkaido... ..	4 709,620.2	4,773,040.7

## FOREST ECONOMY

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield in Japan Proper was returned as follows for 1913-14 year:—

Kind of trees	Timber		Fagots	
	Quantity <i>shakujime</i> (ab. 12 cub' ft.)	Value <i>yen</i>	Quantity <i>Tsun</i> (ab. 2'6"×6 ft.)	Value <i>yen</i>
Hinoki ... ..	1,242,273	4,439,910	28,513	64,155
Hiba ... ..	86,654	173,686	1,127	1,610
Sugi ... ..	6,780,662	20,079,498	82,684	176,179
Pines ... ..	7,721,730	11,971,137	3,370,428	7,411,727
Larix ... ..	52,538	73,376	3,403	6,883
Abies ... ..	1,547,637	1,906,060	21,781	31,292
Tsuga ... ..	1,047,494	1,049,413	18,453	20,806
Camphor ... ..	7,903	32,467	2,233	7,863
Quercus ... ..	122,397	295,863	763,000	1,696,355
Chestnut ... ..	580,272	969,002	235,167	369,042
Keyaki ... ..	153,359	582,234	41,113	106,004
Kunugi ... ..	17,476	13,822	933,177	2,875,225
Sawara ... ..	363,346	407,282	7,284	16,659
Others ... ..	22,893,382	1,383,412	979,388	19,532,785
Total... ..	22,013,173	43,383,134	28,487,756	32,316,585
Bamboos ... ..	—	2,541,598	—	—

## FINANCIAL YIELD OF FOREST CLASSIFIED (1913-14)

	Timber <i>yen</i>	Fagots <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>
State ... ..	2,525,648	1,280,523	3,806,176
Crown ... ..	2,371,522	169,256	2,540,778
Percentage ... ..	—	—	—
Public and private ... ..	38,485,964	30,866,801	69,352,765
Total ... ..	41,383,134	32,316,585	75,699,719

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expense paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these:—

	Receipt yen	Expense yen	Balance, profit yen
1911-12 ... ..	13,174,518	7,067,446	6,107,072
1912-13 ... ..	12,317,752	7,481,851	4,835,901
1913-14 ... ..	11,524,525	6,932,180	4,592,345

Note:—These figures do not include Hokkaido and Bonin Islands.

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

### FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and import trade are given below (in 1,000 yen):—

	Exports total				Imports total	
	Timber, etc.	Boards for tea-chests	Match sticks	Bamboos	Teak	Timber, etc
1912... ..	6,127	1,175	226	430	673	1,441
1913... ..	8,716	1,098	228	512	527	2,039
1914... ..	8,971	1,428	273	486	331	1,159

Japanese timber, etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especially intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak wood from Siam and various kinds of timber from Canada, America and England.

### ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING PLAN OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims for ascertaining the gross areas that are to be preserved as State property, areas to be sold, regenerated and so forth. The fund required is to be met with the proceeds from the sale of unnecessary areas. Up to 1912 the area sold amounted to 627,771 *cho*, yielding yen 37,933,896 against yen 24,871,558 spent. From 1913 till 1917 or 1918 the area to be similarly treated, is put at 293,598 *cho* at the expense of yen 773,644, the income estimated at yen 3,510,875. There is another cause that reduces the State area and that is the claims by interested parties for recovery of those forests or trees which were incorporated in State property in the early days of the Restoration when everything was in unsettled condition. Up to the end of 1913 there were no less than 253 cases representing 8,740 *cho*, these having been delivered to the claimants as a result of lawsuits at the Administrative Litigation Court.

The working plan definitely decided for 260 divisions comprising 1,735,174 *cho*, up to the end of March 1912, as based on the data so far ascertained, is this:—

High forest system... ..	80%	Barren area... ..	10%
Coppice system ... ..	4,,		
Coppice-with-standard... ..	6,,	Total ... ..	100%

The principal trees to be preserved or planted in these forests are, for conifers, *sugi*, *k. noli*, pines, *larix*, *hiba*, *abies*, *truga*, and *picea*, and, for broad

leaf trees, *quercus*, *fagus*, *cinnamomum*, *keyaki*, *castanea*, *fraxinus*, *acer*, and a few others. The rotation system adopted is as follows for principal trees:—

<i>Sugi</i> ... ..	80-120 years	<i>Hiba</i> ... ..	130-150 years
<i>Larix</i> ... ..	60- 80 "	<i>Hinoki</i> ... ..	100-200 "
<i>Juglans</i> & <i>castanea</i>	80 "	<i>Keyaki</i> ... ..	80-120 "
<i>Pines</i> ... ..	30- 80 "	<i>Cinnamomum</i>	50-220 "
<i>Quercus</i> ... ..	80-120 "		

The planting effected from the beginning of the adjustment program in 1900 to end of March 1913 amounted to 215,977 *cho* at the expense of *yen* 624,958, and from the same year an area of 78,768 *cho* is to be planted at the expense of *yen* 3,062,546.

It is in forest areas belonging to civic communities that working is especially left neglected. The authorities, to encourage planting, began to grant more or less aid since 1907. At first this aid was given for encouraging formation of camphor tree forests and also in the shape of granting free seeds of what were judged most valuable trees, as camphor tree, *quercus*, *keyaki* *juglans*, etc. In 1907 it was decided to give further protection for planting, i.e., to grant *yen* 464,331 for the term of 8 years ending March 1915.

## SAWING BUSINESS

### GOVERNMENT YARDS

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to disposing of trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number 10, they being in Aomori (est. '06), Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in '09). It has been decided to sell some of them.

### PRIVATE SAWING YARDS

Private sawing yards throughout Japan Proper numbered at the end of 1913, 176, capital invested being *yen* 6,123,000. Of the number three sawing companies, i.e., Akita, Nagoya and Toyo with capital paid up *yen* 1,200,000, *yen* 400,000 and *yen* 600,000 respectively, are important, all others being insignificant.

### TOTAL VALUE OF FELLING AND CONVERSION

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Timber ( <i>shakujime</i> ) ... ..	21,929,432	22,378,029	22,913,178
Fagots ( <i>tana</i> ) ... ..	15,890,505	16,410,594	18,487,756

Though since the war of 1904-5, investment in forestry business and products have made a credible growth, especially in sawing business, match sticks and forest-planting, on the whole financial result in this particular line can by no means regarded satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country. Match-stick and planting business have even suffered some decline recently,

## PRINCIPAL FOREST PRODUCTS

	1912 ¥	1913 ¥
Sided logs ... ..	47,989,996	43,727,869
Railway sleepers... ..	1,772,994	2,232,637
Woods for clogs ... ..	2,939,506	2,694,716
Woods for pulps... ..	602,810	701,584
Bamboos ... ..	2,453,619	2,516,084
Charcoals ... ..	21,791,653	23,670,431
Agaricus <i>Shiitake</i> ... ..	1,532,994	1,708,797
Agaricus <i>Matsutake</i> ... ..	705,138	693,008
Other mushrooms ... ..	187,943	148,879
Barks of <i>hinoki</i> and <i>sugi</i> ... ..	1,229,327	1,434,225
Total, including others ... ..	124,639,036	121,742,352

It may be seen from the above that the total value of subsidiary products, for 1913 4 at least, amounts to between 13 and 12% of the total forestry produce. This is rather excessive, for even in Germany the same item is understood not to exceed 4 or 6%. The probable explanation is that in Japan some mushrooms command high price, and also because fallen leaves and twigs are extensively collected for fuel, while grasses growing in the forests are utilized for green manure and other purposes. Such collection and cutting may have danger of impoverishing the soil of the forests.

## KISO FORESTS

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Kii, Riku-u (Japan sea half of North-eastern Japan) and Kiso (in Nagano-ken). The last-named is famous as having been during the pre-Restoration days a principal source of income of the fief of Owari. At present it forms one of the most important hereditary Crown properties. The district covers 382,500 acres of which the Crown possesses 252,500. The work of surveying was finished for the first time as late as 1905, the primeval condition and difficulty of access having previously deterred exploitation and measurement of the old owners. The Crown forests are densely wooded and are covered almost exclusively with needle-leaf evergreens among which "*Hinoki*" (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) is predominant. At present about 120,000 *shakujime* (1 *sh'me*=ab. 12 c. ft.) are felled every year and the timber worth of *yen* 700,000 approximately are floated down the Kiso river and stored at the timber yards in Nagoya. The Crown Kiso Office spends about *yen* 350,000 a year all told so that the forests yield net profit of about *yen* 350,000 a year. Regeneration, both artificial and natural, has been completed for about 1,250 acres only, and it is said that *yen* 50 is needed in planting the area of 2½ acres. The facilities of transportation still remain far from satisfactory, there being only railed track of only about 12 miles and two lines of forest-path. The completion of the west section of the Government Central Railway has vastly improved the situation, as the line traverses the forest. It is said that in 120 year rotation 700,000 *shakujime* can be obtained every year at the spot, that is about 250,000 *shakujime* of converted timber to be stored at Nagoya yard. For utilizing the forests more satisfactorily than at present an outlay of about *yen* 2,000,000 will be required in rail track and

so forth, but at the same time the receipt will be increased to *yen* 2,000,000 a year. As yearly expenditures will not exceed *yen* 700,000 on the realization of the utilization scheme, the net yield to the Crown will then amount to *yen* 1,300,000 a year.

### CAMPHOR

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin*=1½ lb.) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan Proper and by southern China.

#### SUPPLY AND OUTPUT OF CAMPHOR

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosa camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly because the advance of the camphor market on account of the Formosan monopoly has encouraged the refining business in Japan Proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan Proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was troubled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan Proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains as rival to the Formosan camphor. The appearance of synthetic camphor further complicates the situation. The Formosan Government had to modify its policy and in March '08, with the expiration of the term of contract, Messrs. Samuel and Samuels were relieved of the agency, the Government intending to conduct business in London either on its own account or with the help of the Mitsui Firm. Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, they numbering about over 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary state of the market. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a comparatively large percentage of camphor, the supply of trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed.

In order to devising some means to extract the stuff profitably from young twigs and leaves of the trees, some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. At the same time the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect. In Formosa about *yen* 50,000 a year is spent by the Government for planting and there over 3,000 acres have received planting. The area planted in Japan Proper is about 2,000 acres.

#### OUTPUT OF REFINED CAMPHOR (JAPAN PROPER)

	Quantity (100 <i>kin</i> )	Value (1000 <i>yen</i> )
1912-13... ..	2,087	2,043
1913-14... ..	2,319	2,029

## GAME LAW

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curiosity and amusement. At present about 200 species of birds are either placed under absolute protection or are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beasts of game. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal fees, the number of sportsmen was enormous, as many as 130,791 in 1904, with evil result as to reproduction of birds.

## NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED

		1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade
1912-13	Class A ... ..	3	150	7,392
	Class B ... ..	639	5,177	80,916
1913-14	Class A ... ..	5	114	7,469
	Class B ... ..	684	4,851	82,570

Licenses A. are issued to those who use fire-arms while licenses of class B. are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 20 for 2nd, 5 for 3rd. Game preserves such as existing in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasants, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 millions a year.

## PROTECTED BIRDS

The principal species of the protected birds are enumerated below:—

Cranes (*Grus*, 6 species); swallows (*Hirundo*, 3; *Cotyle*, 1); tits (*Parus*, 4; *Sitta*, 1; *Certhia*, 1; *Acroedula*, 2; Japanese wren (*Troglodytes*, 1); gold-crest (*Regulus*, 1); warblers (*Cisticola*, 1; *Phylloscopus*, 3; *Cathia*, 1); fly-catcher group (*Niltava*, 1; *Erythacus*, 1; *Ruticilla*, 1; *Tarsiger*, 1; *Xanthopygia*, 1; *Pratincola*, 1; *Muscicapa*, 2; *Terpsiphone*, 1); wagtails (*Motacilla*, 5; *Anthus*, 1; *Limonidromus*, 1); cuckoos (*Cuculus*, 3); Japanese goutsucker (*Caprimulgus*, 1); owls (*Strix*, 3); kite (*Milvus*, 1); buzzards (*Buteo*, 2); dusky ouzel group (*Turdus*, 8; *Monticola*, 1; *Erythacus*, 2; *Circus*, 1); sea-gulls (*Rissa*, 1; *Xema*, 1; *Larus*, 10); *Sterna*, 8; *Gygis*, 1; *Anous*, 1; *Micranous*, 1; *Hydrochelidon*, 1; *Hydroprogne*, 1; *Cerorhynchus*, 1; sea-spallows (*Synthliboramphus*, 2; *Simorhynchus*, 3; *Brachyramphus*, 2); *Colymbus*, 4; *Puffinus*, 6; pheasants (*Phasianus*, 4); bulbuls (*Hypsipetes*, 3); starlings (*Sturnus*, 1; *Sturnia*, 2; *Ampelis*, 2); larks (*Alauda*, 2; *Otocorys*, 1; shrikes (*Lanius*, 5); quails (*Coturnix*, 2); hazel-grouse (*Tetrao*, 1); ptarmigan (*Lagopus*, 1); pigeons and doves (*Columba*, 1; *Turtur*, 3; *Chalcophaps*, 1; *Treson*, 2; *Carpophaga*, 4); snipes (*Scotopax*, 4; *Rhynchaea*, 1); water rail (*Lallus*, 1); moor hens (*Gallinula*, 1; *Fulica*, 1); Japanese storks (*Ciconia*, 1; *Platylea*, 1; *Dis* 1); wild geese (*Anser*, several sp.); wild ducks (*Anas*, several sp.; *Ardea*, several sp.); etc.

# CHAPTER XX

## INDUSTRY

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### RISE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN

By Mr. Seiichi Teshima, Director of Tokyo Higher Technical School

Prior to the Restoration of 1868, technical education unlike other branches of education was practically non-existent in Japan. In the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the Imperial Household, Shogunate, and Daimios as well, kept hereditary mechanics whose art was taught only through apprenticeship and transmitted to the next generation by the best of these apprentices. All those mechanics were paid for life to manufacture arms for the Samurai. Weaving, the manufacture of utensils and tools, house-building and so on were carried on by hereditary mechanics who always employed apprentices, and this was the only means of obtaining trained artisans. In short, no system of technical education properly so called existed in those days. The industry of this period did not rise above the level of manual industry and those engaged in the trade were held in contempt. They were considered to belong to the lower strata of society. In spite of these circumstances, we find among them many whose inborn capability made them soar high above the artificial trammels of the caste system and who have left honored names in the various fields of art.

The Restoration gave the death blow to the old method of apprenticeship, and made the application of science to various lines of industry inevitable. The Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, now The Imperial Tokyo University, was founded in 1873, under the personal supervision of the Minister of Education, and its Science Department provided courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy. This was the genesis of the technical education system which has later been organized and developed to the present dimensions. The Kōbu Dai Gakko (Engineering College), comprising several engineering courses, was established at the same time under the direction of the Department of Public Works. These two institutions were of college standing.

With the object of educating assistant engineers the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko organized in 1875 industrial classes devoted chiefly to courses in Applied Chemistry. On account of the lack of funds the classes had to be discontinued after only two sets of pupils had been graduated. Soon, however, the necessity of maintaining this grade of technical school was judged imperative, and the Department of Education founded in 1881 the Tokyo Shokko Gakko (Mechanics School) which was afterward raised in status and became the Tokyo Higher Technical School as it exists to-day.

The rapid progress of industry in Japan found the existing technical institutions inadequate to turn out sufficient numbers of engineers and mechanics demanded by the times. The Imperial Universities consequently each added a college of engineering, while no less than ten higher technical schools, State and public, were founded in rapid succession in various parts of the Empire.

The creation of institutions for giving industrial education of secondary grade in agriculture, commerce, and technics, was the next step in the progress of technical education in Japan. To encourage the movement, in 1894 the Government decided to give a subsidy to educational institutions of this nature established in the provinces. A measure to that effect was introduced into the Diet and passed by a large majority. The law had the beneficial effect of encouraging the rapid diffusion of industrial education of this grade and in a short period no less than a hundred schools were started in accordance with its requirements.

### EXISTING CONDITION

#### *Government Encouragement and Protection*

Many of the new industries dating from the advent of the new regime owe their inception to encouragement and protection of the Government. Spinning industry, (cotton and silk) filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-work, brickmaking, power loom weaving, and some others are all traceable to the Government inception. From 1880, when the regulations for selling Government property were enacted, and 1883, when the Tomioka filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial considerations, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertakings conducted by the Government are printing office, steel foundry, mint, etc.

#### *Factory and Domestic Industries*

Broadly classified, the Japanese industry may be divided into factory industry and domestic industry, the former conducted according to the Western system and utilizing one or other kind of motors. The domestic system industry is indigenous while motor-using manufactures mostly date from the beginning of Meiji Tenno's reign, and especially after the Japan-China and the 1904-5 war. The modern manufacturers aim in producing goods the supply of which previously came from abroad. The Government attitude to these two branches of industry are quite different, supervisions and control being the principal business as regards factory manufacturers while protection is the chief aim for family industry. The control of factories is chiefly in the shape of local administration rules as applied to buildings. The Factory law, though already enacted by the authorities, still remains unenforced. As measures for extending protection to domestic industry, there are a direct pecuniary help from the central authorities, the loan of machines, etc. The loaning of improved power looms to weavers and dyers is the most conspicuous in stance in this connection. Provincial authorities are similarly helpful to various industries carried on in their own jurisdiction. Encouragement



in the shape of training schools, experimental laboratories, ambulant lectures and inspectors, as also co-operative organizations may also be mentioned.

### *Peculiar Features of Japanese Industry*

**Skilled Laborers.**—Japanese industry stands in strong contrast compared with Occidental industry. This contrast is especially conspicuous in the scarcity, as yet, of skilled laborers as the term is understood in Europe and America; in the prominent part which female operatives play in the general economy; and perhaps in the relatively insignificant position which iron occupies. When it is remembered that it is from the Japan-China War of 1894-5 that many of the leading factory industries date, and that not a few of them are of later origin, it is not to be wondered at that Japan still lacks skilled artisans. Even when they exist, as in Government arsenals and steel foundry or some shipbuilding yards, they are by no means as efficient as their Occidental prototypes in *per capita* output and perhaps in the quality of the work. Though Japanese skilled laborers command wages almost equal to those of Europe, it may broadly be stated that as to *per capita* output, two to three Japanese skilled artisans correspond to one foreign. (See also the Chap. on Social Politics and Labor Problems).

**Women's Work in Japanese Industry.**—On the other hand, when the comparison is made in handicraft, and especially between female operatives of the two opposing sides, the relative position is reversed. One Japanese female operative can easily turn out a work which requires in the West  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or even  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hands. This deft hand-work by female operatives may indeed be regarded as materially contributing towards the success of many of the leading industries of Japan, the greater part of labor in all Japanese factories, counting only those employing not less than five workhands, being supplied by women-workers, according to the returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. (See also Chap. on Social Politics, etc.)

In inquiring into the relative share of women workers in some of the principal branches of our industry, it is found that in sericulture and silk-reeling they supply 90% of the total labor required, over 80 in weaving, embroidery, cigarette-making, net-work and cord-making; over 70 in drawn work, mat-making, wood-shaving, and straw-plait work; and over 60 in cotton-spinning, braid-work, portiers, paper-making, meat-preserving or fruit business. In fans and tailoring the two sexes are evenly balanced as to the share of the work contributed.

In one sense, therefore, Japanese industries, as they exist at present, may be considered as women's industries, as the Occidental may be regarded as men's or machine industries. But an industry depending on female labors is not compatible with factory system. It can thrive best on domestic plan. Cotton spinning is perhaps notable exception of female labor collected in any large number and is suffering from constant change of the hand. Generally speaking, it is in industries which admit of being carried on independently at separate homes by housewives and others that skilled female labor is seen to the best advantage, as in the case of silk reeling, straw braid, etc. As operatives of family industries, Japanese women show an efficiency rarely reached by their foreign

sisters. It should be noted in this connection that the traditional custom of attaching special importance to family system at the expense of individualism may militate against the freer development of factory industries in Japan.

**Iron in Japanese Industry.**—Lack of sufficient supply of iron and steel works qualified to turn out machines also lies in the way of this development. For a nation possessing some 60 million souls, as Japan does, the presence of only two or three steel foundries, and the largest run by the Government with little or no profit can hardly be regarded as a sign that Japan's factory industry has a bright future.

#### THE WAR AND INDUSTRIAL SELF-SUPPORT SCHEME

The European War has given a rude awakening to Japan to the sense of her helplessness as to supply of chemicals used as dye-stuffs and medicines and for industrial purposes. Japan has been used to import about ¥8 millions worth of dye-stuffs. With their practical stoppage to come in from Germany something like a panic has overtaken our dyers and weavers. The chemicals steadily advanced in price, some of them as much as tenfold above the quotations ruling before the outbreak of the war. It was rather late in the day that the question began to draw the attention of the Government and others concerned. The Chemical Industry Investigation Committee was organized toward the latter part of 1914 and it deliberated on workable schemes for coping with this urgent question. According to the plan elaborated by the Committee the coal-tar obtained from the gasworks and cokeworks in Japan, roughly 60,000 tons a year, should be properly utilized to produce dye-stuffs and other chemicals. These are valued at above ¥1,800,000. It is proposed that the Government should give aid of ¥200,000 a year for ten years in case the coal-tar industry is started as a private enterprise. Perhaps the Government will adopt the plan of guaranteeing the profit of 8% to the capital invested. One serious drawback to this scheme is whether the industry thus fostered can successfully meet the invasion of German products which are sure to come in as soon as peace is restored, and whether the pitch, which constitutes more than a third in value of the whole output, may be economically disposed of.

Apart from this ambitious scheme several chemists at Government and other laboratories have been actively employed with some successes on coal-tar investigations. Thus they have succeeded in experimentally producing aniline oils, alizarine indigo, and some aniline dyes, and also carbolic acid. The Miike Coal-tar Works of the Mitsui have started the dye-stuff experiment in real earnest. The discovery of vegetable dye-stuffs and pigments for oil and water-color painting from native materials is another notable sign of the times.

Even better result has been obtained in similar effort on medical stuffs. Salicylic acid, used as preventive for saki, and lactic acid have been successfully produced by the Sankyo & Co., Tokyo, under the direction of Prof. U. Suzuki. Coll., Agriculture, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo. Salvarsan and potassium chlorate have been manufactured by Profs. U. Suzuki, Kuhara, and Dr. Keisho, and others, while potassium bromide, morphine, phosphorus have passed experimental stage.

Another thing to be noted here is the resuscitation of the idea of protecting domestic productions, the idea which has been zealously upheld both by the Government and some sections of the public. A special commission has been appointed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and native productions recommended to take the place of imported goods have been paraded in special shows.

### INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to total investment the three other divisions of enterprises, trade, manufacture and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade, and agriculture. Details may be seen in the Chapter on Trade.

At the end of year	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Reserves yen 1,000
1911 ... ..	13,031	1,549,963	301,111
1912 ... ..	13,887	1,755,610	457,430
1913 ... ..	15,406	1,983,232	542,249

### INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that absorb capital of yen 500,000 paid up and above, and the amount of capital invested are as follows at the end of 1913:—

Kind	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Reserves yen 1,000
Beer brewing ... ..	4	12 968	1,315
Bricks and tiles ... ..	64	5,427	980
Cement ... ..	22	14 088	1,885
Chemical stuff ... ..	37	2,072	86
Coal mining ... ..	40	33,246	4,901
Cokes ... ..	8	745	252
Copper and iron work ... ..	22	325	4
Cords and nets ... ..	24	3,042	623
Cotton spinning ... ..	39	5,463	2,091
Dyeing and bleaching ... ..	131	3,538	222
Electric industry ... ..	316	199,008	10,364
Fertilizers, artificial ... ..	83	16,364	1,364
Gas ... ..	79	64,782	2,349
Grain cleaning ... ..	183	2,505	577
Ice ... ..	59	4,558	265
Knitting works ... ..	36	745	21
Leathers ... ..	27	5,922	796
Matches and match stick ... ..	30	2,917	237
Milling ... ..	33	5,574	883

Kind	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Reserves yen 1,000
Mining and metallurgical ...	84	86,184	5,775
Oils ... ..	60	3,799	306
Paper mills ... ..	79	21,469	2,794
Petroleum boring & refining ...	23	31,522	3,350
Porcelains and earthenwares ...	57	1,573	63
Printing and type foundry ...	150	4,129	660
Raw silk ... ..	314	5,461	631
Rolling stocks ... ..	4	1,764	46
Sake brewing ... ..	417	11,277	1,208
Salt ... ..	21	2,601	349
Shipbuilding ... ..	23	28,440	10,359
Soy and <i>miso</i> ... ..	251	5,910	580
Spinning other than cotton ...	8	823	1,469
Sugar refining... ..	9	14,770	2,020
Tissues, cotton ... ..	186	13,136	1,353
„ silk ... ..	59	2,719	317
„ woollen ... ..	17	13,762	1,592
„ others... ..	151	3,241	318

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, *sake* and soy, weaving of various sorts except woollen fabric, papers and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil extraction, ceramics, mining and quarry.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES

To mention leading districts containing companies with total capital of over yen 10,000,000 p.u. each we have at the end of 1913:—

District	No. of Cos.	Capital p.u. yen 1,000	District	No. of Cos.	Capital p.u. yen 1,000
Aichi ... ..	994	70,328	Nagano ... ..	687	23,601
Chiba ... ..	176	10,720	Nagasaki ... ..	133	17,754
Fukuoka ... ..	374	45,506	Nigata ... ..	407	59,242
Fukushima ... ..	339	12,170	Oita ... ..	146	12,293
Gifu ... ..	301	15,585	Okayama ... ..	374	21,110
Gumma ... ..	229	15,861	Osaka ... ..	1,213	271,513
Hiroshima ... ..	402	20,996	Saitama ... ..	225	10,174
Hokkaido ... ..	775	42,774	Stizuoka ... ..	602	32,988
Hyogo ... ..	936	10,509	Tochigi ... ..	236	16,562
Ishikawa ... ..	312	11,300	Tokyo ... ..	1,833	774,457
Kagawa ... ..	159	10,097	Toyama ... ..	285	23,323
Kanagawa ... ..	497	102,454	Wakayama... ..	116	13,695
Kyoto ... ..	423	52,503	Yamaguchi ... ..	157	11,116
Miyagi... ..	213	10,760	Yehime ... ..	216	19,195
Miye ... ..	226	26,789			

### FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

	No. of factories			No. of operatives employed		
	Run by steam, gas, etc.	Run by manual power	Total	Male	Female	Total
1911 ... ..	7,756	6,472	14,228	317,388	476,497	793,885
1912 ... ..	8,710	6,409	15,119	348,230	515,217	863,447
1913 ... ..	9,403	6,408	15,811	375,596	540,656	916,252

Note:—For 1913 year the kind of motive powers is as follows:—

	No. of engines	Horse power
Steam ... ..	6,748	514,669
Gas ... ..	1,443	41,400
Oil ... ..	903	6,805
Water wheel {	Turbines ... ..	180,405
	Pelton's ... ..	93,438
	Japanese ... ..	2,517
Dynamo ... ..	1,231	362,033
Motor ... ..	8,871	283,563

### KIND OF FACTORIES CLASSIFIED

Kind of enterprises	No. of factories		Total power		Employees
	Run by steam, gas, etc.	Run by manual power	Horse power	Kilo-watt	
<b>Textile Industry</b>					
Filature ... ..	2,404	437	13,857	324	216,382
Spinning... ..	129	11	106,447	21,705	133,186
Weaving... ..	1,851	2,087	32,385	3,356	150,938
Knitting and braiding ...	400	131	1,694	85	16,747
<b>Machinery</b>					
Machine making ... ..	394	21	7,337	1,682	18,942
Shipbuilding ... ..	50	37	25,817	6,900	29,346
Tools and implements ...	244	99	20,738	4,234	19,530
Foundry, metal and metal-ware making } ...	344	140	15,606	2,562	17,253
<b>Chemical</b>					
Ceramics... ..	211	587	30,893	4,780	31,690
Paper-making ... ..	142	52	71,421	16,204	11,832
Explosives ... ..	36	132	2,662	600	16,888
Artificial fertilizers ...	51	6	13,169	1,062	3,151
Medicines and chemicals ...	45	37	2,488	221	3,301
<b>Food and drinking</b>					
Brewing ... ..	329	706	5,380	442	22,352
Sugar-refining ... ..	12	4	2,254	1,465	1,187
Tea-curing ... ..	44	98	918	41	3,610
Cleaning of grains and flour	202	1	8,138	280	5,047
Confectionery ... ..	49	64	931	—	2,176
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
Printing and binding... ..	463	121	3,405	112	21,988
Wood and bamboo ware ...	395	220	17,181	537	17,392

Kind of enterprises	No. of factories		Total power		Employees
	Run by steam, gas, etc.	Run by manual power	Horse power	Kilo- watt	
Special workshops					
Electricity ... ..	74	6	353,599	230,650	2,511
Gas ... ..	36	—	4,733	517	1,780
Metallurgy ... ..	29	2	102,175	11,916	11,448
Mining ... ..	216	54	211,771	42,050	70,298
Total including others	9,403	2,403	1,123,823	362,033	916,252
Government factories					
Printing Bureau ... ..	1	—	2,890	335	3,104
Railway Works ... ..	24	—	11,707	3,515	15,741
Mint .. ...	1	—	1,423	516	28,886
Monopoly Bureau... ..	74	—	4,449	890	191
Military factories ... ..	7	—	51,537	15,333	23,539
Naval factories ... ..	11	—	96,602	25,632	40,902
Steel foundries ... ..	1	—	61,855	2,403	8,767
Forestry Offices ... ..	16	—	1,530	167	478
Total including others	138	—	232,174	49,367	126,868

## SPINNING INDUSTRY

**Cotton Spinning.**—The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima, but it was about 15 years later that both the Government and people began to pay serious attention to this industry. It was time that they should, as cotton goods and yarns that arrived in Japan had constituted about that period nearly one-third of the total volume of imports. Cotton mills began to be started in quick succession, especially in and around the city of Osaka, until in 1889 about 215,000 spindles were registered. The total number of spindles in actual operation at the end of 1913 reached 2,000,000. Japanese yarns have in China a very promising market. The first export there occurred in 1890, and in spite of Indian yarns competing in China the export there has recently made a striking progress.

Raw cotton used chiefly comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of this mixed material is considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Yarns produced are generally of coarser counts, those of Nos. 16 and 20 occupying about one-half of the total output, due to the relatively low standard of living in Japan and China, and because weaving in the two countries is still much depended on handlooms. Of the total output about 70% are consumed at home and 30 exported to China and elsewhere. Apart from the coarseness of Japan made yarns, one serious defect of the production is lack of uniformity in quality, yarns of same count differing much in size of filament, etc. according to mills. The defect is attributed to lack of skill of operators and also to overworking of machinery. It is partly in view of this defect that Japanese cotton mills are obliged to combine spinning and weaving at the same time. But it is in respect of the night shift device adopted by most cotton mills, unhygienic condition to which the girl operatives are thereby subjected, and difficulty to get skilled operatives, that the spinning industry demands radical improvement. (See Chap. on Social Problems.) The general statistics of this industry are as follows:—

## COTTON SPINNING

		No. of mills	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Daily av'ge of working spindles 1,000	Cotton consumed 1,000 kwan	Output 1,000 kwan
1911	...	90	61,696	1,901	65,565	55,574
1912	...	93	66,161	2,212	78,663	67,912
1913	...	100	77,575	2,344	88,685	81,254

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON YARNS

				Exports		Imports	
				Quantity 1000 kin	Value yen 1000	Quantity 1000 kin	Value yen 1000
1912	...	...	...	106,169	53,680	568	630
1913	...	...	...	136,050	70,997	379	465
1914	...	...	...	165,290	78,554	182	215

## LEADING COTTON MILLS

(At the end of 2nd half, 1914)

Companies		Paid up capital yen 1,000	Reserve funds yen 1,000	Debts yen 1,000	Working spindles 1,000	Dividend per annum
Kanegafuchi	...	14,966	6,638	5,250	372	16%
Toyo	...	13,009	7,755	2,000	392	16
Settsu	...	3,500	3,550	—	138	30
Amagasaki	...	4,280	2,400	—	196	30
Kishiwada	...	1,800	1,557	—	135	30
Nippon	...	1,750	1,520	—	85	8
Osaka Godo	...	4,000	1,320	802	156	18
Fuji Gassed	...	13,000	2,788	5,173	276	12
Nisshin	...	3,500	218	—	59	—

**Silk Spinning.**—Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kanegafuchi and Fuji, though the aggregate spindles still remain at the modest figures of about 105,000. Waste cocoons used as material are produced annually about 85,000 *koku*. The silk spinned yarns produced at home exceed 570,000 *kwan*. Mr. Wada's (of Fuji Mill) invention, patented, for simplifying the process of spinning by dispensing with the tedious drying of cocoons, is expected to go a long way for pushing this business. The latest statistics are shown below:—

## SILK SPINNING

				Daily av'ge of working spindles (1000)		Output (1000 <i>kwan</i> )		
No. of mills				Paid up capital 1000 yen	Silk yarn	Tsumugi	Silk yarn	Tsumugi
1911	...	...	9	*300	64	22	214	155
1912	...	...	9	315	74	27	330	202
1913	...	...	8	150	78	27	311	240

\*The decrease was due to the amalgamation with cotton spinning mills.

The Koriyama Silk Spinning Co. (paid-up ¥ 350,000) is the only establishment solely engaged in this particular business.

**Hempen Spinning.**—The first hemp spinning mill was established in Shiga-ken in 1886, with aid from the Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were started in Hokkaido, Osaka, etc. At present the statistics stand as follows:—

#### HEMPEN SPINNING

	No. of mills	Paid up capital yen 1000	Daily av'ge of working spindles in 1000	Output 1000 <i>kwan</i>
1911... ..	16	5,006	23	1,401
1912... ..	14	6,609	24	913
1913... ..	16	5,082	22	1,211

The raw materials used are chiefly flax, hemp and jute, two-thirds of which being supplied at home.

#### TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The high standard of progress to which the weaving industry, especially dyeing and embroidery had attained before the Restoration of 1868, suffered a temporary check owing to the arrival of cheaper and finer-looking foreign fabrics from Europe. As the new order of things began to settle itself, the weavers lost no time to adapt themselves to new surroundings. They began to produce on one hand fabrics suitable to foreign markets and on the other cotton flannel, shirtings, and lastly woollen goods for home consumption. This two-sided progress has been very active since the Japan-China and also the 1904-5 war.

**Serious Defect.**—Japanese woven goods lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home consumption amounting to between 70 and 80% of the total output, measure only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 in length and are, therefore, not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are of wider width are restricted to calico, shirting, *habutaye*, *kaiki*, etc. that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. It is owing to this inherent mechanical defect that Japanese silk goods other than those expressly made for foreign markets are unsuited for foreign consumption, and that our weavers are obliged to decline orders that now and then come from abroad.

**Silk Fabrics.**—The official statistics state that the total value of silk piece goods manufactured per annum amounts to over ¥ 117,426,236. Of these *habutaye* is the most important item in export trade, occupying one half of the whole textile exports. The other silk goods exported are *kaiki*, *chirimen* (crape), *kohaku*, etc. Until several years ago a considerable amount of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but owing to deterioration the export has fallen off heavily. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines as domestic work. In comparison with what it was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, the art has rather declined, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained in recent years.



**"Habutaye"**—The first export of *habutaye* took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu, but as the textile was not yet suited for foreign taste, the export was insignificant. At present it is produced principally at Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukushima, etc. Of those four centres of *habutaye*, Fukui produces heavier stuffs for European and American markets, while the other places are turning out lighter stuffs intended for India, Australia, etc. The export of the latter description has very much fallen off lately. In order to maintain the quality of the goods a conditioning regulation with punitive provision was enforced in 1911. At present special types of power-looms are largely employed, and they have more than doubled the productive power, while lessening the expense by 20 per cent.

**Silk-Cotton Fabrics.**—Although they are of comparatively recent origin, the demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to about 30,000,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended for consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu is the most important.

**Cotton Fabrics.**—Cotton goods business has, in contrast to silk industry, undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted that this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand implement were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of large factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history of Japan, this industry being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand for common cotton fabrics, and next to export their production to Korea, China and South Sea islands. A majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving, but this dual business is specially marked in the Toyo Boseki and Kanegafuchi Boseki. T-cloth, cotton flannel, shirtings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton mills reach about 150 million *yen* per annum, of which foreign markets take about *yen* 25,000,000, increase of about 4 times compared with what was ten years ago. On the other hand for finer and lighter sorts of cotton fabrics, Japan still depends on foreign supply. Since the 1904-5 war, most cotton mills have begun to pay greater attention to producing finer yarns and finer cotton goods, as calico and so forth. It was with this object that in 1906 the Tokyo Calico Co. and the Nippon Seifu Co. expanded their scope. Cotton velvet is also manufactured, though on a small scale, in Kyoto and Shiga prefectures.

**Woolen Fabrics.**—The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Senju Factory, established about 1877 as an experimental work by the Government, and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. Then followed the Tokyo Woolen Co. (p.u. ¥1,250,000) started in 1895, the Nippon Woolen Co. (p.u. ¥2,625,000) in 1896, and the Goto Woolen (p.u. ¥1,650,000) 19.1 and the Tokyo Woolen Fabric Co. (p.u. ¥1,200,000) in 1906. In mousselines de laine, flannel blankets, and serges, etc. marked progress has been made but the case is quite otherwise in regard to cloth. The industry is still in a primitive condition, relatively speaking, owing to great technical difficulty in blending and mixing. It is in plain and figureless textiles alone that some progress has been made,

but even here the stuffs produced are hardly good enough to compete with foreign fabrics in open market. Indeed, it is only as purveyors to the Army and Navy and the Railway Board for supplying stuffs used as uniforms, that our weavers barely justify their existence. They have not yet acquired sufficient skill to produce stuff for officers' khaki uniforms owing to imperfect dyeing. As to figured stuff, the progress made is hardly worth noticing, if at all. There seems to be no great hope in this particular line, from the fact that figured stuffs are extremely limited in demand, discourages any attempt at undertaking their manufacture. One noteworthy feature is the production lately at the Miyuki Woolen Mill near Nagoya of a peculiar silk-woolen crape called "club crape" for Japanese women's wear as a substitute for the pure and more costly silk crape which is by far the most fashionable wearing stuff for middle and higher classes. The process has been patented and the Mill operates 70 looms with the total productive capacity of 2,500 yds. a day.

The European War has occasioned something like a boom to our woolen factories, owing to the arrival of large orders from Russia, about ¥ 8,000,000 worth in 1914 and the same amount early in 1915. The orders have been distributed among the Gov. Senju Factory and five Cos. The necessity to get supply of wool from Tientsin, 3,000,000 *kin*, and 6,000,000 *lb* from Australia has considerably counterbalanced the profit that would otherwise result from the contract, for the woolen market has jumped up with the stoppage of import from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

**Mousseline-de-Laine.**—Though later in origin than the above, this industry has outdistanced it in progress, the output in fact reaching about 70% of the total production of woolen goods in Japan. There are four leading Cos. for producing this light stuff, and they are:—

Mous'ne Co.	1,100 stands.	Toyo Mous'ne Co.	764 stands.
Tokyo Mous'ne „	1,303 „	Jomo „ „	1,200 „

Besides, there are numbers of hand looms. All these when put in full operation will produce goods more than enough to supply the home consumption estimated at about ¥ 16,000,000. The four Cos. have repeatedly been obliged lately to suspend their operation partially. The increase of import duty from 15% ad valorem to about 30 specific has practically stopped the arrival of foreign muslin.

**Hemp Fabrics.**—There are 14 establishments devoted to this industry, and they produce such stuffs as canvas, sackcloth, etc., and also sheeting, napkin, linen, etc. In the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., they still lack the necessary art and experience. The production of fabrics for home consumption as summer wear, mosquito-nets occupies an important place.

Other hempen products are cords, fish-nets, sacks and hemp-braids (described elsewhere). The nets now go to U. S. A. and Canada, sacks to China and India, the two items totalling ¥ 665,000 in 1914 on export list. Of the Cos. devoted to hemp spinning, cord or net-making, the Teikoku Seima (p. u. ¥ 5,600,000), Nippon Seima (p. u. ¥ 700,000), and Nippon Mashi (p. u. ¥ 250,000), undertake spinning, though, they generally combine weaving business. In cord or net business there are Tokyo Seiko (p. u. ¥ 1,875,000) and Yokohama Seiko (p. u. ¥ 396,850).

## STATISTICS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Factories	Looms	Operatives	Output yen 1,000
1911... ..	444,778	727,415	748,881	316,451
1912... ..	427,636	733,019	637,693	337,230
1913... ..	396,151	672,423	667,943	356,481

The output may be classified according to the kind as follows in ¥ 1,000:—

Fabrics	Output	Fabrics	Output
<b>Silk</b>		<b>Mon-ori ... ..</b>	<b>1,230</b>
Habutaye ... ..	46,724	<b>Total incl. others ... ..</b>	<b>30,517</b>
Chirimen (crape) ... ..	13,111	<b>Cotton</b>	
Ito-ori ... ..	11,981	Bleached cloth ... ..	55,525
Tsumugi and futoori ... ..	11,186	Futako ... ..	22,197
Obi cloth ... ..	8,099	Cotton flannel... ..	15,363
Kaiki... ..	5,122	Kasuri ... ..	10,022
Plain silk cloth ... ..	3,897	Dyed cloth ... ..	7,633
Mon-ori ... ..	3,836	Cotton crape ... ..	7,348
Ro ... ..	3,215	Towel... ..	4,803
Umbrella cloth ... ..	1,316	<b>Total incl. others ... ..</b>	<b>165,377</b>
Hakama cloth... ..	1,239	Hempen fabrics ... ..	4,460
Nanako ... ..	1,054	<b>Woolen fabrics and mixtures</b>	
<b>Total incl. others ... ..</b>	<b>120,326</b>	Muslin ... ..	19,430
<b>Silk and cotton mixed</b>		Serge ... ..	5,268
Futako ... ..	10,998	Plain woolen cloth... ..	2,053
Obi cloth ... ..	5,781	Flannel ... ..	1,725
Chirimen ... ..	4,486	<b>Total incl. others ... ..</b>	<b>32,364</b>
Satin... ..	2,858		

Returns of export fabrics are as shown below in ¥ 1,000:—

	Silk	Cotton	Woolen	Total incl. others
1911 ... ..	34,334	19,679	263	55,018
1912 ... ..	30,100	25,761	1,163	57,570
1913 ... ..	39,347	33,605	970	74,676

For further particulars see Chap. on Foreign Trade.

## CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The backwardness of Japan in this direction is brought in high relief in connection with the various coal industries. Ammonium sulphate alone is imported from England to the extent of over ¥ 12 millions a year, for the production of this chemical at the Mitsui's Omuda Cakes Factory and a few other places is as yet an insignificant thing of 2,000 tons or so. At that factory, besides the sulphate, are produced as by-products coal-tar, naphthalene, creosote, etc. In this connection may be mentioned the Kuhara Mining Co.'s latest innovation, it being the production as by-product of carbon bi-sulphide at its copper refinery at Hitachi, Ibaragi-ken.

The injuries which rice and other cereals suffer from injurious insects are estimated to amount to over 10 million *yen* a year in Japan, and cheap supply of this important insecticide will prove a great boon to farmers and grain dealers.

There are many chemical industries of recent origin which are as yet very imperfectly developed in Japan. Only ten classes of productions dependent on chemical process figure on the export list of Japan, these ten comprising sugar, brewed materials, oils, chemicals, paper, ceramics, etc., their total export reaching 59 and 60 million *yen*. Against this the imports of chemical origin comprise fifteen classes valued at more than double the export, though 1914 and '15 are exceptional. In order to encourage the development of this particular industry, a number of prominent business-men and scientists in Tokyo petitioned the Diet in 1914 for the creation of a free chemical laboratory modelled on the Wilhelm Institute or the Carnegie Institute, with the express purpose of furnishing necessary facilities to men of science and inventors for carrying on investigations and researches. The idea is gaining influence as a fitting memorial scheme in honor of the Coronation of 1915.

### CERAMICS

**Four Leading Centres.**—Apart from the mere question of output, Seto in Aichi, Kyoto, Kaga or Kutani in Ishikawa, and Arita in Saga claim the honor of being four leading ceramic centres of Japan. Of the four Kyoto, more especially Kiyomizu, surpasses the other in the originality of designs and matured execution. Aichi, though standing far over the rest as regards output, is generally contented with producing cheap wares either for export or home consumption, and it is only at a few kilns in Seto that the credit of this place is maintained. The Nagoya Porcelain Co. is the pioneer establishment for turning out hard wares specially designed for foreign demand. Gifu which stands next to Aichi as regards output, is more exclusively devoted to the production of cheap gawdy wares for foreign market. It was at Gifu that printing of designs was first adopted in Japan. Kutani in Ishikawa occupies a lower level than Kyoto in the art of baking and enamelling, but so far as the elegance in decorative effect is concerned, Kutani wares possess a merit that appeals strongly to a section of both Japanese and foreigners. The Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha (Japan Faience Co.) started in 1908 at Kaga, is making domestic wares for home and foreign consumption.

Arita in Saga occupies a highly honorable place in the history of ceramic industry of Japan, having taught the art to both Seto and Kutani. Today Arita falls below the two both in baking and decoration. The fame of the place is barely maintained by the two Cos. of the Koransha and Tominaga Toki Kaisha. Wood as fuel is still largely used by our potters, but as it consumes about 20% of the cost of production, this practice is seriously interfering with the progress of the industry. Besides, it is owing to this wood fire that Japanese wares are so deficient in hardness. The authorities, therefore, are encouraging the adoption of cheaper and stronger coal fire. Exports amount to about 5 million *yen*, the bulk going to U.S.A.

**'Shippo' (Enamel Ware).**—The over-production during the last few years and especially the appearance of imitation cloisonne wares have

seriously affected this special ceramic industry of Japan. In Aichi prefecture, the centre of the industry, more than one-third of Shippo establishments have changed business, and only such leading makers as Ando, Hattori, and a few others remain in the field.

**Bricks and Tiles.** These two industries are making fairly good progress with increase of demand at home. At present the Shinagawa White Brick and Kanamachi Brick (vid. Directory) are leading brick manufacturers. The evil of over-production has been depressing the business since 1913.

#### PRODUCTION (in ¥1,000)

		Potteries	Shippo	Fire proof brick	Ordinary brick	Tile
1911	... ..	14,895	326	1,493	4,809	10,842
1912	... ..	16,514	247	1,551	4,900	11,751
1913	... ..	17,676	152	1,410	4,824	11,833

#### EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

			Potteries	Shippo
1912	... ..		5,451	81
1913	... ..		6,637	86
1914	... ..		5,913	74

**Cement.**—This is one of those industries that have been suffering from the effect of over-production. The total output throughout the country is at present estimated at about 3,300 thousand barrels a year, as against the demand of not more than 2,800 thousand barrels. The European war has somewhat revived the industry.

			Production		Exports	
			1,000 barrels	¥1,000	1,000 bin	¥1,000
1912	... ..		3,821	14,354	14,614	237
1913	... ..		4,562	16,361	44,690	655
1914	... ..		—	—	74,885	1,033

Among others Onoda, Asano, Hokkaido, Tosa and Iwaki are prominent companies in this line. The Onoda has a branch at Dairen.

#### LACQUER WARE

This industry has suffered both in output and export. For the decreased export are chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the wood, making the ware unfit for drier climate as in America and Europe. To make the position worse, card board imitations made in Germany, has proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article.

Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets or bowls for holding cakes, boxes for keeping stationery, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquer-men. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro in

Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Kuroe in Wakayama for trays, cake-caskets, cigarette-boxes, etc.; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and durable in make. Shizuoka stands next to Ishikawa in output, but the fact that Shizuoka makers have too much directed their effort in producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers has considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. The other places to be mentioned are Nagoya for *ikhwan-bari*, or light paper-wood utensils lacquered, Luchu for stands, etc., lacquered carmin or black and with mother-of-pearl inlaying; Takaoka in Etchu for boxes etc. with light-colored lacquer, Noshiro for domestic utensils in *shunkei* lacquering. Lacquer juice has wider application than it was formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc.

#### PRODUCTION AND EXPORT (¥ 1,000)

									Production	Export
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,043	1,136
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,617	1,134
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	883

#### BREWING INDUSTRY

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *sake*, beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of non-taxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

**Sake.**—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and are a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of *sake* industry is the difficulty of keeping its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal season for brewing it. As disinfectant the brewers still use salicylic acid, the Government order to discontinue this practice from Sept. 1911 having been temporarily suspended. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Thus whereas, according to the old method, the liquor can be brewed during 4 cold months only, beginning with December, it can be done all the year round by the new process; that the artificially made hard water, as that in the wells of Nada and also soft water are equally adopted for brewing; that the *moromi* (lees) can be produced with equal ease in 7 to 10 days instead of 2 to 3 weeks required in the old process, and so on,

Students trained in the Laboratory totalled about 350 by the end of 1914. The *sho-hu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced. At present the Nishinomiya and Eiga-shima, both in Nada, Hyogo-ken, are the two largest brewery companies in Japan, the former producing annually 24,0000 *koku* of *sake* and 800 *koku* in of *shochu*, and the latter nearly 16,000 *koku* of *sake*.

**Beer.**—Beer-brewing was first started about 1876 in Hokkaido. The brewing was at first under the tutelage of German experts, and even barley used also came from the same country. The art has subsequently made a sufficient progress so that the service of foreign experts was dispensed with at all Japanese beer breweries a number of years ago. Barley, too, is now supplied at home, being raised in Hokkaido with seeds imported every year from Germany. At present there are four or five breweries, the Dai Nippon, Kirin and Kabuto. The Teikoku Beer Brewery started in 1914 at Moji by the Suzuki Firm, Kobe, is the latest establishment in this line. Its brand is *Sakura* beer. The Dai Nippon Brewery was formed in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three largest breweries then existing.

**Soy.**—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these advantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. The collapse of the short-lived Nippon Soy Co. started in 1907 near Osaka with ¥2,500,000 paid up has dampened the cause of scientific process of soy brewing.

Year (March-Feb.)	<i>Sake</i> <i>koku</i>	Beer <i>koku</i>	Soy <i>koku</i>
1912-13 ... ..	4,198,348	196,404	2,351,995
1913-14 ... ..	4,464,891	221,753	2,391,066
1914-15 ... ..	—	238,520	—

#### EXPORTS (in 1,000)

	<i>Sake</i> <i>sho</i>	Beer			Soy <i>sho</i>
		In pint dozen	In quart dozen	In cask <i>sho</i>	
1912 ... ..	3,740	67	251	94	3,072
1913 ... ..	3,494	71	289	45	3,186
1914 ... ..	3,362	117	377	22	3,219

Note:—Exports by value: vide Chap. on Foreign Trade.

The destinations are Manchuria, China, Asiatic Russia, and lately Hongkong, Singapore, South seas and Oceania.

#### LEADING BREWERIES

Latest conditions of the above mentioned companies are as follows:—

	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipt ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Dai Nippon Beer ... ..	7,520	10,032	8,042	26.7%

	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipt ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Kirin Beer ... ..	2,500	2,562	2,188	15.0%
Kabuto Beer ... ..	2,448	2,150	2,043	4.0
Teikoku Beer ... ..	1,000	424	360	0.9
Nishinomiya Sake ... ..	400	1,614	1,520	15.0
Eigashima Sake ... ..	308	700	672	9.0

## MATCHES

	Production		Exports	
	Quantity 1,000 gross	Value yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 gross	Value yen 1,000
1912 ... ..	52,845	14,147	44,872	12,044
1913 ... ..	51,731	14,188	44,009	11,864
1914 ... ..	—	—	39,523	11,052

Technically Japanese matches need improvement in many respects, the box and splints being weak and liable to break, while the friction surface is easily affected by dampness. It is chiefly on the strength of relative cheapness that Japanese matches can compete with foreign production, Japanese matches being quoted in Chinese and near Asiatic markets about 45% less than their rivals. During 1914, Kobe and Osaka exported to the following places:—

China ... ..	17,089	Kwantung ... ..	1,207
Hongkong ... ..	8,025	Philippines... ..	196
India ... ..	8,942	Others ... ..	427
Straits Settlement ... ..	1,900	Total ... ..	39,552
Dutch India ... ..	1,734		

## PAPER INDUSTRY

From olden time Japan has been manufacturing a peculiar paper from the fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *koso*, etc. This Japanese paper early attracted the attention of the Germans, who at once manufactured the imitations, and began to export them to this country. But the use of both the genuine Japanese paper and the German imitations being limited, the export of the former from, and import of the latter to, this country do not exceed *yen* 1,000,000 in value.

The manufacture of the European paper in this country dates from 1872, when the Oji Paper Mill was established. Within 4 years mills were opened in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. During the last eleven years or so the amount of capital had been trebled while the output was more than trebled. The amount and value of papers produced in 1913 as follows:—

	Production		Exports		Imports
	1,000 lb	¥1,000	1,000 kin	¥1,000	¥1,000
Printing paper ... ..	230,323	15,158	4,944	499	—
Cardboard ... ..	70,602	1,975	8,727	312	—
<i>Renshi</i> ... ..	9,513	554	—	465	—



	Production		Exports		Imports
	1,000 <i>shime</i>	¥1,000	1,000 <i>shime</i>	¥1,000	¥1,000
Mino ... ..	350	2,755	422	162	—
Hanshi ... ..	3,009	2,565			
Total incl. others ...	—	43,938	—	3,073	7,287
Pulp ... ..	—	—	—	—	4,574

Note:—*shime*=2,000 sheets (*hanshi*) or 4,800 (*mino*).

In the supply of pulp Japanese mills have to look to Sweden and Norway, despite of rather heavy duties. Import of foreign papers is now insignificant. The Fuji has established its pulp factory in Hokkaido, while the Karafuto Kogyo Co. and Mitsui's Pulp Department have lately been started in Saghalien for the supply of pulp at home. The last factory is said to be of Norwegian pattern, an expert from that country being engaged. Following are the leading paper-making companies in Japan, showing the conditions for 1913:—

Company	Capital paid up ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Latest dividend per annum
Fuji ... ..	7,810	9,310	8,364	9.0%
Oji ... ..	7,500	7,641	6,027	9.5
Tokyo ... ..	1,000	1,121	1,009	10.0
Yokkaichi ... ..	1,500	1,124	889	10.0
Toyo ... ..	612	672	458	12.0

Note:—Also vide "Business Directory." There is also the Takasago Paper Mill, which forms part of the various undertakings conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm.

Paper fancy work is the the latest innovation dating from the establishments in 1911 of the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Manufacture Co.), in Tokyo. Exports of cards, boxes and other paper wares amount to nearly ¥1,000,000, mostly going to U.S.A. and Canada.

## SOAPS

The largest Japanese soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o soap works in Tokyo and the Hagiwara and Haruki soap works in Osaka, all the others being conducted on a smaller scale. The new soap factory established in 1913 at Amagasaki by Messrs. Lever Brothers with a capital of ¥3,000,000, has no equal in Japan in excellence of machinery and completeness of arrangements of the plant. The Marumiya have also lately opened a laboratory at the cost of ¥200,000.

General statistics are as follows in ¥1,000:—

	Output		Exports		Imports	
	Toilet	Others	Toilet	Others	Toilet	Others
1911 ... ..	3,945	1,459	1,070	9	126	236
1912 ... ..	4,989	1,427	1,508	15	185	157
1913 ... ..	—	—	1,192	21	88	121

The export of soaps grew to over ¥1½ millions in 1913, the greater part going to China and Manchuria. The goods also go to the South Seas, which will probably become an important market for them.

## CELLULOID MANUFACTURE

Two celluloid companies were floated in 1908, one by the Mitsubishi Firm at Aboshi in Hyogo-ken, with a capital of ¥1,200,000, and the other by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Sakai near Osaka, with a capital of ¥2,000,000. They are capable to produce 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. and 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. respectively, and though they command a unique advantage regarding the supply of camphor they have not yet realized a full success, there owing to some technical miscarriage. Besides these two companies have been started four or five works, which, however are still insignificant.

## ALKALINES

Though the manufacture of soda and potash was started about 1884, the industry still remains backward, there being at present only two companies engaged in this line, and they are by no means realizing a success. The cause is to be sought in the comparatively high cost of salt since it was converted into State Monopoly in 1905. The output of alkalines at home, both in refined form and ashes, does not, therefore, reach ¥500,000, as against the import reaching about ¥2,000,000, practically from England. The experiment on alkaline manufacture at Port Arthur where the supply of cheap salt is abundant has been started.

## ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Manures formerly used by Japanese farmers chiefly consisted of night soil, composite, green manure, and fishes. It was only in recent years that artificial fertilizers came in vogue. (Vide Manure, Chap. on Agriculture.) And yet so remarkable has been the advance of this industry that the production has been trebled in the course of the last ten years. The latest statistics stand as follows:—

Production (¥1,000)			Imports of art. fert. and others and raw materials ¥1,000	Estimated consumption at home ¥1,000
Mineral	Composite	Total incl. animal and vegetable		
1911 ...	8,967	14,308	40,677	51,467
1912 ...	1,408	16,862	5,144	52,320
1913 ...	15,903	19,125	57,759	—
				76,704
				88,068

The demand for artificial fertilizers has grown so marked in Japan lately that the imports alone, either in finished or as raw materials, amount to between ¥50 and 60 millions a year, the sulphate of ammonia alone reaching about ¥12 millions. Several Cos. already exist for the production of the chemical manures, as the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co. with works at Hyuga, Osaka, Echigo and other places and the Japan Carbide Co. in Hokkaido, recreated in 1915 as the Denki Kogyo Kaisha (Electric Mfg. Co.) by purchasing Mr. Tsuno-ichi Fujiyama's (co's chemist) invention (patented in Eng., U.S.A. & France). Its work will be confined at first to sulphate of ammonia. Capital is ¥5,000,000, of which a quarter has been paid in.

## FISH-OIL AND WHALE-OIL

Fish-oil (whale, herring and sardine) goes more to foreign market

than consumed at home, where it is chiefly used for cooking. Refining art is still primitive in Japan, for whereas foreign refiners get 12 *sho* of superior oil out of 10 *kwan* of whale meat Japanese cannot get more than one half of the quantity. There are at present two joint-stock companies, Yokohama Fish-Oil at Yokohama and Teikoku Fish-Oil in Osaka, besides several minor and private factories in Chiba, Ibaraki, Hokkaido, Kochi, etc.

The output is shown below :—

	Sardine oil		Herring oil		Whale oil		Others	Total
	1000 <i>koku</i>	¥1000	1000 <i>koku</i>	¥1000	1000 <i>koku</i>	¥1000	¥1000	¥1000
1911 ...	303	96	709	223	379	161	177	657
1912 ...	232	75	605	181	335	165	200	622
1913 ...	929	260	1,262	330	422	209	197	997

### GLASSWARES

The output of this industry totalled in 1913 ¥5,800,000. Osaka is the centre of the industry, and has the Temma Factory established in '07 for manufacturing ordinary glasswares and the Asahi Factory at Amagasaki near Osaka for producing sheet glass, both run by the Mitsubishi Firm. The Daimotsu Bottle Factory at Amagasaki, is an interesting innovation, being practically a foreign enterprise, and the only establishment which turns out bottles by machinery. The Asahi's branch shop at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, sustained a heavy damage in 1915, owing to the collapse of the dam of the city water-works. Other glass works are Shimada Works at Osaka, Toyo Glass Works at Tokyo and Yokohama Glass-Works.

Imported sheet glass is being gradually driven out of the market by the development of the glass industry. The import of glass wares reached about ¥5,850,000 in 1913.

### BUTTONS

The output of buttons reached to over ¥2,000,000 in 1913, of which Osaka and Hyogo supply the bulk. England, Germany and France are principal customers for shell while metal and other buttons are practically purchased by China. The shells used as raw material at first came from southern Japan, but the supply having become scarce they are now imported from the South Seas. Two small companies in Osaka are engaged in collecting the shells.

### MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION

The notable mechanical engineering enterprises started before the great Restoration in 1868 were a shipbuilding yard established at Ishikawajima, Tokyo, by the Lord of Mito, an iron foundry at Nagasaki and a dockyard at Yokosuka, the latter two by the Tokugawa Government. The Imperial Government has also adopted a similar policy of encouragement by furnishing models and so forth, as briefly referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter. The enactment in 1885 of the regulations for protecting industrial property supplied an additional impulse to this

tendency, not a few inventions of great usefulness having been devised. In machine construction, however, Japan is hampered by serious drawbacks, viz., insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and strong competition from manufacturers in Europe and America. What specially clogs the progress of our industry in this particular line is the fact that the demand is chiefly confined to home, this restricted output more than outweighing whatever advantages Japanese factories possess over their Western confrères in cheap labor and the cost of production. The restricted scope of output necessarily heightens the cost considerably above that ruling in Europe and America.

Nevertheless machines produced at home now represent respectable value, especially since the outbreak of the European war which has stopped the import of German productions and has given strong impetus to the "All Japan" movement as to supply of home demand.

**Imports and Exports.**—The imports amounted to over ¥103,473,796 in 1914, principal items consisting of nails, railway materials, telegraph wires, electric iron tower frames, anchors, chains, etc. (¥8,468,400); iron, steel, etc. (¥53,800,000); rolling stock, automobiles, steamships (¥6,801,757); boilers, locomotives, steam turbines, gas and oil engines, electric generators, cranes, sewing machines, pumps, fans, spinning and weaving machineries, ice-making machines, printing machines, etc. (¥34,404,150). The exports, instruments, organs, jinrikisha, steamships, machineries and parts, etc.

**Machine Construction as it exists.**—One serious drawback interfering with progress of this industry in Japan is the multiplicity of orders and difficulty of specializing work on the part of factories. Then our mechanics, though clever enough at work, are apt to become soon tired of one kind of work, and wish in 3 or 4 years to turn to another line.

Apart from the Government arsenals and Government and private shipbuilding yards, the machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out boilers, railway locos and carriages, steam-engines, lathes, cranes, electric power and telephone apparatus, weaving, printing, spinning and sewing machines, etc.

The locomotive building is chiefly confined to Government railway works at Kobe and Omiya. There the attempt was first made in 1893 and so far a little over 100 have been constructed. The purchase of foreign locos being cheaper, some time must elapse before the work can make any particular progress. For carriages and parts there are the Nippon Rolling Stock Co. in Nagoya, Amano Works in Tokyo, Dai Nippon Kido's Iron works, and some others. Their annual output reaches about *yen* 3,000,000 but on the other hand they have to depend on foreign supply as regard sole bars, springs, buffers, wheels, tyres and axles, etc. In boilers and engines there are the Karatsu, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, Osaka and Niigata Iron Works, etc., boilers amounting to about *yen* 5,500,000 and engines about *yen* 8,000,000. They are mostly of smaller capacity of about 10 h. p. Lathes are made by the Ikegami Iron Works in Tokyo and Karatsu Iron Works at Karatsu. Their production stands comparison in quality with American make. Electric power machineries are now made by the Shibaura Engineering Works, Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, Hitachi Elec. Co. at Sukegawa, Meidensha Works at Oi, (Tokyo), and many other iron works, and have almost

superseded foreign engines. Electric generators, etc. are made to the extent of about *yen* 600 000. For weaving machines the Kinoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing at about *yen* 8,000,000. The machines are mostly of simple type. In spinning and sewing machines Japan cannot yet turn out anything worth mentioning. Besides the factories mentioned above there are the Tokyo Kentetsu Iron Works for making cast iron pipes and similar goods, Tokyo Machine Co. for printing machines, etc., the Tokyo Electric Co. and Osaka Electric Apparatus Co., for making electric lamps, etc., the Nippon Elec. Co. and Oki & Co. for telephone apparatus. The Japan Steel Foundry was founded in 1907 at Muroran, Hokkaido on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Armstrong & Vickers for making guns, etc. Then there is the Government Steel Foundry at Wakamatsu for rails, etc.

Below are given some representative companies of machine construction. (For Shipbuilding and dockyards refer to Chapter on Mercantile Marines.)

	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Ex- penditure ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Shibaura Eng. Works ... ..	2,750	5,347	5,082	9.0%
Niigata Iron Works ... ..	1,200	1,986	1,702	10.0
Tokyo Electric Co. ... ..	2,600	5,554	4,765	20.0
Toyoda Machine Works ... ..	300	313	208	16.5

**Watches and Clocks.**—Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1887, but at first it experienced failure. In 1913 the clock works numbered 17 all in Aichi Prefecture, though most of them are too insignificant to be mentioned. Watch makers are at present three, including the Seikosha run by Messrs Hattori in Tokyo and two others by Messrs Ishiwara and Yamada in Osaka, the latter two making only cases and importing other parts. The Seikosha is the largest works, employing daily 930 workmen. It turns out pure home made machines which totalled in 1913 to 195,000 standing clocks, 132,000 hanging clocks and 87,000 watches, valued at ¥842,000 in all. The suspension of import of German clocks has obliged some merchants of London to send order to the Seikosha.

## GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun to seriously affect the prosperity of this industry, so that many Cos. whose stocks were quoted considerably above the face value now find it reduced below par. It is hoped that a greater consumption of gas for heating purposes and the rise of by-product business will restore better days. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year	No. of lamps	No. of heating installation	No. of motor installation
1910 ... ..	404,367	204,713	1,673
1911 ... ..	840,347	337,006	1,815
1912 ... ..	1,205,773	—	1,986

In contrast to electric undertakings, which have the tendency to municipalization, gas business is generally left to private enterprises.

There are only two or three municipal gas-works with nominal investment reaching a little above ¥1½ millions. The situation of the industry may be seen from the figures mentioned below :—

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital yen 1000	Length of pipes, <i>ri</i>
1911 ... ..	33	37,944	656
1912 ... ..	61	52,193	948
1913 ... ..	79	67,531	2,341

Coal gas is the principal production, followed by acetylene gas, which, however, is still negligible in amount. The invested sum of capital is distributed as follows :—

Immovables 17% ; plant 30% ; pipes and tubes 53%.

Tools and apparatus produced at home are still poor, both in quantity and quality, and hence most of them come from England, U.S.A. and Germany. The situation of this industry is represented below :—

#### LEADING GAS WORKS IN 1914

	Capital p.a. yen 1,000	Receipts yen 1,000	Expenditure yen 1,000	Dividend per annum
Tokyo Gas Co. ... ..	35,200	9,493	6,140	8.0%
Nagoya Gas Co. ... ..	2,800	625	361	8.5
Osaka Gas Co. ... ..	7,225	1,283	415	8.5
Kobe Gas Co. ... ..	2,312	557	249	10.0
Kyoto Gas Co. ... ..	2,500	431	272	5.9
Hokkaido Gas Co. ... ..	1,200	291	183	7.0

#### ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Just as in other countries the development of electric enterprises constitutes one of the most notable features in the recent industrial activities of Japan. The volume of kilowatt in operation has increased several fold during the last few years, as below :—

	Supplying power	Railway	Both combined	Isolated plant	Government works	Total
1911 { No. 202		13	31	814	91	1,152
1911 { K.W. 167,481		8,155	63,002	95,047	10,338	344,023
1912 { No. 272		17	98	954	89	1,370
1912 { K.W. 256,846		6,780	82,111	1,2790	13,676	462,203
1913 { No. 339		19	46	1,108	97	1,609
1913 { K.W. 334,891		5,680	118,554	11,250	15,241	596,856

The projects awaiting official sanction :—

1913 { No. 118		17	1	50	12	198
1913 { K.W. 343,701		7,275	3,785	858	28	424,876

Water-power available in Japan for purpose of power is roughly estimated by the experts to be about 5,614,000 h.p. and expected to supply 2,330,000 k.w. At present 2,339,277 h.p. are under sanction, of which 1,200,000 h.p. are really working for electric purposes.

In order to carry out thorough investigations as to the waterpower supply, the Department of Communications created the Hydro-electric Investigation Office in April 1910. The Office was abolished on the occasion of administrative readjustment in 1913, but the work carried out up to that time is believed to have practically ascertained the water-power resources workable. Out of the 1,536 places judged to admit utilizing at first 850 were subjected to investigation. The horsepower available was ascertained to be 2,295,223 exclusive of projects already under sanction, which represent 3,275,201 h.p. The exploration and investigation cost ¥700,000 out of the original estimate spread over five years of ¥1,500,000.

Electric industry classified as to nature of enterprises and motor force employed for generation, the following table is obtained at the end of 1913:—

(Kilowatt)

		Supplying power	Railway	Both combined	Isolated plant	Government works	Total
Hydro	{ Sanctioned ...	213,847	180	28,225	35,444	400	278,396
	{ Not yet san'ed..	293,864	—	16,275	33,298	—	343,437
Steam	{ Sanctioned ...	53,124	3,300	9,421	74,497	17,571	204,917
	{ Not yet san'ed..	3,346	6,225	12,880	8,782	230	81,463
Gas	{ Sanctioned ...	6,965	—	434	12,459	270	20,228
	{ Not yet san'ed..	2,448	250	120	778	28	3,624
Total	{ Sanctioned ...	273,936	3,480	88,381	122,500	15,241	503,541
	{ Not yet san'ed..	299,658	6,475	21,275	42,858	258	378,521
Others	{ Sanctioned ...	50,737	8,870	35,557	18,643	3,937	112,044
	{ Not yet san'ed..	540	1,875	710	4,737	965	8,827

Note:—"Others" means those undertakings which are run by the power supplied from other works.

(For investment in electric industries see Chap. on Trade.)

#### LEADING ELECTRIC COMPANIES (at the end of 2nd half, 1914)

	Capital paid up ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Ex- penditure ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Tokyo Elec. Light ... ..	39,601	3,492	1,421	9.0%
Katsuragawa Elec. Power* ...	5,600	300	63	6.5
Kinugawa Hydro-Elec.* ...	10,093	846	441	7.0
Nippon Elec. Light ... ..	5,929	330	337	—
Yokohama Elec. ... ..	5,350	1,025	414	11.0
Tone Elec.* ... ..	3,101	335	163	9.0
Nagoya Elec. Light ... ..	10,637	930	431	8.0
Niigata Hydro-Elec. ... ..	1,000	139	69	11.0
Kyoto Elec. Light ... ..	5,600	933	572	10.0
Ujigawa Elec.* ... ..	12,500	842	426	6.0
Osaka Elec. Light ... ..	16,200	2,485	1,084	12.0
Kwansai Hydro-Elec. ... ..	1,138	134	55	10.0

	Capital paid up ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Ex- penditure ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Wakayama Hydro-Elec* ...	2,160	256	120	10.0
Himeji " " " " ...	1,000	123	63	9.0
Kobe Elec.* " " " " ...	11,562	1,151	646	7.0
Hiroshima Elec. Light ...	1,300	212	84	12.0
Shikoku Hydro-Elec. " " " " ...	1,587	132	86	10.0
Iyo " " " " " " ...	1,050	113	80	4.0
Kyushu " " " " " " ...	6,000	557	209	7.0

Note:—Asterisks show accounts for the first half of 1914.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY

**In Japan Proper.**—Sugar industry in Japan Proper is practically limited to Okinawa (Luchu), Oshima in Kagoshima-ken, and Kagawa-ken. It dates from the beginning of 160 for Oshima and Okinawa and from 1730 for Kagawa-ken, till recently the principal centre of the refining business. It may safely be predicted, however, that Formosa is destined to become, if not already, the most important supplier of sugar for the homeland. Judging from the result thus far obtained, the crop per acre in the island is about a quarter of Java, one half of Queensland and Germany. (Also see Chap. on Formosa.)

The sugar refining with up-to-date equipment did not appear in Japan until 1895, when the Yayeyama Refining Co. was created. It was followed a few months after by the Nippon Refining (present Dai Nippon Refining), then by similar projects at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and a few other places. These refineries generally used to get the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 *sen* per 100 *kin*, and as no small rebate was granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar, they were in a highly favorable position.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION (in 1,000 *kin*)

	Production in Japan Proper	Imports from abroad	Imports from Formosa	Total	Exports	Balance, con- sumption
1911... ..	111,874	131,465	400,371	643,710	77,025	566,685
1912... ..	109,783	227,321	251,611	588,718	90,883	497,835
1913... ..	—	543,801	105,280	—	163,838	—

Average consumption in Japan Proper of ten years ending 1907 is approximately 500,000,000 *kin* a year or 10 *kin* per capita.

## LEADING SUGAR COMPANIES IN JAPAN

	Capital paid up yen	*Receipts yen	*Expenditure yen	Productive power
Dai Nippon .. ..	11,100	18,445	17,095	2,850 Eng. ton.
Taiwan ... ..	18,400	14,500	12,199	{ 5,600 Amer. tons. 2,280 Eng. tons. 80 tons.
Meiji ... ..	8,925	7,126	682	3,980 tons.



	Capital p.u. yen	*Receipts yen	*Expenditure yen	Productive power
Toyo ... ..	4,700	1,563	1,181	2,550 Eng. tons.
Ensuiiko ... ..	7,875	4,330	3,550	{ 1,450 Eng. tons. 670 tons.
Niitaka ... ..	3,500	2,165	2,463	1,950 tons.
Taihoku ... ..	1,500	957	782	50 Amer. tons.
Chudai ... ..	2,000	983	817	760 tons.
Teikoku ... ..	2,500	1,585	1,164	1,050 Eng. tons.
Hokko ... ..	1,500	1,018	934	1,250 Eng. tons.
Minami Nippon ... ..	2,500	394	304	1,860 tons.

Note:—Asterisks show reports for 2nd half of 1914. All the companies above mentioned have factories in Form sa. Vide "Business Directory."

### FLOUR MILLING

Japan started machine flour milling 1878 but it is only after 1897 that this industry on a modern system acquired importance.

Now to manufacture 15,000,000 sacks of flour about 3,750,000 *koku* of wheat is required, but the annual output of wheat in Japan is between 4 and 5 million *koku* of which from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, are used for soy-brewing, so that the quantity available for milling is only from 2 to 2½ million *koku*. Consequently, Japan equivalent of about half a million *koku* of wheat must be imported, either as raw material or finished shape, and this amount Japan is importing from U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

The principal mills with their working capacity per 24 hrs. are as below:—

Nippon 2,600 barrels; Masuda, 1,000; Nisshin, 1,900; Toa, 1,000; Dairi, 1,600; Kobe, 800; total, 8,400 barrels, or 33,600 sacks per day, or 12,164,000 in 365 days. Besides, there are small mills operated by water-power, and these produce 6,000,000 sacks a year. The two items total 18,164,000 sacks against the yearly consumption estimated at 15,000,000 sacks roughly, an over-production of over 3 million sacks. The greater part of the flour produced is of secondary grade, the superior quality being supplied by America. The import from U. S. A. and Canada amounts to over ¥1½ million worth. The Japanese mills, therefore, have been experiencing great difficulty owing to over-production, and they have been restricting the output. Some relief has been obtained lately owing to arrival of orders from England and other countries where the output has been affected by the war.

### PRODUCTION

	Native wheat as stuff		Imported wheat as stuff		Production of flour	
	1,000 <i>koku</i>	yen 1,000	1,000 <i>koku</i>	yen 1,000	1,000 <i>koku</i>	yen 1,000
1911 ... ..	2,213	22,770	383	4,295	440,653	28,827
1912 ... ..	2,411	25,596	387	4,615	464,660	32,614
1913 ... ..	1,910	21,190	1,024	12,757	498,989	35,820

## IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

	Wheat		Flour		Total
	1,000 <i>koku</i>	<i>yen</i> 1,000	1,000 <i>koku</i>	<i>yen</i> 1,000	<i>yen</i> 1,000
1911 ... ..	403	3,728	269	1,702	5,431
1912 ... ..	455	4,409	256	1,722	6,132
1913 ... ..	1,450	12,351	261	1,780	14,131

Note:—Exports of wheat and flour reached ¥ 2,666 and ¥ 891,113 worth in 1911 and 1912 respectively.

## LEADING FLOUR MILLS (1914)

	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Exp. outlay ¥1,000	Annual Dividend
Nippon ... ..	1,265	891	734	12.6%
Nisshin ... ..	1,207	618	502	12.0
To-a ... ..	1,000	*237	*161	14.6
Manshu ... ..	450	367	313	12.1
Masuda (1913) ... ..	500	454	312	28.4

Note:—Figures marked\* show the reports for 2nd half of 1914, others being for the whole year.

## PEPPERMINT

During the last few years a steady increase has been shown in the production of peppermint in consequence of active export.

Peppermint is most largely raised in Hokkaido, where the plantations cover 5,227 *cho*. The value of peppermint produced and exported is as follows:—

	Production (¥1,000)			Exports ¥1,000
	Crude	Menthol	Crystal oil	
1912 ... ..	3,119	2,001	595	1,589
1913 ... ..	2,045	1,996	662	2,872
1914 ... ..	—	—	—	1,816

The area of peppermint plantation and the crop of the leaf obtained in 1913 were 11,373 *cho* and 11,075,006 *kwan* respectively.

## RUBBER MANUFACTURE

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. Though the demand for rikisha tyres must be considerable, the Japanese market for rubber goods is necessarily limited, and yet we find no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out tyres, tubes, pipes, etc. The capital invested is estimated at about ¥ 2½ milli ns. The principal concerns are the Tokyo Rubber Mfg. Co., Arenk n, Asahi, Teikoku, Nippon Rubber Cos. Besides, there are several that have been launched by foreigners. Soon supply was found to exceed demand, and the keen competition that has occurred has already proved a deathblow to some of the establishments, both native and foreign, and they have ceased to exist.

## VEGETABLE WAX

Many producers of vegetable wax in this country were driven to cutting down large trees, as the industry did not cover its working expenses. The output has consequently declined. Lately foreign market, especially in Germany and America, having much improved, this industry has gradually begun to recover.

						Production ¥1,000		Exports
						Crude	Refined	¥1,000
1912	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	1,710	1,142
1913	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,657	1,028
1914	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1,039

## VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils include oils taken from rape-seed, sesame, yemola, cotton seed, linseed, camelia and other seeds of plants. The outputs are as follows in ¥1,000:—

					Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Total incl. others
1911	...	...	...	...	8,780	439	742	917	12,607
1912	...	...	...	...	9,334	644	1,337	802	15,334
1913	...	...	...	...	8,484	678	974	1,349	14,787

## VEGETABLE INDIGO

Leaf production of the indigo once amounted to over ten million *kwan*, but after the Russo-Japan war it was superseded by the artificial indigo imported from Germany. The Daido Indigo Co. (cap. ¥1,000,000 paid up) is the only company of the kind, and its business has lately become somewhat revived owing to the stoppage of German imports. In 1913 figures stood as: productions of indigo balls, 1,519,739 *kwan* or ¥1,232,223 worth.

## STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles had been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji epoch that, at the suggestion of foreigners the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially in Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus with the discovery that the wood of the *Populus tremula* is best suited for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo and Kanagawa. For the chip braid, therefore, the two districts and Yamaguchi are principal centres.

Besides these, straw and chip mixed braids are produced in Okayama and other straw-districts. After all with Italian products to compete in foreign markets, Japanese straw and chip braids can by no means occupy an easy position. At present productions and exports are as follows:—

				Production (¥1,000)			Exports (¥1,000)	
				Straw	Chip	Mixed	Straw	Chip
1912	...	...	...	5,325	2,671	14	6,080	3,444
1913	...	...	...	3,189	913	12	4,193	1,221
1914	...	...	...	—	—	—	2,608	639

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of principal exports, consisting of raw silk, yarns, waste silk, etc. Shipments from this country during 1913 and 1914 were represented by ¥10,061,706 and ¥11,102,382 respectively. That the industry has shown such development in such a short time is due to the fact that the price is cheaper than the hemp-braid turned out in Italy, Switzerland and other countries.

### MAT AND MATTING

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchu province, Okayama-ken, in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not until 3 years later that the export began to attract any public attention. It was especially after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. Thus the export that amounted to ¥650,000 in 1891 rose 4 years later to yen 3,640,000. Till about this period the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A., the greatest consumers of our mats, but the imposition of heavy tariff in 1897 nearly put an end to the trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the trade was barely kept up. The volume even increased, and in 1900 it amounted to about yen 3,000,000, reaching in the following year the record figures, thus far, of yen 5,000,000. After which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and encroachment of Chinese mats. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For dyeing the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one-tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

The customers of the fancy matting nearly cover the whole world, including 35 countries. Though the export to America has fallen off, the demand is gradually gaining in England and on the Continent, and also in the South sea islands.

**Conditioning.**—The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement.

				Production (¥1,000)			Exports (¥1,000)	
				Mats for floor	Ordinary mattings	Fancy mattings	Mats for floor	Fancy mattings
1912	...	...	...	5,901	1,322	3,478	—	3,752
1913	...	...	...	5,855	1,258	4,070	—	4,034
1914	...	...	...	—	—	—	90	2,813

## HIDES, LEATHERS AND FURS

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan from former times makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from Australia, U.S.A., China, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 *kin* to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5 % ad valorem duty from cow-hides has given a great stimulus to the leather industry. The creation of the Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. (cap. ¥500,000 paid up) in 1912 was a result. Besides this there are at present the Nippon (est. '07, cap. ¥2,500 p.u.), Toyo, Taisho, etc. Leather wares in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes, etc. are in larger part consumed at home. Furs, comprising seals, sea-otters, weasels, etc. are more exported than consumed at home. England principally and Germany next are the best consumers of Japanese furs. "White" leathers produced at Himeji are much in demand abroad as material for making suspenders, corsets, etc. Large orders have been lately received from Russia for military boots. Statistics of leather are output shown below :—

				Leather of cows and calves ¥1,000	Leather of horses ¥1,000	Others ¥1,050	Total ¥1,000
1911	...	...	...	5,751	445	265	6,462
1912	...	...	...	5,127	388	165	5,682
1913	...	...	...	6,789	328	211	7,329

## HOSIERY

The export that was valued at not more than ¥1,500,000 a year in 1903 has made a remarkable progress, as follows, value in ¥1,000:—

				Shirts and drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Pantaloon	Total incl. others
1911	...	...	...	4,946	1,246	253	254	10,324
1912	...	...	...	8,742	1,391	345	168	11,474
1913	...	...	...	11,582	1,587	505	379	14,843

The greater part of the exports go to British India, China and South-Sea islands, where owing to cheapness and tolerable quality they are gradually replacing foreign goods. It should be mentioned that Japan imports about ¥150,000 worth of hosiery a year from England and Germany.

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka, though the business as is carried on is still on a very small scale with comparatively little machine power used. However, large factories are gradually coming into being. Knit underwears and similar goods have lately begun to go in large quantities to England, Russia, etc.

## CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry especially that of fish is now becoming a paying business. As some efforts are being made toward an extension of the market to the South Seas, it is believed the figures will be doubled or trebled soon. Tinned crabs come from Hokkaido and Kuriles.

## PRODUCTION (¥ 1,000)

					Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruit	Total incl. others
1911	...	...	...	...	1,263	2,313	407	4,970
1912	...	...	...	...	1,462	2,604	598	5,825
1913	...	...	...	...	1,223	2,971	727	6,313

## EXPORTS (¥ 1,000)

					Abalones	Crabs	Fish	Vegetable	Total incl. others
1912...	...	...	...	...	321	1,384	433	153	2,790
1913...	...	...	...	...	322	1,468	719	199	3,291
1914...	...	...	...	...	327	1,471	718	216	3,246

## ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (*kanten*) has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production and exports are as follows:—

					Production		Exports	
					Quantity 1,000 kwan	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 kwan	Value ¥1,000
1912	...	...	...	...	315	1,833	327	1,617
1913	...	...	...	...	346	1,801	364	1,773
1914	...	...	...	...	—	—	371	1,856

## UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, where about *yen* 1,600,000 a year is shipped. The bulk, cotton umbrellas, goes to China. The output is estimated at about *yen* 4,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about *yen* 2,500,000. The industry was started there as early as 1872, and at present there exist 157 workshops employing 771 females and 431 males. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrellamaking find an outlet abroad by about *yen* 120,000 worth.

## TOYS

Toys are produced to the extent of about *yen* 4,000,000 a year, principally in Tokyo and Osaka, in almost equal proportion. Nagoya is another centre of toys. Export stands at a little short of *yen* 1,000,000 of which U.S.A. takes about *yen* 300,000 and England a third of the amount. Goods exported to U.S.A. were formerly confined to those intended for Easter, but those for Christmas are also now wanted. A large export has been made to America owing to the German toys having decreased in amount,

## BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, finger-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the output *yen* 2,357,078 in 1912 and *yen* 2,036,366 in 1911 represent those places. Export amounted to ¥2,070,000 in 1913, that to U.S.A. reaching *yen* 1,180,000. Raw materials, with exception of some kinds of wood used as inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China, Germany, Australia, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes foreign raw materials alone are used, and it is on the strength of cheaper wages that the Japanese production can compete with the German make in foreign markets. The Teikoku Brush Co. and Royal Brush Co. (foreigners' enterprise), both near Osaka are leading brush factories.

## INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION

## INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY

The Central Laboratory in Tokyo is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It has five sections; (1) mineral, (2) technological, (3) ceramic and machine-making, (4) dyeing and (5) electricity. The first section undertakes analysis of ores and raw materials used in manufacture, the second consists at present of experiments on lacquerwares, with the object of finding proper materials for bodies of lacquering, so as to prevent cracking of the wares as used in Europe and America where climate is far drier than in Japan; next colored-lacquers, paper and match manufacture and refining of fish oils contained in the pupa of silkworms. The third is carrying on experiments with the object of encouraging the use of machines to Japanese ceramists who do not yet emerge from the stage of family industry, and, in regard to machine-construction, contrivance of machines adapted to the condition of Japan. In the fourth section experiments are being made on foreign artificial indigo which has recently begun to encroach upon native indigo, and on anizarine dyestuffs; also bleaching of wild cocoon fabrics and softening of *habutaye* tissues. The last section completed its equipments and preliminary arrangements in 1910.

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# CHAPTER XXI

## PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Morio Nakamatsu, ex- Dir. of Patent Bureau, Mem.  
of Tokyo Barristers Association and Patent Attorney

The Laws of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Utility Models, with their latest amendment effected in 1909, practically cover the legislative measures that exist in Japan for the protection of industrial property. For trade names the only provisions that are in force for their protection are chapters Nos. 16-24 in the Commercial Code. These four laws are essentially worked on the system of examination. The application filed for grant of patent rights or registration of trademarks, for instance, is rejected unless on due examination it is deemed conformable to law. The applicant may bring action against this decision, and if the re-examination confirms the original judgment, an appeal to the Supreme Court may be made, but only on the ground that the decision is contrary to law.

The treatment of designs and utility models is somewhat simpler. The examination, for instance, is one of degree and need not necessarily be directed to ascertain whether an identical or similar thing as that filed is already before the public. The decision after re-examination is final. All these four kinds of industrial property are identical so far as their being protected by law as right of property, an infringement of which is visited with corporeal or pecuniary punishment as the case may be.

The duration of patent rights is fifteen years but may be extended by not less than three years and not more than ten, when for justifiable reason the right can not be properly exploited during the regular period. For an invention of military importance, special treatment may be accorded. In other words, when secrecy is required or other necessities exist, a patent right may be limited or may be expropriated by the Government, the patent may be revoked or the invention may be exploited by the Government. In such cases the Government grants suitable compensation to the patentee or other persons concerned. Application for patent rights is open to foreigners whether of treaty or non-treaty countries, but such applicants must bear these points in mind:—

The Japanese language must be used in filing an application; a Japanese translation must accompany the documents filed, while a foreigner not residing in Japan must employ an agent having either a domicile or residence in the country in applying for a license or registration. All this applies to patents, designs, trademarks and utility models.



The patent rights, when not carried into effect in Japan after the lapse of three years from time of registration may be revoked, either at the request of the parties concerned or at the initiation of the authorities. Against this ruling the patentee is allowed to enter protest.

The Utility Model Law is the latest addition to the legislative measures for protecting industrial properties. It is based on the German *Gebräuchsmuster* and was enacted in 1905.

It may be noted that the protection of the industrial properties of foreign subjects dates from 1896, when treaty for that purpose was concluded and put in force between Japan and Germany. In 1899 Japan joined the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property passed in Paris in 1883.

## PATENTS

The Laws of Patents, Designs, etc. were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.

Japan being a member of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries joining the Convention.

**Not Patentable.**—The following are not patentable:—

- 1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (*Genuss-mittel*);
- 2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
- 3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

**Not New.**—The following are not “new”:—

- 1.—Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
- 2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

**Term.**—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, a supplementary expiring with its original.

**Patent Fee.**—The fee is ¥20 payable once for the first three years, ¥10 per annum next three years, ¥15, ¥20 and ¥25 yearly each for the other three respective three years. Fee for extension of the period is:—

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. 1st year to 3rd year inclusive, one time         | ¥150 |
| 2. From 4th year to 6th year inclusive, annually... | 70   |
| 3. From 7th year to 10th year inclusive, annually   | 100  |

**Use of Other's Patent.**—When a patented invention cannot be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used a trial may be requested, in case the person refuses without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

**Patentees in Remote Places.**—For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the

Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-a-vis* the Patent Office.

**Duration of a Patent Right.**—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the day following that on which the original patent right came into existence.

**Inventor without Means.**—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee, the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years or may be reduced or remitted.

**Revocation.**—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work or exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

**Appeal.**—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial or a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may appeal within sixty days from the date on which he has received such judgment or decision. Further he may object to a judgment on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, when he deems that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

**Punitive rules.**—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person or imported articles which may infringe the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

## DESIGNS

**Subject Matters.**—Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

**Secrecy of Designs.**—Design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

**Term.**—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, that for similar design expiring with the original.

**Fees.**—The fee is at the rate of three yen for first three years, two yen yearly from the fourth to the tenth year, in all yen 17. To register a similar design fee is one yen.

## TRADE-MARKS

**Object of Trade-marks.**—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

**Not registerable.**—The following cannot be registered as trade-marks :—

- 1.—The identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.
- 2.—Those which are indetical with or similar to the national flag, etc.
- 3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public.
- 4.—Those identical with or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor, etc.
- 5.—Those identical with or similar to marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods or to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before.
- 6.—Those containing a likeness, a personal name, etc. of another person; title of a juridical person.
- 7.—The effect of a trade-mark right does not extend to persons who indicate by commonly used methods their personal or firm names, or the titles of their juridical persons or partnerships; or the common names, places of production, grades, qualities, merits, uses, methods of manufacture, dates, quantities, forms or prices of their goods. This provision is not applicable when after registration of a trade-mark it is used in bad faith in association with the same personal name, etc.

**When transferable.**—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

**Cancelled.**—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

**Term.**—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

**Fee.**—The fee is 20 yen for each trade-mark or for renewal, and 10 yen for associated trade-mark.

## DESIGNS OF UTILITY MODELS

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 yen per one article for which the registered designs is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

## STATISTICS

The number of applications filed at the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered since 1909 are as follows:

## NO. OF APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS

	Patents		Design		Trade-marks		Utility models	
	Appli- cations	Re- gistered	Appli- cations	Re- gistered	Appli- cations	Re- gistered	Appli- cations	Re- gistered
1909-10 ...	6,210	1,919	1,718	563	7,509	4,523	14,057	4,358
1910-11 ...	5,964	1,821	2,240	729	8,286	5,086	12,545	3,302
1911-12 ...	6,205	2,327	2,254	1,033	9,820	6,190	13,089	3,866
1912-13 ...	7,168	1,806	2,420	987	11,909	6,537	14,809	3,081
1913-14 ...	7,359	2,071	3,103	1,207	11,679	6,251	16,890	3,986

## NO. OF ACTIONS FOR TRIAL AND NO. OF CASES UPHELD

		Patents		Designs		Trade-marks		Utility models	
		Actions	Upheld	Action	Upheld	Action	Upheld	Action	Upheld
1909-10	Trial ... ..	105	25	5	—	92	49	123	88
	Appeal ... ..	24	5	—	—	18	3	15	—
	Appeal to Sup. Court	4	—	1	—	3	—	5	—
1910-11	Trial ... ..	51	20	3	—	68	45	95	53
	Appeal ... ..	55	14	—	—	31	10	33	11
	Appeal to Sup. Court	4	—	1	—	5	—	4	—
1911-12	Trial ... ..	49	19	1	—	64	22	84	88
	Appeal ... ..	67	7	2	1	29	2	39	4
	Appeal to Sup. Court	14	—	1	—	3	—	6	—
1912-13	Trial ... ..	71	15	14	13	90	36	91	21
	Appeal ... ..	82	12	—	—	43	11	21	5
	Appeal to Sup. Court	7	—	1	—	9	—	3	—
1913-14	Trial ... ..	54	23	7	1	66	39	83	31
	Appeal ... ..	105	25	4	1	49	15	20	10
	Appeal to Sup. Court	12	—	2	—	13	—	4	—

## NO. EXISTING AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS

	Patents	Designs	Trade-marks	Utility models
1907-08... ..	8,912	2,879	32,436	8,448
1908-09... ..	10,299	3,472	35,744	11,021
1909-10... ..	10,573	3,557	39,785	12,385
1910-11... ..	10,886	4,143	44,800	12,592
1911-12... ..	10,212	5,958	50,588	12,436
1912-13... ..	11,030	3,519	56,650	12,100
1913-14... ..	12,543	4,617	62,285	11,335

# CHAPTER XXII

## TRADE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### FORMATION OF COMPANIES

It is interesting to know that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishments. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, companies undertaking shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when war broke out with China, the total investment in various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,530,000, industries ¥44,589,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444,204,000 for banking, ¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥12,035,000 agriculture. The nationalization of railways had reduced the relative importance of the investment in transportation, while the rapid development of industries lessened the distance that had separated it from banking, this relative position being reversed by 1909.

For all the striking progress that was been made in the organization of companies, Japan still falls far behind leading Western countries in this respect, not simply in the amount of available capital, but in the scope of this financial combination as also in the legislative measures for controlling companies. Take for instance, spinning and weaving enterprises for which the amount invested was returned at ¥143,000,000 paid up in 1913. Of the sum the spinning mills claimed no less than ¥87,000,000. It will be seen from this how weaving industry, an enterprise of the greatest national importance, is being conducted in primitive fashion and how the absence of large factories with sufficient financial support must be interfering with the proper development of the industry in its relation to foreign market.

#### SALES BUSINESS

Out of the ¥313,000,000 representing the paid up capital of commercial concerns, exclusive of banking, in 1913 those engaged in *bona fide*

sales business claimed in round numbers ¥ 143,000,000. This is classified as follows by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

PAID UP CAPITAL OF SALES COMPANIES IN 1913 (¥ 1,000).

Foods and drinks ... ..	10,193	Spun and woven goods...	28,134
Machines, tools, etc ... ..	5,353	Chemicals... ..	9,251
Farm and forestry produce	8,433	Real estates ... ..	33,856
Negotiable papers ... ..	5,053	Foreign trade ... ..	15,620
Other sales business ... ..	32,271	Total ... ..	148,169

The sum of only ¥ 15,620,000 for export business must strike one as too small, seeing that the Mitsui Bussan alone, the largest shippers in this country, command the paid up capital of ¥ 20,000,000. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that the Company itself has reported its business as sales of commodities, etc. and hence it is included under the head "Other sales business."

ANNUAL TURNOVER

The Special April Number (1915) of the *Toyo Keizai*, to which the present article is very much indebted, selects three establishments, the Mitsui Bussan as representative of wholesale business, the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store for retail and the Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co. for sale of daily necessities, in order to give some idea as to the situation of turnover of investment. Taking the result of the first half of 1914, when business did not yet recover normal activity, the Bussan realized in round numbers the profit of ¥ 2,548,000 against the paid up capital ¥ 20,000,000 and the reserves ¥ 14,841,000. The profit corresponds to 14.7 %. The sales account is not clear, but supposing it handles, as is generally supposed, one-third of the total volume of Japanese foreign trade, it may be concluded that the account must reach to at least ¥ 300,000,000. The Co. may then be considered to turn its investment ten times over.

The Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store is the largest department store in Japan with paid up capital of ¥ 1,500,000, reserves ¥ 1,015,000, debenture bonds ¥ 1,000,000 and deposits ¥ 1,170,000. From 1912 to 1914 the profit ranged between the maximum of 18.4 % and the minimum of 14.9 %, according to the term. The sales account is estimated to be about ¥ 13,000,000 and the turnover of capital therefore five or six times. The Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co., which retails the foremost daily necessity, may naturally be expected to show no large profit. The sales amount to twenty times a year of the investment and the profit to 15.6 % in the first half of 1914 of paid up capital and reserves. The result must therefore be said decidedly satisfactory.

SMALL TRADES AND CAPITAL

Small trades and also small manufacturers of Japan are placed under grave inconvenience as regards their banking facilities. Banks in Japan accommodate loans almost exclusively on security and as a rule do not recognize personal credit as financial assets worth of notice by bankers. About 1913 the Department of Agriculture and Commerce asked the Chambers of Commerce in Japan to send report about banking facilities at the disposal of small traders and manufacturers. It was found that even in Tokyo the daily rate of interest on loans between those in the trade or between them and other persons corresponded, as converted into

yearly rate, between the two extremes of about 18½ and 73 % and that in smaller towns the maximum even exceeded 100 %.

### AUDITORS

The Commercial Code does not contain any provision as to qualification of auditors of companies. Chartered accounts such as are known in England are non-existent in Japan. Japanese auditors are amateurs and are elected from among shareholders owning at least 100 shares in their respective Cos. They do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities attached to their posts; their duty consists simply in certifying the correctness of balance sheet to be presented to the general meetings of shareholders of their companies.

### PUNITIVE RULES IN THE COMMERCIAL CODE

In order to prevent dishonest practices by directors of a company and others, punitive rules in the Code were made severer in the session of the Diet. of 1910-11, as follows:—

“Auditors, inspectors, promoters, directors, members of a joint stock partnership who conduct the business of the company; auditors, inspectors and the managers of a joint stock partnership shall be punished by penal servitude for a term not more than one year or by the payment of a fine not more than ¥1,000 for the following offences:

1. In case a person deceives the law court in regard to the amount of the total shares undertaken or to the amount of the capital paid up, with the object of establishing a company, or increasing its capital, or registering the same or of causing the registration to be made.

2. In case when, by any name, a person has in the accounts of the company unlawfully acquired shares of the company or accepted them as the objects of the right of pledges.

3. In case a person pays profits or interest in violation of the legal orders or the articles of association.

4. In case a person disposes of the property of a company for speculative dealings without the limits of the scope of the company's business.

### NEW ENTERPRISES

The inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into the enterprises launched during 1914 and the comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year make this record, amount of capital in ¥1,000:—

Companies classified by business	No. of Cos.	Total capital p.u. ¥ 1,000	Increase comp. with 1913	
			No. of Cos.	Capital
Agriculture ... ..	46	422	× 37	× 1,000
Fishery ... ..	26	1,336	—	× 405
Forestry ... ..	7	164	× 5	× 571
Brewing ... ..	115	2,431	× 12	780
Beverages and comestible ... ..	201	2,936	28	× 214
Fibre industry ... ..	166	14,146	× 42	9,822
Chemical industry ... ..	87	1,614	× 66	× 1,318

	No. of Cos.	Total capital p.u.	Increase comp. w th 1913	
			No. of Cos.	Capital
Ceramics ... ..	45	494	× 10	× 5 653
Metal manufacture ... ..	58	3,718	8	3,007
Shipbuilding, rolling stocks etc. ... ..	17	220	11	196
Machines & instruments ... ..	97	1,124	× 33	× 1,555
Gas and Electric ... ..	66	3,723	× 9	× 799
Miscellaneous industry ... ..	455	4,952	16	× 312
Mining ... ..	49	6,586	2	1,065
Sundry sales ... ..	1,323	11,894	80	× 2,553
Warehouse ... ..	37	407	× 24	× 408
Banking ... ..	10	2,033	× 15	× 3,038
Trust ... ..	109	768	× 90	× 1,294
Insurance ... ..	5	575	1	× 1,625
Transportation ... ..	210	4,935	× 59	× 13,412
Total incl. others ... ..	4,437	85,985	× 42	× 18,687
Of which Joint stock system ... ..	1,042	55,092	× 305	× 18,845
" Partnership, ltd ... ..	2,651	20,640	286	339
" Partnership ... ..	744	10,252	× 21	318
" Mutual ... ..	—	—	× 1	500

Note:—Those marked × show decrease.

#### COMPANIES CLASSIFIED BY ORGANIZATION (At the end, 1913)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies		Limited partnerships		Unlimited partnerships	
	No.	Cap. ¥1,000	No.	Cap. ¥1,000	No.	Cap. ¥1,000
Under ¥ 50,000... ..	3,538	50,204	5,542	37,534	2,437	21,463
" ¥ 100,000... ..	971	63,491	235	13,657	198	11,377
" ¥ 500,000... ..	1,435	277,550	134	27,317	174	27,156
" ¥1,000,000... ..	272	175,814	17	9,970	19	10,120
" ¥5,000,000... ..	243	454,399	14	15,500	18	23,550
Over ¥5,000,000... ..	53	664,074	1	15,000	5	76,000
Total... ..	6,562	1,694,535	5,933	119,028	2,851	169,667

#### GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Numbers and capital of economic corporations classified by nature of enterprise as compiled by Department of Agriculture and Commerce are as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital and reserve fund in *yen* 1,000:—

		1911	1912	1913
Agr'ral	No. ... ..	422	475	496
	P.u. cap. . . .	18,008	26,344	27,651
	Reserves ... ..	1,373	1,029	1,498
Ind'al	No. ... ..	3,921	4,403	4,961
	P.u. cap.... ..	629,543	677,794	814,304
	Reserves... ..	79,168	82,005	102,528



		1911	1912	1913.
Com.	{ No. ... ..	7,783	8,004	8,813
	{ P.u. cap....	735,748	861,439	931,315
	{ Reserves...	283,503	329,475	391,074
Trans.	{ No. ... ..	905	1,005	1,136
	{ P.u. cap....	166,663	188,041	210,061
	{ Reserves...	37,067	44,410	47,148
Total	{ No. ... ..	13,031	13,887	15,403
	{ P.u. cap....	1,549,963	1,756,610	1,983,232
	{ Reserves...	401,111	457,430	542,249

Note:—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation.

### BONUS FOR THE DIRECTORS

There is no fixed rule which determines the rate of bonus for the directors. Almost every company has a different way of deciding the rate. It is sometimes determined by amount of capital or by the sum of profit. The following table shows the amount of the bonus of some well-known banks and companies either in first half of 1913 or in second half of 1912:—

(Amount in ¥ 1,000)

	Paid up capital	Profit	Bonus	% of bonus to profits	Dividend	% of div. to profits
Bank of Japan ... ..	37,500	2,949	182	6	2,250	76
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	30,000	2,308	138	6	1,800	78
First Bank ... ..	10,750	990	49	5	537	55
Hanshin Elec. R'way Co....	5,400	359	19	5	351	97
Tokyo Elec. Light Co. ...	37,000	2,089	139	6	1,806	86
Tokyo Gas Co. ... ..	28,200	1,811	36	2	1,410	77
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	22,000	2,989	73	2	1,100	37
Hoden Oil Co. ... ..	13,325	1,111	70	6	932	83
Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill	14,966	1,851	80	4	1,011	56
Meiji Life Insurance Co....	500	183	6	3	16	9

As stated before, there is no fixed rule for determining the rate of bonus, but three principal ways of appropriating bonus may be deducted from the business reports of various banks and companies. First, depreciation funds and bonus are both treated as expenses. Secondly, depreciation funds are included expenses, but bonus goes into profit. Thirdly, depreciation funds and bonus are both treated as profit. The third method is to the advantage of the directors, for the bonus can be determined in an arbitrary way.

### CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Even before 1868 Japan had commercial organizations that served as Chambers of Commerce, but it was not before 1890 that the regular Regulations were enacted. At present with the exception of eight Prefec-

tures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty-eight Prefectures, and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is prevented from compulsorily collecting subscription from its members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

						Numbers	Members	Expenses yen
1911	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,808	330,825
1912	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,816	324,922
1913	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,919	338,868

## BOURSES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership system, but these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business. The Law revised in 1914 provides that any man who is engaged in a business represented in the transaction of an Exchange may become its member, while any man may become a broker subject to the sanction of the authorities. A broker may not become an officer of the Exchange and to establish a branch office, but is open to rehabilitation after five years from forfeiture of the brokership. An Exchange is charged the Exchange tax assessed first at the rate of 15% of the exchange dues and second at the rate of 2/10000 of local loan bonds and debenture bonds, and 5/10000 of merchandises and negotiable bonds transacted.

**Transactions.**—There are two kinds of transactions, viz., *nobe-torihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki-torihiki* (fixed period delivery). The *nobe* is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The second is the most popular method of dealings. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the forward or third month. The limit of time delivery was shortened to two months by Imperial Ordinance in 1902, but owing to the loud protest of the public against this change, the former limit was restored a year after. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5% of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5% for shares and debentures of private companies.

The *jiki* (spot transaction) was prohibited in 1910.

## EXCHANGES OF STOCK, RICE AND MERCHANDISE

Year	No.	Capital p.u.	Reserve	No. of Deposits by brokers	No. of Deposits by brokers	Receipts	Expense	Profit
		¥ 1,000	¥ 1,000	¥ 1,000	¥ 1,000	¥ 1,000	¥ 1,000	¥ 1,000
1911 ...	46	27,128	1,761	1,131	5,504	8,752	5,550	3,201
1912 ...	46	28,178	1,876	1,198	5,880	10,225	6,790	3,464
1913 ...	46	26,828	2,212	1,179	8,951	8,449	5,336	3,113

The above mentioned two partnership ltd. exchanges are excluded from these figures.

**AMOUNT OF BONDS AND SHARES TRANSACTED AT  
STOCK EXCHANGES**

Year	Gov. Bonds ¥	Banks sheet	Railways sheet	Navigation sheet	Spinning Cos. sheet	Others sheet
1911... ..	1,577,095	94,420	2,899,805	1,698,884	2,774,429	15,308,356
1912... ..	12,551,000	215,138	2,227,172	1,877,187	3,451,463	16,202,282
1913... ..	10,572,164	166,044	2,933,579	1,223,890	1,678,784	14,149,991

Note:—Shares other than ¥50 denomination have disappeared from the market since 1911.

**AMOUNT OF RICE TRANSACTED AT RICE EXCHANGES**

Year	Amount 1000 koku	Of which Tokyo 1000 koku	Of which Osaka 1000 koku	Average quotation per koku yen
1911 ... ..	85,242	20,621	18,975	16.787
1912 ... ..	114,882	27,323	25,210	19.766
1913 ... ..	79,749	19,416	16,214	19.442

The Rice Market Adjustment was adopted by the Government early in 1915 to prevent slumps of the market, for toward the close of 1914 the quotation fell to the level of ¥12. To check this tendency the authorities made purchases in May and April by appropriating from the revenue surplus ¥3,000,000 as emergency disbursement. The step taken has not been successful, and the market continues to rule low, for the main cause of trouble, over-supply, remains unremoved. Some fifty thousand sacks of uncleaned rice have been exported from Kobe this year, but this amount was too small to relieve the market of its congestion.

**TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE**

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥8,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

**Brokers.**—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥30,000, to which the sum was raised from ¥18,000 in Mar. 1913. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

**QUOTATION OF LEADING SHARES AND BONDS AT TOKYO**

Shares (Time delivery)	1913		1914	
	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	121.80	102.50	120.50	104.20
Tokyo Gas Co. ... ..	68.05	56.80	61.00	40.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.	114.95	100.00	106.80	92.50
Taiwan Sugar Mg. Co.	77.50	62.80	70.20	58.70
Nippon Petroleum Co.	139.45	83.00	155.00	87.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange	162.60	131.25	149.00	103.00
Tokyo Electric Light Co..	68.95	57.10	61.50	50.00
Tokyo Paper Mill Co.	49.50	42.00	54.00	33.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange	120.00	89.00	93.50	72.00

Shares ( <i>Spot delivery</i> )	1913		1914	
	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥
Japan Hypotheo Bank † ...	408.00	342.00	407.50	390.80
First Bank ... ..	122.00	81.50	83.60	77.00
Tobu Railway Co. ... ..	76.00	67.50	69.30	54.00
Meiji Life Insurance Co.*...	3,300.00	1,830.00	3,900.00	750.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co....	18.40	14.00	15.90	13.20
Japan Beer Brew. Co.... ..	88.70	80.50	91.50	82.80

*Bonds (Spot delivery)*

1st 4%* ... ..	91.75	80.00	81.80	75.50
Osaka Harbor 9%* ... ..	100.00	95.00	97.30	88.50

Note:—\* Share paid up ¥100.00; † ¥200.00; all others ¥50.00.

SCHEDULE OF FEES AT TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

The new schedule adopted at the end of July, 1914 and enforced from Sept., the same year on the whole very much reduced the rate, some of the new rates per share being as follows:—

Actual value	Duly entered <i>sen</i>	Not entered <i>sen</i>	Actual Value	Duly entered <i>sen</i>	Not entered <i>sen</i>
¥ 75-100 ... ..	11.0	6.4	¥ 200-250 ... ..	18.0	9.3
100-150 ... ..	13.5	7.6	250-300 ... ..	21.0	10.6
150-200 ... ..	15.0	7.9	300-350 ... ..	24.0	12.0
For every additional ¥ 50 over ¥ 350 ... ..				2.5	1.0

For State bonds, local bonds, Co. debentures, etc. the fee is 10.5 *sen* per ¥100 face value.

N.B. "Not entered" means that transaction is finished before the application is entered in the books of the Exchange.

MERCHANDISE EXCHANGES

The merchandise exchange business is perhaps the least developed side in the business organization of Japan in this particular line. The commodities dealt with in these exchanges number six, as shown in the table below, but it is only in raw silk and cotton yarns that the existence of this kind of exchanges is barely justified, the former being practically transacted at Yokohama and the latter at Osaka. Raw silk market began in 1914 with ¥930 for the standard No. 1 Shinshu Filature, rose to the level of ¥1000, and then experienced a slump with the outbreak of the war, falling to the level of ¥700. The idea that some rescue measure should be adopted gained influence both among the Government and business circles, and the Raw Silk Adjustment project was elaborated by the authorities in 1914 to check the market by making purchases when the quotations threatened to fall below ¥800 level. The interference was not called for, the market having maintained that level. The protection measure ultimately developed in Mar. 1915 into the Imperial Raw Silk Co. with the capital of ¥5,000,000 formed by leading silk shippers of Yokohama and others concerned. The Government guaranteed the profit of 8%. It was decided to abolish it in May the same year.

## AMOUNT OF MERCHANDISE TRANSACTED

Bourse	Vegetable oils <i>koku</i>	Raw cotton <i>kwan</i>	Cotton yarn <i>kin</i>	Raw silk <i>kwan</i>	Cotton fabrics <i>tan</i>	Oil cake <i>kwan</i>
Tokyo Beikoku...	—	—	—	24,940	—	—
Kyoto ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka Sampin ...	—	640	152,281,500	—	6,000	—
Osaka Oil ... ..	33,330	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama ... ..	—	—	—	454,238	—	—
Nagahama ... ..	—	—	—	13,685	—	—
Fukuoka ... ..	—	—	—	7,559	—	—
Total (1913) ...	33,330	640	152,281,500	500,422	6,000	—
1912 ... ..	87,420	2,500	178,839,500	606,312	2,400	10,240
1911 ... ..	94,970	2,400	229,122,300	703,266	7,200	8,960

Note:—*Tan* (cloth measure) is a roll of about 25 *shaku*. In 1911 there were also transacted 560 *koku* and 560 *koku* worth of barley and wheat respectively.

## WAREHOUSES

51 warehouses now exist, distributed in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto and Moji-Bakan, they being almost all bonded warehouses. The volume stored at the end of December, 1914 reached ¥124,000,000 in round numbers.

At the end of	1913		1914	
	No. of Warehouses	Value ¥1000	No. of Warehouses	Value ¥1000
January ... ..	51	99,682	51	129,714
February ... ..	"	106,632	"	130,048
March ... ..	"	118,414	"	141,084
April ... ..	"	127,302	"	148,897
May ... ..	"	141,364	"	149,325
June ... ..	"	145,825	"	154,093
July ... ..	"	151,914	"	155,188
August ... ..	50	145,003	"	149,128
September ... ..	"	132,833	"	144,452
October ... ..	"	124,350	"	131,163
November ... ..	"	121,386	"	121,116
December ... ..	"	127,348	"	124,510

The following shows the principal items of goods stored in the warehouses at the end of the year in the unit of 1,000.

Kind	1913		1914	
	No.	¥	No.	¥
Rice (Japanese) ... ..	670	5,536	1,115	5,981
Rice (Foreign) ... ..	1,588	15,472	804	5,904
Beans and pease ... ..	306	1,912	724	3,728
Crude sugar ... ..	1,435	13,793	667	10,926
Cotton tissues ... ..	58	8,685	88	9,864
American cotton ... ..	37	6,153	33	4,299
Indian cotton ... ..	112	12,763	80	2,793

Kind	1913		1914	
	No.	¥	No.	¥
Foreign paper ... ..	63	2,737	80	2,798
Fertilizers (ex. fish) ... ..	4,328	1,564	1,816	2,594
Artificial fertilizer ... ..	412	1,654	660	2,539
Iron ... ..	784	3,532	1,261	4,167
Metal manufactures ... ..	516	2,919	785	3,474

Below are shown some storage and charges levied at the six warehouses in Tokyo, that is at Toshin (the former Mitsui warehouses reorganized in 1909 as joint stock concern), Shibusawa, Tokyo and others.

Item (yen 100 per day)	Storage, not less than	Item (yen 100 per day)	Charge
Fertilizer ... ..	1.7 <i>sen</i>	Sugar in canvass, 200 <i>kin</i> bags	4.2 <i>sen</i>
Wool or yarns ... ..	0.6 "	Flour, 50 lb. sack ... ..	1.0 "
Woolen cloths... ..	0.6 "	Plate glass 100 lb. box. ... ..	2.5 "
Foreign paper... ..	1.2 "	Cement cask, 300 to 400 lb. ... ..	6.5 "
Refined sugar ... ..	0.8 "	Oil in box, 40 <i>to</i> ... ..	2.5 "
Flour... ..	1.6 "	Hides, bundle 24 <i>kwan</i> ... ..	12.9 "
Tinned goods... ..	1.2 "	Nails, keg 100 lb. ... ..	2.5 "
Plate iron ... ..	1.7 "	Plate iron, 90 lb. ... ..	1.8 "
Bar iron ... ..	1.2 "	Ironpipe, 3 inch... ..	2.5 "
Cement ... ..	3.5 "	Bicycle, in crate, 2 ... ..	6.0 "
Empty bottle ... ..	3.0 "	Mat, 60 sheets bundle ... ..	3.0 "

### MERCANTILE AGENCIES

#### THE TOKYO KOSHINJO (Mercantile Agency) (est. 1856)

Established under the promotion of the twenty six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China, and Korea. There is foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters to foreign members. *Officers*:—Mng.-Dir. Iwakusu Morishita; Manager Unosuke Horii. *Head Office*:—43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo,

#### OSAKA MERCANTILE AGENCY (est. 1901)

*Officers*:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.  
*Head Office*:—Kitahama Sanchoime, Osaka.

## COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

## THE GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of 1913 the Museum was provided with 65,789 samples of which about 5,000 were of foreign origin. Samples are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs and sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The museum undertakes intermediary service of interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their conferees in Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also include replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access.

## TOKYO INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION'S COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre; monthly outlay about *yen* 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Located at Ikenohata, Uyenohara Park, Tokyo.

## OSAKA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Maintained by the local and Municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about ¥12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

## AICHI-KEN MUSEUM

Est. by the prefecture in 1878 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 50½ *tsubo* and its expenditure amounts to ¥ 2,300. Located at Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

## EXHIBITIONS

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and 5th (1908) at Osaka. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Days, open...	102	122	122	122	152
Area of buildings ( <i>tsubo</i> )	22,307	43,300	40,000	53,553	104,870
Average area of diff't secs. ( <i>tsubo</i> )	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors	16,174	27,521	77,433	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits	84,352	331,169	169,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold ( <i>yen</i> )	289,237	649,864	751,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,098	4,051	16,113	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors	99	172	425	438	1,300

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
No. of visitors ... ..	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets ( <i>yen</i> ) ...	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses ( <i>yen</i> ) ... ..	136,860	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,993,970

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U.S.A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition (1907) and the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition (1914), though nominally local undertakings, were really national as to scope, as shown below:—

	Ind. Exhibition Mar. 20—July 31	Taisho Exhibition Mar. 20—July 31
Days open ... ..	Mar. 20—July 31	Mar. 20—July 31
Area of buildings ( <i>tsubo</i> ) ... ..	40,000	103,284
Average area of different sections ( <i>tsubo</i> )	7,300	13,668
No. of exhibitors ... ..	14,876	78,517
No. of exhibits ... ..	93,853	163,590
Expenses ( <i>yen</i> ) ... ..	1,255,328	1,608,778

Besides these several industrial shows or exhibitions on minor scales are held each year at local districts or counties, these making the following records:—

	No. of shows	Days open	Exhibits	Exhibitors
1911 ... ..	57	14,318	809,275	359,343
1912 ... ..	37	734	85,332	40,818
1913 ... ..	23	262	16,085	13,232

### JAPAN IN WORLD'S FAIRS

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1874 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in the Vienna fair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and on the other bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year	Place	Japanese section sq. ft.	No. of exhibits	Value of exhibits <i>yen</i>	Sale exhibits <i>yen</i>	Expenses <i>yen</i>
1892 ... ..	Chicago	67,692	16,512	513,479	—	630,766
1900 ... ..	Paris	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	339,108	1,319,559
1903 ... ..	St. Louis	132,179	127,325	575,974	\$190,941	788,279
1910 (Anglo-Jap.)	London	40,446	34,433	—	£ 62,335	1,800,000

In the Panama Grand Pacific Exposition held at San Francisco in 1915, the Japanese sections covered about 9,882 *tsubo*, distributed as follows:—Government section and garden, 4,444 *tsubo*; art gallery, 450; education and economics, 300; applied arts, 1,488; communications, 300; agriculture, 500; horticulture, 100; mining, 300, etc.; total, 7,882 *tsubo*.



## GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 649 guilds reported. The figures for 1912 and 1911 were ¥1,192,518,299 for 599 guilds and ¥863,577,083 for 513 guilds respectively. Members for 794 reported numbered roughly 1 million in 1912-3. The principal production guilds as classified, according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of 1913 year:—Raw, silk 238; Rice, 68; Artificial fertilizers, 30; Paper, 24; Porcelain, 22; Medicines, 23; Weaving, 138; Timber, 32; Soy and *miso*, 31; Charcoal, 26; Matting, 20; Total incl. others, 975.

## PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN JAPAN

Kind	1911 ¥	1912 ¥	1913 ¥
Rice ... .. per <i>koku</i>	16.85	20.85	21.01
Barley ... .. " "	6.17	8.50	7.93
Wheat ... .. " "	10.96	11.28	11.56
Soja Beans ... .. " "	9.85	10.96	11.54
Red Beans... .. " "	11.29	14.43	16.02
Salt ... .. " "	5.20	4.99	4.80
Soy ... .. " "	23.03	23.88	23.85
<i>Miso</i> ... .. per <i>kwan</i>	0.32	0.33	0.37
Sugar Refined (home) ... .. per 100 <i>kin</i>	17.42	19.82	19.41
Sugar, Brown (home) ... .. per " "	12.47	14.65	14.55
<i>Sake</i> ... .. per <i>koku</i>	44.55	47.28	50.34
Tea ... .. per 100 <i>kin</i>	49.61	50.42	50.54
Beef ... .. per 100 "	27.48	28.28	28.62
Eggs ... .. per 100 "	2.40	2.63	2.77
Cotton yarns (home) ... .. per 100 <i>kin</i>	50.23	49.12	48.82
Raw cotton (imported ginned) per 100 "	36.29	33.43	34.14
Raw silk ... .. per 100 "	809.00	782.00	855.00
Petroleum... .. Box of 2 Cans	3.63	3.97	4.34
Coal ... .. per ton	7.54	7.62	8.01
Indigo (Japanese) ... .. per <i>kwan</i>	1.15	1.28	1.33
Plank, pine 6 <i>bu</i> thick ... .. per <i>tsubo</i>	0.78	0.87	0.82
" <i>Sugi</i> 6 <i>bu</i> thick ... .. per "	1.5	1.09	1.12
Sleepers { Chestnut ... .. per <i>cho</i>	0.48	0.88	0.91
" <i>Hinoki</i> ... .. per "	0.86	1.44	1.35
Pig-iron (home) ... .. per <i>kwan</i>	0.55	0.56	0.55

# CHAPTER XXIII

## FOREIGN TRADE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

BY MR. KENZO IKEDA, PRESIDENT OF FOREIGN TRADE  
ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

Every body must admit that Japan's foreign trade has made a marvellous progress during the last twenty years or so, especially since the two foreign wars of 1894-5 and 1904-5. The volume has been quadrupled. It must be noted at the same time, however, that for all the great advance effected in our trade the list of staple exports of Japan does not yet make a particularly creditable show as against that of imports. Raw silk, silk tissues, copper, coal, etc still occupy principal places now as they were before.

The reason for this comparative backwardness in export trade may properly be sought in the fact that our new industries essentially took their rise to make ourselves self-dependent in the supply of those foreign goods which changes in the national circumstances and mode of living since 1868 have called in. It is true, cotton yarns and piece goods, sugar, etc. have begun to go abroad recently in large quantities but as most of those industries were originated, as stated before, from the idea of displacing the foreign exports, they are necessarily hampered by serious defects in competing with their foreign rivals. The scope of our new industries, for instance, is still too much limited to admit of their being conducted in an economical manner.

The European war has served to bring home to our manufacturers the serious disadvantages under which their business is subject, and has powerfully awakened them to the necessity of making it more cosmopolitan in its operation and to produce goods more adapted for foreign requirements. For the limited scope of their business has too often obliged them to decline large orders coming from Europe. But in any affair a sudden progress can not be expected; progress to be attained must pass through normal stages. It may safely be observed that a turning point has arrived for further progress of Japanese industries in order to place them on wider basis and less isolated in their operation. Viewed in this way, the prospect of our foreign trade must be said full of hope.

It may be noted in this connection that the agitation lately started for the encouragement of home industries, though commendable in spirit, is fraught with danger unless it is conducted with proper discretion. Any indiscriminate preference of home products to imported goods

should be discountenanced. Imports that are judged to be beneficial for the growth of home industries should be freely bought. Then as regards exports, also, Japanese shippers should be less local in their operation. They should not depend on home supply only. Why, for instance, they should not extend their hand to the neighboring supply markets of China and ship the goods procured there to America and other countries?

The part which Japanese steamship Cos. has played for the expansion of foreign trade is worthy of praise. The Government should be advised not to stint themselves in encouraging their business, for the State will be the gainer in the long run in granting financial aid to ship-owners who are enterprising enough to open new lines that offer good prospect to their venture.

Bankers too are expected to expand the field of their operation. The absence, for instance, of Japanese banking facilities in South America, is seriously interfering with the better growth of commercial relations between Japan and the South American countries where large numbers of Japanese emigrants are employed in sugar plantations and other work. Even nearer at home, a similar inconvenience must be said to exist. The establishment of a bank or two of decent size in China will be sure to exert a highly beneficial effect for developing economic relations between the two countries.

After all, for the greater expansion of foreign trade the supply of properly trained young men is as essential as that of capital. It is curious to observe that while business-men are complaining of lack of proper men, there is heard on the other hand the cry of non-employment in louder voice than ever. There must be something wanting in the present system of our education. This anomalous state of affairs will be remedied if young people are encouraged to devote themselves less to such professions as law and similar others and turn their attention more to industries and trade.

### THE TRADE IN 1914

The cessation of the introduction of foreign capital and the continued business depression during the first seven months of last year resulted in an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of over ¥ 31,000,000 in exports, or 9.2 %, and a decrease in imports of about ¥ 33,000,000 or 7.1 %. The war has completely dislocated the normal trade movement during the succeeding five months, for compared with the same period in the preceding year, exports fell by ¥ 72,360,000, or 24.5 %, and imports by ¥ 100,740,000, or 37.6 %.

Next the movement of specie is shown below in unit of ¥ 1,000 :—

	Export		Import	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
From Jan. to July ... ..	11,829	18,107	2,157	21
From Aug. to Dec. ... ..	17,820	8,985	6,949	999
Total for whole year ... ..	29,649	27,093	9,107	1,021

Excess of exports and imports of goods and specie is shown next :—

	1914	1913
Excess import of goods ... ..	¥ 4,634,264	¥ 96,971,431
„ export of specie ... ..	20,542,854	26,071,995

# FOREIGN TRADE

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	1914	1913
Balance, excess export... ..	¥ 15,908,590	—
„ import .. ..	—	¥ 70,899,436

The balance in favor of export amounting to roughly ¥ 16,000,000 in 1914 in contrast to enormous balance to the contrary in the previous years proves that last year Japan repaid by so much her foreign debts.

The foregoing returns cover Japan Proper only and exclude returns for Formosa and Korea. The trade balance for the whole territory of Japan is given next, as follows:—

## THE BALANCE OF TRADE BETWEEN THE WHOLE EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	1914	1913
Goods: Import excess of Japan Proper ... ..	¥ 1,634,264	¥ 96,971,431
„ „ „ Formosa ... ..	31,180	5,081,282
„ „ „ Korea ... ..	18,322,731	25,596,504
Total import excess ... ..	22,988,175	127,649,217
Specie: Export excess Japan Proper ... ..	20,512,854	26,071,995
„ import excess Formosa ... ..	72,292	24,328
„ „ „ Korea ... ..	173,507	68,009
Balance, export excess ... ..	20,297,053	25,979,658
Balance of goods and specie, import excess ... ..	2,691,120	101,699,559

The total balance was in favor of import to the extent of only a little above ¥ 2½ millions, a striking contrast compared with 1913 and 1912 when excess imports amounted to above ¥ 100 millions. It should be noted, however, that neither imports nor exports directly undertaken by the Government enter in the above calculation.

In reviewing the movement of exports and imports by classes, the following table is obtained for the two periods, that before the war and after it, for the two last years in unit of ¥1,000:—

Exports	1914		1913		Percentage of increase (× decrease)
	Jan.—July	Aug.—Dec.	Jan.—July	Aug.—Dec.	
Food, raw ... ..	13,550	12,554	12,505	12,149	2.2%
„ manufactured ... ..	21,844	15,573	22,507	14,980	
Raw materials ... ..	30,778	14,713	23,014	23,325	× 11.3
Worked materials ... ..	191,826	114,533	116,328	161,755	× 6.6
Finished articles ... ..	105,322	62,567	104,500	80,413	× 9.2
Other sundry articles... ..	5,112	2,724	3,573	2,405	—
Total ... ..	308,435	222,666	337,429	235,080	—
Imports					
Food, raw ... ..	39,096	13,022	43,865	33,591	× 34.7
„ manufactured ... ..	15,855	10,765	24,018	19,106	
Raw materials ... ..	244,542	84,199	243,653	109,888	× 7.0
Worked materials ... ..	66,890	29,362	73,687	53,240	× 24.1
Finished articles ... ..	59,159	28,089	73,963	50,064	× 29.6
Other sundry articles... ..	2,790	1,962	2,092	2,253	—
Total ... ..	428,334	167,401	461,281	268,150	—

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE  
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES

	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
Home origin ...	¥586,797,295	¥29,526,250	¥1,233,504	¥805,515
Foreign origin ...	4,304,66	2,933,963	594,502,221	729,626,129
Total ...	591,101,461	632,460,213	595,735,725	729,431,644
Grand total of exports and imports ...			1,186,837,186	1,361,891,857
Excess of imports...			4,634,264	96,971,431

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION

	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
Gold ...	¥26,039,030	¥20,704,175	¥7,103,847	¥954,409
Silver...	3,610,905	6,339,171	2,003,234	66,942
Total ...	29,649,935	27,093,346	9,107,081	1,021,351
Grand total of exports and imports...			38,757,016	28,114,697
Excess of exports ...			20,542,854	26,071,995

TRADE RETURNS AT LEADING PORTS

	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
Yokohama ...	¥269,452,464	¥316,821,388	¥178,681,276	¥235,102,105
Kobe ...	167,522,636	170,470,039	281,959,911	346,608,977
Osaka ...	74,342,703	73,452,450	41,406,054	41,675,529
Nagasaki ...	4,216,394	4,745,618	13,001,368	16,136,906
Moji ...	19,965,933	20,895,808	32,274,340	39,534,075
Hakodate ...	4,842,198	3,488,787	812,624	671,142
Niigata ...	210,988	127,373	1,144,768	2,619,374
Shimizu...	7,963,143	5,829,490	1,051,374	2,363,943
Taketoyo ...	746,666	76,754	5,606,182	5,990,082
Nagoya ...	5,847,432	4,023,401	3,978,245	3,742,160
Yokkaichi ...	4,023,693	4,333,998	21,934,996	19,848,401
Shimonoseki ...	1,743,566	891,617	1,018,703	762,810
Wakamatsu ...	6,169,469	5,772,279	3,934,934	3,366,163
Karatsu ...	2,674,127	3,014,424	4,734	42,431
Miike ...	6,290,997	6,651,340	1,170,639	1,141,736
Tsuruga...	4,957,979	2,916,459	1,338,918	1,465,709
Muroran ...	1,542,236	1,121,844	437,679	784,202
Kushiro...	2,054,264	1,536,654	—	258
Otaru ...	5,290,646	4,770,505	204,927	361,050
Total incl. others ...	591,101,461	632,460,213	595,735,725	729,431,644

## TRADE RETURNS

		EXPORTS		Inc. or dec. (Δ)
		1914	1913	
Food: (a) Raw		¥	¥	¥
Rice ... ..	4,974,108	4,374,903	599,205	
Sea-weeds ... ..	1,922,222	4,040,822	Δ 118,600	
Cuttle, dried ... ..	3,590,422	4,404,234	Δ 813,812	
Others ... ..	15,618,069	13,834,623	1,783,446	
Part total ... ..	26,104,821	24,654,582	1,450,239	
(b) Manufactured				
Tea ... ..	12,717,763	10,077,421	2,640,342	
Japanese isinglass ... ..	1,849,729	1,773,739	75,990	
Sugar, refined ... ..	12,382,803	15,831,330	Δ 3,448,521	
Sake ... ..	2,112,413	2,198,107	Δ 85,694	
Crabs, tinned ... ..	1,471,853	1,468,551	3,307	
Others ... ..	6,885,819	6,138,749	747,070	
Part total ... ..	37,420,391	37,487,897	Δ 67,506	
Total ... ..	63,525,212	62,142,479	1,382,733	
Raw materials:				
Waste silk ... ..	4,672,690	10,471,008	Δ 5,798,318	
Coal ... ..	23,962,441	23,670,886	291,555	
Wood ... ..	9,906,464	9,594,364	312,100	
Others ... ..	6,950,714	7,604,199	Δ 653,485	
Total ... ..	45,492,309	51,340,157	Δ 5,848,148	
Worked materials:				
Fish oil ... ..	2,656,965	3,486,363	Δ 829,398	
Sulphur ... ..	1,845,923	1,980,835	Δ 134,912	
Camphor ... ..	2,780,001	2,235,784	544,217	
Menthol crystal ... ..	1,816,096	2,872,854	Δ 1,056,758	
Raw silk ... ..	161,797,411	188,924,890	Δ 27,127,479	
Cotton yarns ... ..	78,554,779	70,997,538	7,557,241	
Copper, ingots and slabs ..	27,196,617	28,183,904	Δ 987,287	
Straw and wood braids ...	14,355,062	15,692,054	Δ 1,336,992	
Others ... ..	15,357,101	13,709,644	1,647,457	
Total ... ..	306,359,955	328,083,866	Δ 21,723,911	
Finished articles:				
Matches ... ..	11,052,254	11,864,514	Δ 812,260	
Habutaye ... ..	30,893,533	34,832,279	Δ 3,938,741	
Cotton fabrics ... ..	34,844,098	33,911,493	1,232,205	
Silk handkerchiefs ... ..	2,370,309	5,002,221	Δ 2,631,912	
Cotton towels ... ..	2,321,461	2,641,576	Δ 320,115	
Table cloth ... ..	1,647,638	1,131,960	515,678	
Knitted undershirts ... ..	8,408,215	8,847,418	Δ 439,203	
Hats, caps ... ..	4,238,221	5,619,455	Δ 1,381,234	
Buttons ... ..	2,727,923	3,311,908	Δ 583,985	
Potteries ... ..	5,913,931	6,638,865	Δ 724,934	
Fancy mattings ... ..	2,814,066	4,054,405	Δ 1,240,339	
Umbrellas ... ..	1,379,042	1,830,694	Δ 451,652	
Lacquer wares ... ..	883,612	1,184,120	Δ 300,508	
Toys ... ..	2,591,715	2,489,843	101,872	
Others ... ..	55,452,862	61,853,230	Δ 6,400,368	
Total ... ..	167,889,885	184,914,381	Δ 17,024,496	
Other sundry articles ...	7,833,823	5,979,080	1,854,743	
Grand total ... ..	591,104,189	632,460,213	Δ 41,356,024	

## IMPORTS

	1914	1913	Inc. or dec. <sup>Δ</sup>
<b>Food: (a) Raw</b>			
Rice ... ..	¥ 24,823,910	48,472,446	Δ ¥23,648,506
Wheat ... ..	8,488,907	12,351,029	Δ 3,862,032
Beans and pease ... ..	13,307,033	10,392,722	Δ 2,914,281
Others ... ..	5,498,871	6,241,372	Δ 742,498
Part total ... ..	52,118,814	77,457,569	Δ 25,338,755
<b>(b) Manufactured</b>			
Flour ... ..	1,265,660	1,781,660	Δ 515,991
Sugar ... ..	21,697,580	36,802,050	Δ 15,104,470
Other ... ..	3,657,954	4,540,979	Δ 883,025
Part total ... ..	26,621,203	43,124,689	Δ 16,504,486
Total ... ..	78,740,017	120,582,258	Δ 41,842,241
<b>Raw materials:</b>			
Rubber... ..	2,149,578	3,451,842	Δ 1,302,264
Sulphate of ammonia ... ..	15,145,117	15,992,232	Δ 847,135
Cotton, seed and ginned ... ..	218,074,540	233,509,187	Δ 14,624,647
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. ... ..	8,269,306	7,376,244	Δ 913,062
Wool ... ..	14,783,797	15,997,679	Δ 1,213,882
Phosphorite ... ..	7,116,440	8,617,514	Δ 1,501,074
Oil-cakes ... ..	34,853,666	39,498,768	Δ 4,639,102
Others ... ..	27,442,575	29,028,592	Δ 1,586,017
Total ... ..	348,741,049	353,542,108	Δ 24,801,059
<b>Worked materials:</b>			
Hides, furs, etc. ... ..	2,070,899	2,461,794	Δ 390,895
Aniline dy. s ... ..	2,755,851	4,213,149	Δ 1,457,298
Woolen yarns and worsted ... ..	4,111,225	10,086,939	Δ 5,975,714
Pulp for paper ... ..	4,571,212	4,620,477	Δ 49,265
Iron, ingots, slabs, etc. ... ..	8,055,489	12,388,802	Δ 4,330,313
„ bars, rods, plates ... ..	24,745,156	32,817,306	Δ 8,072,150
„ pipes, tubes ... ..	4,129,347	6,934,260	Δ 2,804,913
Lead, ingots, slabs ... ..	2,942,162	2,615,999	Δ 326,163
Rails ... ..	2,015,936	4,086,333	Δ 2,070,397
Others ... ..	40,849,642	46,705,205	Δ 5,855,563
Total ... ..	9,925,919	126,927,264	Δ 30,674,345
<b>Finished articles:</b>			
Petroleum ... ..	8,657,327	11,101,948	Δ 2,444,621
Shirtings, prints ... ..	1,003,629	2,719,914	Δ 1,716,285
Cotton italians, and satins ... ..	2,053,656	3,433,635	Δ 1,379,979
Serges ... ..	9,067,038	10,498,385	Δ 1,431,347
Papers ... ..	4,887,927	7,241,161	Δ 2,353,234
Iron nails ... ..	514,735	1,370,404	Δ 855,669
Locomotives, rolling stock ... ..	1,957,047	4,461,225	Δ 2,504,178
Steamships ... ..	2,844,770	4,000,609	Δ 1,155,839
Machinery ... ..	24,146,786	31,425,527	Δ 10,278,741
Others ... ..	32,115,473	44,775,963	Δ 12,660,490
Total ... ..	87,248,338	124,028,771	Δ 36,780,383
Other sundry articles ... ..	4,752,702	4,351,243	Δ 401,459
<b>Grand total ... ..</b>	<b>595,735,075</b>	<b>729,431,644</b>	<b>Δ 133,696,569</b>

STAPLE ARTICLES OF OVER ¥1,000,000 AND  
THEIR DESTINATIONS

Exports (in ¥1,000)

<b>Rice</b>			<b>Refined sugar</b>		
China ... ..	9	19	China ... ..	11,526	14,269
Kwantung ... ..	61	119	Kwantung ... ..	814	1,198
Russia Asia ... ..	29	49	Others .. ...	41	343
Great Britain ... ..	228	1	Total ... ..	12,382	15,831
United States ... ..	1,548	1,400	<b>Sake</b>		
Canada .. ...	637	485	China ... ..	436	388
Australia ... ..	46	50	Kwantung ... ..	857	830
Hawaii ... ..	2,329	2,215	United States ... ..	499	499
Others .. ...	82	32	British America ... ..	139	160
Total ... ..	4,974	4,372	Hawaii ... ..	150	285
<b>Sea-weeds</b>			Others ... ..	29	33
China ... ..	1,921	1,913	Total ... ..	2,112	2,198
Kwantung ... ..	47	76	<b>Crabs, tinned</b>		
Hong Kong ... ..	31	27	Great Britain ... ..	361	145
Others ... ..	21	23	France ... ..	63	20
Total ... ..	1,922	2,040	United States ... ..	942	1,224
<b>Cuttle-fish, dried</b>			British America ... ..	15	11
China ... ..	817	570	Australia ... ..	55	23
Hong Kong ... ..	2,326	3,316	Hawaii ... ..	18	15
Straits Settlement ... ..	331	420	Others .. ...	14	27
Others ... ..	114	92	Total ... ..	1,471	1,468
Total ... ..	3,590	4,401	<b>Waste silk</b>		
<b>Tea</b>			British India ... ..	69	52
China ... ..	117	137	Great Britain ... ..	243	435
Kwantung ... ..	39	48	France ... ..	2,921	6,618
Straits Settlement ... ..	44	33	Italy ... ..	915	2,101
United States ... ..	11,075	8,347	Austria-Hungary ... ..	—	139
Canada ... ..	1,234	923	United States ... ..	586	1,002
Hawaii ... ..	41	56	Others .. ...	31	71
Others ... ..	107	29	Total ... ..	4,672	10,471
Total ... ..	12,709	10,075	<b>Coal</b>		
<b>Japanese isinglass</b>			China ... ..	7,453	7,833
China ... ..	341	355	Kwantung ... ..	17	40
Kwantung ... ..	15	17	Hong Kong ... ..	6,776	6,276
Hong Kong ... ..	202	223	British India ... ..	511	1,095
British India ... ..	40	34	Straits Settlement ... ..	3,646	3,594
Straits Settlement ... ..	89	98	Dutch India ... ..	1,055	638
Dutch India ... ..	349	358	French Indo-China ... ..	406	236
Great Britain ... ..	91	88	Asiatic Russia ... ..	492	421
France ... ..	115	108	Philippine Is. ... ..	2,371	2,301
Germany ... ..	283	257	Great Britain ... ..	116	104
United States ... ..	216	123	United States ... ..	632	1,110
Others ... ..	216	106	Hawaii ... ..	136	147
Total ... ..	1,856	1,773	Others .. ...	440	326
			Total ... ..	23,914	23,628



**Wood**

China ... ..	4,033	3,313
Kwantung .. ..	1,116	1,024
Hong Kong ... ..	38	14
Great Britain ... ..	255	297
France... ..	188	185
Germany ... ..	65	295
Belgium ... ..	389	761
Holland ... ..	253	1 0
United States ... ..	874	1,214
Australia ... ..	474	494
Others... ..	986	750
Total ... ..	8,677	8,451

**Fish oil & whale oil**

Great Britain ... ..	530	839
France ... ..	37	151
Germany ... ..	687	1,174
Belgium ... ..	953	924
Austria-Hungary ... ..	120	41
Australia ... ..	194	173
Others .. ..	131	178
Total ... ..	2,656	3,484

**Sulphur**

China ... ..	23	39
Hong Kong ... ..	38	77
British India ... ..	35	46
United States ... ..	735	847
Canada ... ..	66	81
Australia ... ..	776	855
Hawaii ... ..	37	13
Others .. ..	127	19
Total ... ..	1,845	1,980

**Camphor**

British India ... ..	824	830
Great Britain ... ..	332	137
France ... ..	224	67
Germany ... ..	260	426
United States ... ..	696	434
Australia ... ..	104	102
Others... ..	336	237
Total ... ..	2,780	2,235

**Menthol crystal**

British India ... ..	106	151
Great Britain ... ..	276	767
France ... ..	119	357
Germany ... ..	582	1,015
United States ... ..	625	479
Others... ..	105	101
Total ... ..	1,316	2,872

**Raw silk**

Great Britain ... ..	926	674
France ... ..	15,467	82,128

Italy ... ..	8,466	24,810
Switzerland ... ..	—	282
Russia... ..	1,458	4,415
United States ... ..	134,799	125,909
Canada ... ..	203	553
Others .. ..	475	137
Total ... ..	161,797	188,916

**Cotton yarns**

China ... ..	64,558	60,095
Kwantung ... ..	2,796	3,457
Hong Kong ... ..	9,167	5,746
British India ... ..	971	937
Philippine Is. ... ..	920	670
Others... ..	139	39
Total ... ..	78,554	70,997

**Copper, ingot and slabs**

China ... ..	9,227	9,401
Kwantung ... ..	102	135
Hong Kong ... ..	1,623	2,927
British India ... ..	1,643	1,415
Great Britain ... ..	3,953	5,207
France ... ..	2,224	3,955
Germany ... ..	1,227	909
Belgium ... ..	95	32
Italy ... ..	143	198
Austria-Hungary ... ..	158	307
Holland ... ..	—	136
United States ... ..	3,002	3,304
Egypt ... ..	833	219
Others .. ..	2,920	33
Total ... ..	27,196	28,183

**Hat plaits**

Philippine Is. ... ..	42	118
Great Britain ... ..	4,587	4,074
France .. ..	1,204	2,197
Germany ... ..	886	1,538
Belgium ... ..	101	293
Italy ... ..	130	370
Austria-Hungary ... ..	38	13
United States ... ..	7,111	6,768
Australia ... ..	114	188
Others... ..	138	126
Total ... ..	14,355	15,691

**Matches**

China ... ..	4,013	4,829
Kwantung ... ..	301	459
Hong Kong ... ..	2,494	3,007
British India ... ..	2,895	1,973
Straits Settlement ... ..	614	845
Dutch India ... ..	514	645
Philippine Is. ... ..	71	45
Others .. ..	145	58
Total ... ..	11,052	11,864

**Labutaye**

Hong Kong	...	43	73
British India	...	3,274	6,812
Straits Settlement	...	14	548
Dutch India	...	264	327
Philippine Is.	...	57	78
Siam	...	29	49
Great Britain	...	8,646	7,505
France	...	5,812	9,712
Germany	...	1,134	1,327
Italy	...	360	421
Spain	...	56	103
United States	...	6,795	5,007
Canada	...	357	153
Mexico	...	1	25
Australia	...	3,652	1,958
Egypt	...	52	55
Others	...	195	716
Total	...	30,890	34,882

**Cotton fabrics**

China	...	26,183	18,964
Kwantung	...	3,330	9,109
Hong Kong	...	1,032	1,142
British India	...	1,727	1,031
Straits Settlement	...	212	274
Dutch India	...	183	232
Asiatic Russia	...	754	880
Philippine Is.	...	308	545
Siam	...	60	112
Great Britain	...	74	105
Germany	...	21	51
United States	...	233	316
Australia	...	495	531
Hawaii	...	101	152
Others	...	116	153
Total	...	34,840	33,605

**Silk handkerchiefs**

British India	...	64	132
Philippine Is.	...	52	76
Great Britain	...	504	1,021
France	...	54	230
Germany	...	94	223
Italy	...	136	210
Turkey	...	29	33
United States	...	663	739
Canada	...	120	188
Mexico	...	3	210
Argentina	...	164	1,103
Australia	...	147	159
Egypt	...	29	55
Cape Colony & Natal	...	92	43
Others	...	241	576
Total	...	2,369	5,001

**Cotton towels**

China	...	717	812
Kwantung	...	49	113
Hong Kong	...	549	537
British India	...	359	503
Straits Settlement	...	155	162
Dutch India	...	132	149
Philippine Is.	...	93	80
Australia	...	200	192
Others	...	57	90
Total	...	2,321	2,641

**Table cloths**

Great Britain	...	155	151
United States	...	1,224	697
Canada	...	52	39
Australia	...	161	146
Others	...	53	96
Total	...	1,647	1,131

**Knitted undershirts and drawers**

China	...	772	863
Kwantung	...	208	306
Hong Kong	...	1,047	1,143
British India	...	4,486	4,734
Straits Settlement	...	120	134
Dutch India	...	391	330
Philippine Is.	...	607	610
Great Britain	...	207	151
Australia	...	111	116
Egypt	...	54	86
Cape Colony & Natal	...	110	104
Others	...	289	261
Total	...	8,408	8,347

**Hats and caps**

China	...	334	857
Kwantung	...	68	293
Hong Kong	...	107	171
Straits Settlement	...	29	37
Dutch India	...	38	31
Great Britain	...	108	60
France	...	3	9
Germany	...	48	151
United States	...	3,089	3,715
Australia	...	224	91
Others	...	184	199
Total	...	4,238	5,619

**Buttons**

China	...	173	222
Kwantung	...	13	24
British India	...	315	195
Great Britain	...	483	965
France	...	106	169
Germany	...	351	689

Spain ... ..	38	106	Kwantung... ..	19	24
United States ...	376	113	Hong Kong ...	78	(9
Canada ... ..	94	62	British India ...	30	46
Argentine ... ..	8	50	Straits Set'ment.	72	117
Australia ... ..	257	191	Dutch India ...	145	289
Others ... ..	537	524	Others ... ..	85	96
Total ... ..	2,726	3,311	Total ... ..	1,730	1,830
<b>Potteries</b>			<b>Lacquer ware</b>		
China ... ..	457	336	China ... ..	33	34
Kwantung... ..	167	202	Kwantung... ..	15	20
Hong Kong ...	349	402	Hong Kong ...	28	36
British India ...	234	314	British India ...	29	36
Straits Set'ment.	181	209	Straits Set'ment	26	30
Dutch India ...	121	121	Dutch India ...	30	48
French Indo-China	46	46	Great Britain ...	126	149
Great Britain ...	291	398	France ... ..	147	163
France ... ..	126	226	Germany ... ..	88	155
Germany ... ..	127	242	Italy ... ..	18	20
Holland ... ..	42	74	Holland ... ..	25	40
United States ...	3,141	3,129	United States ...	170	155
Canada ... ..	121	275	Argentine ... ..	6	29
Australia ... ..	153	151	Australia ... ..	23	33
Hawaii ... ..	38	34	Others... ..	111	172
Cape Colony & Natal	25	26	Total ... ..	882	1,134
Others... ..	277	386			
Total ... ..	5,913	6,337	<b>Toys</b>		
<b>Fancy mattings</b>			China ... ..	276	229
China ... ..	136	106	Kwantung... ..	48	33
Kwantung... ..	15	18	Hong Kong ...	99	178
Straits Set'ment.	53	62	British India ...	196	281
Great Britain ...	213	274	Straits Set'ment.	73	91
Germany ... ..	22	44	Dutch India ...	64	83
United States ...	1,863	2,925	Philippine Is. ...	47	27
Canada ... ..	60	138	Great Britain ...	395	332
Australia ... ..	94	101	France ... ..	26	35
Hawaii ... ..	24	33	Germany ... ..	27	64
Others... ..	328	348	United States ...	1,034	828
Total ... ..	2,813	4,051	Canada ... ..	46	42
<b>Umbrellas and parasols</b>			Australia ... ..	128	73
China ... ..	1,297	1,185	Others... ..	126	186
			Total ... ..	2,591	2,489

## Imports (in ¥ 1,000)

<b>Rice</b>			<b>Wheat</b>		
China ... ..	531	844	China ... ..	143	7
British India ...	7,465	20,030	Kwantung... ..	53	1
French Indo-China	12,820	22,269	United States ...	5,573	9,491
Siam ... ..	3,863	5,206	Australia ... ..	2,404	2,203
Others... ..	142	122	Others... ..	303	616
Total ... ..	24,923	48,472	Total ... ..	8,488	12,351

**Beans and peas**

China ... ..	5,302	5,207
Kwantung... ..	6,954	4,212
British India ...	703	622
Others... ..	314	349
Total ... ..	13,320	10,392

**Wheat flour**

United States ...	1,133	1,600
Canada ... ..	108	149
Others... ..	16	30
Total ... ..	1,264	1,780

**Sugar**

Hong Kong ... ..	352	490
Dutch India ...	17,993	32,331
Philippine Is. ...	1,826	3,572
United States ...	6	7
Others... ..	1,503	299
Total ... ..	21,678	36,752

**India-rubber & guttapercha, crude**

British India ...	447	478
Straits Settlement...	1,357	1,771
Dutch India ...	3	17
Great Britain ...	318	817
United States ...	16	200
Others... ..	3	166
Total ... ..	2,146	3,451

**Sulphate of ammonium**

Great Britain ...	14,992	15,657
Belgium ... ..	36	15
Australia ... ..	72	255
Others... ..	43	63
Total ... ..	15,145	15,992

**Raw cotton**

China ... ..	11,750	16,505
Kwantung... ..	35	—
British India ...	145,417	143,039
Straits Settlement...	—	600
Dutch India ...	207	605
French Indo-China...	1,598	1,914
Siam ... ..	71	35
United States ...	53,963	64,220
Egypt... ..	5,124	6,236
Others... ..	172	452
Total ... ..	218,974	233,599

**Flax, hemp, ramie, etc.**

China ... ..	1,999	2,243
Kwantung... ..	3	18
British India ...	832	1,153
Philippine Is. ...	5,093	3,769
Great Britain ...	—	149
Others... ..	9	22
Total ... ..	7,938	7,356

**Wool**

China ... ..	1,329	319
Kwantung... ..	29	—
Great Britain ...	5,135	7,278
France ... ..	17	80
Germany ... ..	121	243
Belgium ... ..	16	36
Australia ... ..	8,121	7,994
Others... ..	12	43
Total ... ..	14,783	15,997

**Phosphorite**

United States ...	1,132	958
Others... ..	5,981	7,659
Total ... ..	7,116	8,617

**Oil-cake**

China ... ..	11,835	13,688
Kwantung... ..	18,639	20,065
British India ...	1,269	1,914
Asiatic Russia ...	344	117
Others... ..	2,776	3,712
Total ... ..	34,864	39,498

**Leather**

British India ...	659	666
Straits Settlement...	72	44
Great Britain ...	318	593
Germany ... ..	91	123
United States ...	794	1,185
Others... ..	16	30
Total ... ..	1,952	2,414

**Aniline dyes**

Great Britain ...	64	73
Germany ... ..	2,316	3,720
Switzerland ...	254	294
Others... ..	105	125
Total ... ..	2,741	4,213

**Worsted yarns**

Great Britain ...	805	564
France ... ..	375	1,484
Germany ... ..	2,164	6,114
Belgium ... ..	22	68
Austria-Hungary	768	1,329
Others... ..	3	25
Total ... ..	4,140	10,083

**Fulp for paper**

Great Britain ...	187	268
Germany ... ..	1,628	2,176
Sweden ... ..	1,694	1,254
Norway ... ..	594	381
Denmark ... ..	18	61

United States ...	102	113	Cotton Italians and satins		
Others... ..	347	364	Great Britain ...	1,906	3,170
Total ... ..	4,574	4,620	Italy ... ..	107	200
Iron ingots, slabs, etc.			Others... ..	39	62
China ... ..	1,940	2,054	Total ... ..	2,053	3,433
British India ...	1,046	2,931	Woollen cloths and serges		
Great Britain ...	2,871	4,785	Great Britain ...	6,787	8,285
Germany ... ..	365	794	France ... ..	152	121
Sweden ... ..	1,273	1,255	Germany ... ..	1,457	1,597
Others .. ...	548	564	Belgium ... ..	131	91
Total ... ..	8,046	12,885	Austria-Hungary	38	19
Iron, bars, rods, plates, etc.			Holland ... ..	307	245
Great Britain ...	11,620	17,055	Others... ..	188	118
France ... ..	13	74	Total ... ..	9,063	10,479
Germany ... ..	7,292	8,828	Paper		
Belgium ... ..	2,672	3,398	Great Britain ...	1,459	2,154
Austria-Hungary	97	356	France ... ..	8	48
Holland ... ..	3	7	Germany ... ..	1,728	2,545
Sweden ... ..	179	326	Belgium ... ..	212	466
United States ...	2,194	2,627	Austria-Hungary	156	355
Others... ..	69	141	Sweden ... ..	894	1,017
Total ... ..	24,143	32,817	Norway ... ..	129	196
Iron, pipes, tubes			United States ...	163	293
Great Britain ...	794	1,551	Others... ..	131	156
Germany ... ..	661	1,574	Total ... ..	4,886	7,237
United States ...	2,634	3,653	Iron nails		
Others .. ...	110	154	Great Britain ...	11	64
Total ... ..	4,130	6,933	Germany ... ..	287	647
Lead, ingots, slabs			Belgium ... ..	90	127
Australia ... ..	2,199	2,429	United States ...	92	498
Others... ..	751	186	Others... ..	26	21
Total ... ..	2,950	2,615	Total ... ..	508	1,376
Rails			Locomotive and rolling stocks		
Great Britain ...	72	555	Great Britain ...	546	525
Germany ... ..	642	1,197	Germany ... ..	923	1,281
Belgium ... ..	45	210	Belgium ... ..	171	108
United States ...	1,115	1,921	United States ...	783	2,474
Others... ..	2	201	Others... ..	3	69
Total ... ..	1,878	4,086	Total ... ..	2,480	4,461
Petroleum			Engines and machinery		
Dutch India ...	2,255	3,524	Great Britain ...	13,268	17,024
United States ...	6,401	7,577	France ... ..	247	242
Total ... ..	8,657	11,101	Germany ... ..	5,447	8,567
Shirtings, cotton prints			Belgium ... ..	117	40
Great Britain ...	1,193	2,646	Switzerland ...	91	147
Germany ... ..	1	23	Sweden ... ..	320	291
Holland ... ..	1	—	United States ...	4,953	7,386
United States ...	43	40	Others .. ...	48	242
Others... ..	7	8	Total ... ..	24,494	34,375
Total ... ..	1,247	2,719			

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more pronounced. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of Japan's exports, followed by America and Asia, while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions were reversed, and in exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been farther strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns for 1913 and 1914 are given in the following table:—

	Exports		Imports	
	1914 yen	1913 yen	1914 yen	1913 yen
<b>Asia</b>				
China ... ..	132,770,924	154,667,428	58,305,873	61,223,038
Kwantung ... ..	22,270,379	29,836,345	31,277,019	30,877,894
Hong-Kong... ..	33,277,071	33,621,978	876,022	1,294,749
British India ... ..	26,048,337	29,873,414	180,324,460	173,173,861
Straits Settlements ... ..	9,129,816	10,141,553	4,090,730	5,205,014
Dutch India ... ..	5,479,285	5,143,836	22,024,941	37,389,257
French Indo-China ..	803,545	1,055,194	15,052,211	24,699,894
Asiatic Russia ... ..	10,413,147	4,271,413	1,025,695	750,486
Philippine Islands ...	6,769,109	6,283,556	7,889,469	7,647,833
Siam ... ..	563,091	1,035,293	4,173,862	5,793,124
Total ... ..	277,124,704	275,927,865	304,540,192	348,055,150
<b>Europe</b>				
Great Britain ... ..	33,086,274	32,869,657	92,302,377	122,736,970
France... ..	31,209,330	60,229,619	4,971,217	5,823,992
Germany ... ..	9,902,093	13,131,709	44,922,005	68,394,798
Belgium ... ..	2,331,463	3,705,592	6,453,386	9,448,023
Italy ... ..	11,096,897	29,416,729	753,011	1,077,855
Switzerland ... ..	59,257	322,187	1,547,839	1,734,915
Austria-Hungary ...	544,795	937,537	1,906,090	3,890,017
Holland ... ..	531,296	669,313	621,308	810,103
Sweden ... ..	38,185	73,920	4,831,439	5,089,514
Norway ... ..	7,913	4,314	761,848	627,284
Russia ... ..	1,967,302	4,897,420	39,909	40,943
Spain ... ..	342,581	433,048	186,202	304,820
Denmark ... ..	319,311	335,564	72,723	203,703
Turkey ... ..	194,953	183,801	18,740	25,747
Portugal ... ..	18,765	15,041	5,744	16,370
Total... ..	91,791,374	147,225,481	158,843,773	220,290,124

	Exports		Imports	
	1914 yen	1913 yen	1914 yen	1913 yen
<b>Americas</b>				
United States ... ..	196,539,008	184,473,382	96,771,077	122,408,361
British America ... ..	4,994,125	5,990,018	1,073,023	1,889,426
Mexico... ..	230,918	525,298	149,034	5,957
Peru ... ..	137,859	117,759	251	18
Chili ... ..	63,845	131,492	2,607,329	2,773,388
Argentine ... ..	308,578	1,422,567	18,121	7,522
Total ... ..	202,274,333	191,760,514	100,618,835	127,034,672
 Australia ... ..	10,863,595	8,637,974	14,580,408	14,943,145
Hawaii... ..	4,891,809	4,992,111	34,312	90,538
Egypt ... ..	1,822,610	1,871,112	6,828,936	7,143,195
Other countries... ..	2,034,401	2,130,516	6,715,331	7,434,785
In bonded warehouses	—	—	3,127,227	3,941,383
Unknown ... ..	293,629	414,640	446,511	498,652
Grand total ... ..	591,101,461	632,460,213	595,735,725	729,481,644

### JAPANESE AND FOREIGNERS IN FOREIGN TRADE

It is natural that with increased experience and better information of the state of foreign markets, the share which Japanese merchants occupy in the volume of foreign trade should increase. The following shows the part played by Japanese and foreign merchants in the trade of Kobe and Yokohama:—

		Exports and imports yen	By Japanese %	By foreigners %
Kobe ... ..	1874 ... ..	2,988,000	11.2	88.8
	1901 ... ..	65,837,000	32.4	67.6
	1908 ... ..	144,150,000	52.4	47.6
Yokohama... ..	1900 ... ..	205,900,000	26.0	74.0
	1909 ... ..	338,163,000	43.6	57.0

The percentage respecting the shares of the more important nationalities in the entire trade of Kobe is as follows:—

	Exports				Imports			
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1906	1907	1908	1909
Japanese ... ..	36.5	33.2	40.5	43.4	46.6	55.7	57.7	59.3
Chinese .. ...	21.2	16.1	16.2	15.5	9.3	8.1	7.3	7.7
English ... ..	15.3	16.0	14.9	17.0	21.8	16.6	16.7	16.4
Germans ... ..	18.9	20.6	17.3	13.9	14.2	12.8	10.3	10.8
Americans ... ..	5.7	6.6	9.1	8.1	9.9	5.1	4.9	3.6
French ... ..	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.4

### STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	Entered				Cleared			
	1914		1913		1914		1913	
	No. 1,000 tons		No. 1,000 tons		No. 1,000 tons		No. 1,000 tons	
Japanese... ..	6,37	12,711	6,229	12,529	6,406	12,854	6,296	12,610
Chinese ... ..	35	23	31	20	36	23	31	20
British ... ..	1,375	6,697	2,166	7,223	1,352	6,505	2,144	7,354
French ... ..	86	327	103	411	88	334	107	408
German ... ..	355	1,281	463	1,679	354	1,279	468	1,677
Italian ... ..	1	1	13	34	—	—	13	34
Austro-Hungarian..	25	91	42	153	26	93	39	147
Dutch ... ..	61	172	64	180	59	166	64	179
Swedish ... ..	32	86	43	113	32	87	44	115
Norwegian ... ..	51	110	81	148	51	111	75	142
Russian ... ..	306	667	424	723	393	659	424	723
Danish ... ..	43	125	39	106	43	125	39	106
American ... ..	184	1,286	182	1,330	182	1,271	182	1,311
Total ... ..	9,451	23,534	9,838	24,658	9,528	23,514	9,926	24,832

### CUSTOMS REVENUE

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under *yen* 10,000,000. The revenue in 1899 was the largest under the old tariff, and yet it amounted to only *yen* 6,280,000 in round numbers. The increase realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the statutory tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below:—

Year	Imports ¥1,000	Dutiable goods ¥1,000	% of dutiable goods	Customs revenue ¥1,000	Average percentage
1911 ... ..	513,805	2,8,290	54.2	42,007	15.09
1912 ... ..	618,992	312,689	50.5	58,242	18.63
1913 ... ..	729,431	368,256	50.5	73,580	19.98
1914 ... ..	595,735	—	—	50,512	—

### DRAWBACKS ON GOODS IMPORTED FOR RE-EXPORT

Drawback Regulations were first enacted in 1906 by Imperial Ordinance No. 265, and were amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 102 issued on 22nd May, 1914. The regulations now in force are quoted here.



**Art. 1.** The manufactured articles, imported raw materials and the rates of drawback in respect thereof, are fixed as follows in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Art. IX of the Customs Tariff Law: which provides that articles manufactured with imported raw materials may be refunded whole or part of the import duty when they are exported. Here follows the list of goods with rate of drawbacks, the list being given at the end for convenience. ☉

With reference to the rates of drawbacks mentioned above, in cases where they are determined specifically, the quantities of imported raw materials shall be taken, in the case of No. 5 in Class 1. (i.e. crystal soda) as the amount of carbonate of soda remaining in such manufactured article, while in the case of articles coming under No. 1 to No. 10 of Class 2 the quantity used in the manufacture of the finished goods shall be taken as the recognized quantity: as regards other articles, in cases where rates are determined ad valorem according to the actual quantity made into manufactured articles, the value of the imported raw materials is according to the value for duty purposes, at the time of import, of the actual quantity made into manufactured goods.

**Art. 1. 2.**—Raw materials of domestic production may not be used in the making of the manufactured goods specified in Nos. 1 to 6 of Class 2, but this restriction does not apply in the case of refined sugar when the permission of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

**Art. 2.**—Persons who intend to export articles manufactured from raw materials under Class 2 and to apply for a rebate of import duty must, before using such raw materials, apply to the authorities concerned, stating the name, kind, quantity, object of use and place of storage of the raw materials, and enclosing an import permit or a Customs certificate that can be substituted therefore and must obtain their consent.

**Art. 3.**—When the production of manufactured articles falling under class 2 has been completed, a statement containing the name, kind and quantity of the manufactured articles, as regards articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 the name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof, and as regards other articles the name and actual quantities of imported raw materials made into manufactured articles, shall be addressed to the authorities concerned, and the manufacture must be examined and sanctioned by them.

**Art. 4.**—When it is intended to export manufactured articles, in the case of manufactured articles falling under class 1 a certificate of manufacture executed by the manufacture, in case of such articles falling under Class 2, the sanction of manufacture given by the authorities, must be enclosed with the export declaration. However, as regards manufactured articles for which the rate of drawback is determined ad valorem, an import permit for the imported raw materials made into those manufactured goods, or a Customs certificate which can be substituted therefore, and documents to prove the payment of import duty must be enclosed.

The same applies in the case of springs imported for the purpose of manufacturing ventilating apparatus for lamps.

The following items must be given on the certificate or sanction of manufactures:—

- a. The name and quantity of the articles manufactured.
- b. As regards manufactured articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 of Class 2, the name, kind and quantity of the imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof; as regards other articles the name and actual quantity of imported raw materials made into manufactured goods.
- c. The place of manufacture.
- d. The date of the certificate or sanction.

Art. 5.—When it is intended to apply for a drawback of import duty application shall be made to the Customs House of the port of exportation of the manufactured articles, enclosing with the application an import permit of the Customs House of the foreign port of import, or other documents to prove that the goods were landed in a foreign country.

It is not necessary to provide the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the case of vessel falling under No. 14 of Class 2.

Art. 6.—When the manufactured articles have not been exported within the following periods from the date of importation of raw materials falling under Class 2, application for a drawback of import duty cannot be made. However, concerning No. 14 an extension not exceeding one year may be granted in cases where it is considered necessary by the authorities concerned.

No. 1. One year.

Nos. 2-13. Two years.

No. 15. Three years.

Drawback of import duty cannot be claimed as regards raw materials for refined sugar manufactured otherwise than by filtering through charcoal. However, the raw materials of refined sugar prepared by a method in place of filtering through charcoal do not fall under this prohibition when the sanction of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

Art. 7.—Manufacturers of articles falling under Class 2 must insert the following particulars in their account books:—

- a. The name, kind, quantity, port of import, place of storage subsequent to import, and date of transfer to manufactory, of imported raw materials.
- b. The name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials used and the date of their use.
- c. The name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials of domestic production used with the imported raw materials, and the proportions in which, or the places at which they are used.
- d. The name, kind and quantity of goods manufactured, and the date of their manufacture.
- e. The name, kind and quantity of manufactured articles removed and the date of removal.

Art. 8.—The authorities concerned may, where they consider it necessary, cause the manufacturers of manufactured articles of class 2 to submit plans of their manufactories or vessels.

Should any change occur in plans submitted in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the manufacturers shall notify the authorities concerned on each occasion.

Art. 9.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office

may at times inspect raw materials, manufactured articles, utensils or machinery used in the manufacture, or account books or documents, at the places of manufacture and storage.

Art. 10.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may, where they consider it necessary for purposes of supervision, affix a stamp to raw materials and manufactured articles, or the place of storage thereof, or the utensils or machinery manufacture.

Art. 11.—Customs officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may not reveal to others information obtained in the execution of their duties relating to the business of manufacturers.

Art. 12.—In this Ordinance the authorities concerned are, in the case of ships, the marine office having jurisdiction, in the case of other manufactured articles the revenue office having jurisdiction.

[In the following list the black typed heading indicate manufactured articles and those under the headings the imported raw materials.]

### Class I. 1. Mirrors

Plate or sheet glass, uncolored, with flat surface, (excepting that which does not exceed 4 mm. in thickness)

Not exceeding 1000 square cm. ... (¥ 56.30 per 100 sq. m.)

Exceeding 1000 square cm. ... (¥ 142.00 per 100 sq. m.)

Plate or sheet glass uncolored with flat surface, not exceeding 4 mm. in thickness ... (¥ 11.80 per 100 sq. m.)

### 2. Umbrellas or umbrella ribs

Dyed or printed cotton tissues belonging to 8-C. or 9-C. of No. 298 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law.

Weighing not more than 20 per 1000 sq.m. having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof more than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... (¥ 18.30 per 100 *kin*)

More than 35 but not the more than 43 threads ... (¥ 22.00 per 100 *kin*)

More than 43 threads ... (¥ 25.80 per 100 *kin*)

Steel wire not coated with metals, exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)

Steel ribbons ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*)

Iron and steel plates and sheets not coated with metals (excepting checkered and corrugated plates) not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness... (¥ 0.30 per 100 *kin*)

### 3. Clocks, Hanging or Standing

Iron wire not coated with metals not exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter... (¥ 1.15 per 100 *kin*)

exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)

Steel ribbons ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*)

Zinc plates & sheets those plated with nickel or coated with enamel paint, varnish, lacquer &c. exceeding 25 mm. in thickness excepted ... (¥ 2.20 per 100 *kin*)

Chemicals used for clocks ... .. (4% ad val.)

**4. Tined beverages and comestibles:—**Tin plate ... ..  
... .. (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

**5. Crystal soda:—**Soda ash... .. (¥ 0.35 per 100 *kin*)

#### 6. Yellow phosphorus matches

a. made with glue ... .. (¥ 0.08 per 100 gross of matches)  
b. other ... .. (¥ 0.12 per 100 gross)

#### 7. Articles made of artificial silk threads

Artificial silk ... .. (¥ 87.90 per 100 *kin*)

**8. Glass articles:—**Soda ash... ..  
... .. (¥ 0.084 per 100 *kin* of glass articles)

**9. Cast iron pipes:—**Pig iron ... ..  
... .. (¥ 0.083 per 100 *kin* of cast iron pipes)

**10. Enamelled iron ware:—**Iron plates and he ts not coated with metals (excluding checkered and corrugated plates and sheets).

Not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness ... .. (¥ 0.30 per 100 *kin*)

### II. Organs

Waterproof tissues coated with rubber or with rubber insertion (excepting those made wholly or partly of silk) ... .. (¥ 57.40 per 100 *kin*)

#### 12. Lamps with ventilating apparatus

Springs ... .. (¥ 12.00 per 100 *kin*)

Iron wire not coated with metals (exceeding 15 millimetres in diameter) ... .. (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)

Ebonite sheet ... .. (¥ 35.40 per 100 *kin*)

**13. Toys:—**Tin plate ... .. (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

### Class II. 1. Refined sugar, rock candy sugar cube sugar, loaf sugar & other similar arts. & Oil, etc:—

Sugar:—Below No. 11 Dutch standard coloring (¥ 2.50 per 100 *kin*)

Below No. 15 Dutch standard coloring ... .. (¥ 3.10 per 100 *kin*)

Below No. 18 Dutch standard coloring ... .. (¥ 3.55 per 100 *kin*)

**2. Soya beans** ... .. (¥ 0.32 per 100 *kin*)

**3. Seeds of Perilla Ocimoides** ... .. (¥ 0.66 per 100 *kin*)

**4. Rape seed and Mustard seed** ... .. (¥ 0.40 per 100 *kin*)

**5. Sesame seed** ... .. (¥ 0.79 per 100 *kin*)

**6. Ground nuts:—a. Unshelled** ... .. (¥ 0.58 per 100 *kin*)

b. Other ... .. (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

**7. Wheat flour:—Wheat** ... .. (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

<b>8. Beer :—</b> Malt	... ..	(¥ 0.22 per 100 kin)
Capsules for bottles	... ..	(¥ 0.35 per 100 pieces)
Cork stoppers	... ..	(¥ 9.30 per 100 kin)

<b>9. Caustic soda and bicarbonate of soda :—</b> Soda ash	...	...
... ..	...	(¥ 0.35 per 100 kin)

<b>10. Paper (machine made only) :—</b> Pulp (excluding mechanical pulp)	... ..	...
... ..	...	(¥ 0.35 per 100 kin)

**11. Clothing or hats** —Tissues of wool and mixed tissues of wool and cotton (excepting velvets, plushes and other pile tissues).

Weighing more than 100 g. but not more than 200 g. per sq.

metre... .. (¥ 42.00 per 100 kin)

Weighing more than 200 g. per sq. m. ... .. (¥ 30.00 per 100 kin)

Weighing more than 500 g. per sq. m. ... .. (¥ 18.00 per 100 kin)

Tissues of wild silk ... .. (¥ 200.00 per 100 kin)

## 12. Shirts, collars and cuffs, and ladies' underclothing

Cotton tissues, bleached simply, coming under No. 298, sect. 7. B. of the Import Tariff attached to Customs Tariff Law (excluding "shinji" interlining or stiffening used in making collars, cuffs, etc.)

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥ 16.50 per 100 kin)

More than 35 and not more than 43 threads.. (¥ 19.50 per 100 kin)

Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥ 13.50 per 100 kin)

More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥ 16.50 per 100 kin)

Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298, sect. 7. C. of the above mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥ 20.50 per 100 kin)

More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥ 23.50 per 100 kin)

Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥ 17.50 per 100 kin)

More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥ 20.50 per 100 kin)

Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298 sect. 9.C. of the above-mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining.)

Weighing not more than 20 k.g. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 43 threads ... .. (¥ 25.80 per 100 kin)

Tissues of flax coming under No. 299 sect. 5 C. 2. of the above-mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

Weighing not more than 40 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 30 threads ... (¥ 52.00 per 100 *kin*)

**13. Chains :—**Metal wire, coated with gold... (¥194.00 per 100 *kin*)

#### 14. Vessels not receiving ship-building bounties

Excepting vessels coming under heading 1 to 4 of Art. 1 of the Shipping Inspection Law.

Iron. Pig iron ... (¥ 0.08 per 100 *kin*)

Bars and rods, including angles and triangles... (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)

Plates and sheets not coated with metal (excepting corrugated iron).

Checkered... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

Others, (excepting those not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness). Not exceeding 1.m in thickness ... (¥ 0.75 per 100 *kin*)

Exceeding 1.5 mm. in thickness ... (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)

Pipes and tubes not coated with metal.

Elbows and joints non. malleable ... (¥ 2.40 per 100 *kin*)

Others ... (¥ 2.80 per 100 *kin*)

Others. Cast ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)

Drawn ... (¥ 2.30 per 100 *kin*)

Others ... (¥ 1.10 per 100 *kin*)

Iron rivets ... (¥ 1.40 per 100 *kin*)

Materials for construction of vessels falling under No. 484 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law ... (¥ 1.90 per 100 *kin*)

Wood, cut, sawn or split, simply, Teak ... (¥ 1.20 per 100 cubic m.)

Mahogany... (10 per cent. ad. val.)

Oak ... (5 per cent. ad. val.)

Pine, fir and cedar (excepting cedar not 20 cm. in length, 7 cm. in breadth, and 7 mm. in thickness).

Not exceeding 65 mm. in thickness... (¥ 3.10 per cubic m.)

Others ... (¥ 1.80 per cubic m.)

#### IMPORT OR EXPORT OF PLANTS INFECTED WITH DISEASES

In Mar. 1914 the Government issued Law for Control of Plants for Import or Export, providing that (1) plants or parts for planting or cultivation, (2) seeds and underground stems for reproduction, (3) oranges, (4) potatoes suspected of being infected with bacteria and noxious worms or insects will be burned, disinfected or forbidden import or export. Inspection will be made at places of landing or loading and enforced at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokkaichi, Tsurugi, Moji, etc.

#### NEW JAPANESE-ITALIAN TREATY

The new Japanese-Italian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was ratified on 17th June 1914 and put in force the following day.

It should be remembered that the old Japanese-Italian Treaty expired

July 16, 1911, and since that time the relations between the two countries were provided for according to the principles of the most-favored-nation treatment.

The old treaty provided for the reciprocity of the most-favored-nation treatment in matters relating to import duties, and the new treaty, besides guaranteeing the most-favored-nation treatment, provides a conventional tariff on a certain class of import goods. The conventional tariff is given below.

The old treaty said nothing about alien landownership, while the new treaty guarantees reciprocity of the most-favored-nation treatment within the limits of the statutory laws of the respective countries. This is similar to the corresponding provision made in Japan's treaty with Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Denmark. The right granted to the Italian vessels by the old treaty to engage in Japanese coasting trade along the Japanese open ports, except Osaka, Niigata, and Ebusu, is withheld in the new treaty, which leaves the matter entirely to the domestic laws of each country. The new treaty also has dispensed with all provisions relating to the perpetual lease of land.

The following is the Conventional Tariff in the Japanese-Italian Treaty:—

#### TARIFF A. IMPORT DUTIES IN JAPAN

2-A-1.	Vegetables preserved in tin cans, comprising tomatoes (including the recop-	6.00	per	100 <i>kin</i>
ex-2-B-1.	Fruits preserved in tin...	5.50		do.
ex-2-B-4-1.	Fruits preserved in tin...	2.50		do.
	Macaroni, vermicelli and the like ...	6.00		do.
	Vermouth and marsala containing not less than 14% and not more than 24% by volume of pure alcohol, having a specific gravity of 0.7947 at 15°C.:			
A.	in bottles ..	20.00	per	100 litres
B.	in casks or barrels ...	10.00		do.

Note.—Vermouth and marsala containing more than 20 grams of sugar, calculated as grape sugar, in 100 cubic centimeters, at 15°C. are subject to an additional duty at the rate of 25 sen per 100 litres for every additional 1 gram of sugar.

ex-2-A-a.	Wine not sparkling of all kinds produced exclusively from natural fermentation of grapes, not containing more than 14% of pure alcohol, having a density of 0.7947 at 15°C.:			
	In casks or barrels, not containing more than 1 gram of sugar, calculated as sugar of grapes, in 100 cubic centimeters at 15°C. ...	5.00	per	100 litres
ex-1.	Volatile oil of fruits of the citrus species (essences of orange, citron, bergamot, mandarin, etc.) ...			Exempt

1.	Olive oil in tin receptacles or barrels...		
ex-9-C-3.	fabrics of cotton for umbrellas and satins, not made, colored: ... ..	1.70 per	100 <i>kin</i>
	Weighing more than 10 kg. and no more than 20 kg. per 100 square meters and having in a square of 5 millimeters a side, in warp and woof:		
	from 28 to 35 threads ... ..	18.30 per	do.
	from 36 to 43 threads ... ..	22.00	do.
2-B-1.	Felt hats ... ..	5.60 per	dozen
2-B-2-7.	Forms of felt hats, made... ..	5.60	do.
ex-2-D.	Buttons of vegetable ivory, including inner packings:... ..	70.00 per	100 <i>kin</i>
ex-2-E.	Buttons of bone or horn ... ..	70.00	do.
	Mercury ... ..	Exempt	

## TARIFF B. IMPORT DUTIES IN ITALY

	Braids of vegetable fibres of the kind known as "musa" ... ..	80.00 per	100 kilos
	Habutaye and similar fabrics, unbleached or scoured only (not bleached, not colored, not printed) having a weight of more than 40 grams per m.c.:		
ex-1.	plain ... ..	4.50 per	1 kilo
Note.—The bleached textures are those the bleaching of which has been made otherwise than by the simple scrubbing.			
	Handkerchiefs, neckerchiefs, scarfs, comforters and other articles sewed in habutaye, duties of habutaye augmented by 20%.		
	Furniture and parts of furniture finished or unfinished in wood varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi):		
a.	not stuffed:		
3.	in hard wood ... ..	40.00 per	100 kilos
	Merceries in wood varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi) ... ..	40.00	do.
	Basket work in bamboo, the same furnished with their usual and not ornamental accessories in cords or in ordinary metals:		
b.	fine ... ..	20.00	do.
Note.—The mats called "hanamushiro" being put under No. 245.			
b.	at the conventional duty of 20 litres....		
	Braids:		
ex-b.	of straw of rye ... ..	5.00	do.
ex-b.	in copals of wood, which are pure or mixed with straw.		
1.	for hats ... ..	10.00	do.
	Articles of paper and of pasteboard varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi)... ..	50.00	do.



Fans made of bamboo or of paper or fabric with frame of bamboo.

a. common	...	...	...	...	...	60.00 per	do.
b. fine	...	...	...	...	...	100.00 per	do.

### GERMAN CONVENTIONAL TARIFF ANNULLED

The annulment of the above Tariff became operative from April 1915 and the goods hitherto imported under it will have to conform to the Statutory tariffs for the present. The two are compared as follows:—

Articles	Statutory Tariffs ad. val.	Conventional Tariffs ad. val.
Leather of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats, excluding those lacquered, Japanned, enamelled, dyed, or colored and roller leather ...	20 %	15 %
Leather of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes and horses, excluding those lacquered, Japanned, enamelled, dyed or colored, sole leather, and tanned hide, known as Indian blood leather ...	20 %	15 %
Salicylic acid ...	¥ 11.60	7.00
Hydrochlorate of and sulphate of quinine ...	¥ 135.00	60.00
Aniline dyes and anizaline dyes, and coaltar dyes, not otherwise provided for ...	¥ 7.00	5.60

Per 100 *kin*

Mixed tissues of wool and cotton		
Weighing not more than 100 grammes per square metre ...	¥ 55.00	44.00
Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre ...	¥ 52.50	42.00
Wrapping paper and match paper excluding tissue paper ...	¥ 1.75	1.50
Zinc plates and sheets exceeding 0.25 millimetre in thickness ...	¥ 2.95	2.20

### Gas engines, petroleum engines and hot air engines

Each weighing over 5,000 kilogrammes and not more than 50,000 kilogrammes ...	¥ 5.00	4.50
Each weighing not more than 100,000 kilogrammes ...	¥ 5.00	4.00
Each weighing over 100,000 kilogrammes ..	¥ 5.00	3.50

### Dynamos connected with above engines

Each weighing over 10,000 kilogrammes and not more than 50,000 kilogrammes ...	¥ 5.80	5.50
Each weighing not more than 100,000 kilogrammes ...	¥ 5.80	5.20
Each weighing over 100,000 kilogrammes ...	¥ 5.80	4.90

# CHAPTER XXIV

## INSURANCE

### PROGRESS AND SITUATION

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was with the promulgation in 1890 of the Commercial Code that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March, 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract, followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of such companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than *yen* 100,000. A revised law was enforced in 1913. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Japan.

Though Japan's insurance business comes far below that in the West, it seems to have reached the limit of expansion, considered in connection with national wealth and insurance knowledge of the people. The supply of properly qualified managers and experts is very scarce, while graver trouble is experienced by canvassers in collecting new clients, and they too often are obliged to decoy the clients of their rivals by inducing them to dissolve contract with the original companies. Clients, therefore, are frequently circulating from one company to another.

The gradual decrease of the ratio of new contracts and reverse ratio of dissolved contracts as compared with the existing policy amount have become more and more conspicuous recently, as may be seen from the following table giving data for the last three years in *¥*1,000 :—

	Policy amount at beginning of year	New contracts	Dissolutions	Net increase
1912... ..	860,137	230,733	78,966	154,630
1913... ..	845,020	285,251	100,223	178,023
1914... ..	1,023,350	269,904	138,045	112,922

The new contracts, net increase and dissolved contracts compare as follows with the policy amount at the beginning of the year :—

	New contracts	Net increase	Dissolved contracts
1912 ... ..	34%	22%	32%
1913 ... ..	33 "	21 "	35 "
1914 ... ..	26 "	11 "	51 "

### MORTALITY RATE OF ASSURED IN JAPAN

Formerly the 17 Cos' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. S. Ebihara, expert of the Meiji Life Ins. Co.

who prepared the table as joint undertaking of his and two other insurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 360,000. His data partially quoted below show that the condition of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England as shown in the 17 Cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of assured in Japan and England per 100,000 is shown below.

Age	England		Japan	
	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths
10 ... ..	100,000	3,364	100,000	2,665
15 ... ..	96,636	3,368	97,335	3,615
20 ... ..	93,268	3,433	93,690	4,016
25 ... ..	89,835	3,543	89,674	3,297
30 ... ..	82,292	3,711	86,377	3,103
35 ... ..	82,581	3,898	83,274	3,355
40 ... ..	78,653	4,218	79,919	4,239
45 ... ..	74,435	4,918	75,680	5,956
50 ... ..	69,517	6,048	69,724	7,763
55 ... ..	63,469	7,466	61,961	9,323
60 ... ..	55,973	9,219	52,138	12,049
65 ... ..	46,754	10,917	40,089	11,803
70 ... ..	35,837	11,737	28,286	11,780
75 ... ..	24,100	10,810	16,506	9,390
80 ... ..	13,290	7,813	7,110	5,090
85 ... ..	5,417	4,098	2,020	1,725
90 ... ..	1,319	1,230	295	280
95 ... ..	89	85	15	14
98 ... ..	4	3	1	1
99 ... ..	1	1	—	—

#### TARIFF CONVENTION OF FIRE INSURANCE

Since 1909 the leading five fire insurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Tokyo, Yokohama and Kyodo have discontinued competitive rates in convassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay the claim of yen 2,455,925, and at Osaka in July 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and yen 5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they suddenly raised the rates, and in 1911 a new agreement providing a conventional premium rate was concluded by the five Tokyo and one Kobe fire insurance companies. According to the agreement, the minimum rate in Tokyo ranges as follows:—

RATES IN TOKYO, %		
		Wooden      Fire-proof
1st class district ... ..	.50	.20-.25
2nd „ ... ..	.75	.20-.27
3rd „ ... ..	1.00	.25-.35
Special „ ... ..	1.30-1.50	.30-.31½

The tariff is not always observed very strictly, owing to the competition of foreign Cos' agents and also new Cos. which keep aloof from the convention. The repeated attempts made since 1914 have proved abortive.

## STATISTICS ON DOMESTIC INSURANCE

## LIFE INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000
1911-12... ..	34	4,238	71,086	25,263	6,523	1,291	646,168
1912-13... ..	38	4,812	85,651	30,432	7,752	1,470	789,381
1913-14... ..	42	5,920	102,585	37,109	8,983	1,692	964,483

## FIRE INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911-12 .. ...	23	13,452	11,242	8,783	2,831	678	1,282,135
1912-13... ..	24	13,952	12,704	8,914	4,142	697	1,566,482
1913-14... ..	25	15,230	13,575	8,459	5,448	876	1,688,742

## MARINE INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911-12... ..	11	10,050	12,239	6,622	3,552	22	76,039
1912-13... ..	11	10,300	14,294	8,262	4,292	24	92,822
1913-14... ..	11	10,630	15,314	10,067	5,967	26	97,835

## CARRIAGE INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911-12... ..	7	8,300	97	141	29,177	3,126	3,070
1912-13... ..	7	8,300	124	147	29,224	4,603	5,934
1913-14... ..	7	8,300	122	155	34,947	3,741	7,170

## FIDELITY INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥	Premiums ¥	Claims paid ¥	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911-12... ..	1	1,250	30,000	20,712	850	1,784	1,918
1912-13... ..	1	1,250	41,000	18,152	1,726	1,636	1,283
1913-14... ..	1	1,250	40,450	20,920	4,426	1,893	1,555

## ENGINE AND BOILER INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥	Premiums ¥	Claims paid ¥	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911-12... ..	1	125	8,530	20,700	—	96	1,823
1912-13... ..	1	125	11,663	20,607	—	93	1,848
1913-14... ..	1	125	11,241	24,094	—	117	2,064

## CONSCRIPTION INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911-12... ..	2	425	3,190	763	16	1,291	646,168
1912-13... ..	2	425	4,014	1,044	23	1,470	789,381
1913-14... ..	2	425	5,197	1,426	33	1,692	964,482

## SICKNESS INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥	Premiums ¥	Claims paid ¥	Contracts existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥
1911-12... ..	1	75	6	8	—	3	600
1912-13... ..	1	75	—	—	—	—	—
1913-14... ..	1	75	—	—	—	—	—

## ACCIDENT INSURANCE

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Contract existing at end of March	
						No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1912-13... ..	1	250	15	44	15	6,079	9,226
1913-14... ..	3	2,250	23	69	31	11,611	13,056

## LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES

Most of the minor insurance business other than life, marine and fire insurance form part of business of fire and other offices, so that the leading insurance companies are represented by the following:—

Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserve fund ¥1,000	Liabilities and property ¥1,000	Policy amount ¥1,000	
Nippon Life ... ..	300	20,476	22,698	141,188	(Nov. '14)
Meiji Life ... ..	200	13,857	14,049	110,213	(Nov. " )
Teikoku Life ... ..	500	15,691	15,441	109,528	(Nov. " )
Chiyoda Life ... ..	72	9,361	9,703	63,321	(Nov. " )
Daido Life ... ..	135	6,438	6,257	58,648	(Nov. " )
Kyosai Life ... ..	75	9,708	10,041	56,247	(Nov. " )
Aikoku Life ... ..	300	7,052	6,773	49,096	(Nov. " )
Meiji Fire ... ..	500	4,503	5,126	169,366	(Mar. '15)
Nippon Fire... ..	750	1,484	2,480	352,671	(Mar. " )
Yokohama Fire, } Marine, Carriage } and Fidelity ... ..	1,250	2,030	3,644	112,914 (Fire) 511 (Marine) (May '14) 1,569 (Carriage) 1,706 (Fidelity)	(Dec. " )
Kyodo Fire ... ..	1,250	887	2,412	277,386	(Dec. " )
Tokyo Fire ... ..	2,503	2,289	5,250	228,968 (Fire) 815 (Marine) (June " ) 194 (Carriage)	

Note:—The names of months added at the right margin show the end of the business year for which the figures are given.

## FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAPAN

## LIFE INSURANCE

							Contracts existing at end of December		
Calendar year				No. of companies	Deposits with Gov't ¥1,000	Premium ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	No. of policies	¥1,000
1911	...	...	...	5	750	3,395	735	23,840	59,224
1912	...	...	...	5	956	3,737	779	25,952	65,134
1913	...	...	...	5	3,334	3,842	1,034	26,751	66,605

## FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE ASSURANCE							Contracts existing at end of December	
Calendar year				Deposits with	Premiums	Claims	No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
		No. of companies		Gov't ¥1,000	¥1,000	paid ¥1,000		
1911	...	...	24	2,400	2,516	507	57,051	493,353
1912	...	...	25	2,600	2,273	897	61,255	530,771
1913	...	...	25	2,712	2,564	1,692	57,497	768,045

## MARINE INSURANCE

Calendar year				No. of co npanies	Deposits with	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Contracts existing at end of December	
					Gov't ¥1,000			No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911	...	...	...	12	1,200	771	492	2,074	9,079
1912	...	...	...	12	1,200	851	335	1,810	9,626
1913	...	...	...	13	1,422	697	406	4,458	13,019

## NEW RULES AS REGARDS FOREIGN INSURANCE BUSINESS

As a result of the New Insurance Law enforced from Feb. 1913 all foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan have now to deposit with the Government a sum, in the case of life insurance organisations, equal to 12 per cent, of liability reserve funds, and in fire and marine ventures one-half of the premiums received during the business year. The five principal foreign life insurance companies doing business in Japan had to deposit a sum totalling ¥7,213,000, as against the ¥750,000 formerly held by the authorities. Some companies have ceased to issue new policies.

# CHAPTER XXV

## BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

BY THE HON. JUICHI SOYEDA

The banking system of Japan as it exists at present is based on the "Division of labor" principle mainly elaborated by Marquis Matsukata, Privy Councillor, who has repeatedly filled the office of Premier and the Ministry of Finance. Briefly stated, there are five kinds of banks in Japan viewed in relation to the line of business respectively followed, namely A. home trade, B. foreign commerce, C. industry, D. agriculture & E. colonization. Under category A. come first the Bank of Japan as the central organ and next ordinary banks, the latter comprising savings banks. For B. there is the Yokohama Specie Bank providing exchange facilities to exporters and importers. For C. we have the Industrial Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kōgyō Ginkō*) devoting itself chiefly to financing industry and importation of foreign capital. The central organ for D. is the Hypothec Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kan'yō Ginkō*) with the provincial Hypothec Banks (*Nōkō Ginkō*) as local institutions. Lastly come colonial banking organs, such as the Banks for Hokkaido, Taiwan and Chosen.

In contrast to ordinary and savings banks being under general Bank Acts, the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and those under C., D. and E., usually called "Special banks," are each governed by special Acts. They enjoy special privileges, in return for which they are bound to perform certain obligations, and each has its own supervisory board of controllers.

It should be noted in this connection, however, that though originally created for special purposes, the line of demarkation separating the field of operation of those banks has lately tended to lose clear distinctness. Originally the ordinary banks of importance were founded in conformity with the provisions of the National Bank Act promulgated in 1872 on the pattern of the American system, and were privileged to issue bank notes. But with the creation of the Bank of Japan in 1892 the Government announced that the privilege would be reserved exclusively to this central organ, and that with the expiry of their charters the national banks should be deprived of their power of note issue. By February 1899 the last relic of the old banking system had disappeared, most of the national banks having in the meantime been converted into private banks.

Although the banking system of Japan thus seems to be nearly complete, much yet remains to be done in the way of encouragement on the one hand and of restriction on the other. Lack of proper organs for local and petty transactions is still keenly felt. The creation of peoples'

and village banks and the encouragement of credit associations are matters well worth the attention of the authorities in the near future. A question requiring immediate attention is the stricter control of savings banks and other financial organs created for the avowed purpose of encouraging thrift among the middle and lower classes. Notes in trust business must also be carefully looked after. So with *Mujin* and pawn-broking (both explained later. Ed. J.Y.B.) Some savings banks also require careful watching as regards their time deposit device of three or more years. This latter business, perhaps unique in Japan, consists in the banks and intending depositors signing a contract which binds the former to repay at the close of the term agreed upon an amount ranging from less than ¥100 to several thousands, while the depositors on their part promise to pay in a small fixed sum monthly. So popular and remunerative has this peculiar system of savings deposit become that almost all savings banks and ordinary banks of secondary grade have rapidly opened a time deposit department. In October 1914 savings banks doing this kind of business numbered more than 250, ordinary banks 76 and others 96. The deposits of this nature often reach the unwieldy sum of more than ¥120,000,000. An unusually high rate of interest is offered to the depositors and it is in consequence necessary to invest the money in risky business. Some of the "time deposit savings banks" have recently been thrown into difficulties owing to hard times.

In short, the progress which our banking system has made is highly creditable, considering the short time that has elapsed since it first came into operation. Yet there is still much to be done in order to increase its efficiency and promote sound growth. Among other things it is most urgent that the various acts and other well-meant banking legislation should be enforced both in letter and spirit, closer harmony and co-operation should be established between different banking organs, especially as regards the unification of rate of interest in different localities and undertakings. It must at the same time be admitted that for the real and sound development of our banking system improvements of a more fundamental nature should be introduced. In other words, the general public should be trained to a more thorough understanding of banking business, so that with better knowledge and experience they may properly utilize the facilities afforded by banks and financial institutions of this class, not only for their own benefit but also for those particular organs. The question may be carried still further, for it goes without saying that to place banking business on a firm and sound basis the sanctity of promise and credit should be strictly upheld, the habit of thrift and diligence fostered, and progress in trade and industry encouraged.

#### BANKING AND MONEY MARKET IN 1914-15

The market that had been suffering from chronic depression was seriously affected by the fall of rice market and made further worse by the outbreak of war. In order to relieve the tension in the money market, the Government, besides asking the Specie Bank and the Bank of Japan to afford possible help to importers and exporters as regard exchange transactions, made the Hypothec Bank and the provincial Hypothec Banks to accommodate loans to small manufacturers in the provinces to the extent of ¥5,000,000 and the Industrial Bank to advance within the limit of ¥3,000,000 to those in cities.



The trouble occasioned by the war caused a run on the Kitahama Bank at Osaka which had been brought to a critical condition by the mismanagement of its Board of Directors. Its suspension of payment in August involved three banks at Nagoya in difficulty. With the approach of the end of the year many minor banks were overtaken by similar trouble, most of them dealing in what is known as the "3 year (some times more) fixed deposits, referred to in the Introductory Remarks. The banks that are now actually in liquidation are comparatively small, but the discredit they have invited upon this peculiar banking business in general will prove a serious matter to the prosperity of the business that has lately grown so thriving. It may even exert a baneful influence on saving spirit of middle and lower classes. The authorities have become convinced of the necessity to enforce a stringent control over the savings banks of this description, and this control is judged to be more urgently needed for the *mujin* "association," some of which being bogus establishments started by swindlers.

The long continued policy of caution pursued by our bankers for some years past, the dull condition of the home market and the repeated financial readjustment effected by the Government combined to leave an abundant supply of money in the hands of bankers. Possessed of large surplus the Government redeemed the Treasury Notes by ¥20,000,000 early in 1914, and next the domestic loans twice by ¥10,000,000 each, in Mar., 1914 and Jan. 1915. In Mar. 1915 the bankers at Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagoya lowered the rate on fixed deposits from 6 to 5.5%.

This favorable opportunity for raising loans has been taken advantage of by various industrial establishments and civic bodies which had found the foreign money market closed for them by the war for the purpose of introducing foreign capital. A large amount of debenture bonds has been issued at a good interest, some of them over 8 %, and the bonds have succeeded in inviting investors.

As a measure to extend scope of credit the Nippon Ginko, at the instance of the authorities, added from Feb. 1915 the Tokyo city bonds and debenture bonds of the Hypothec and Industrial Banks on the list of collateral securities acceptable by the Ginko, these consisting formerly of the Osaka city bonds, and stocks of the Specie Bank, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Nankai Railway Co.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS OF BANKING BUSINESS (¥ 1,000)

December	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans	Bills discounted	Net profits	Dividend per annum
1910... ..	1,772,240	972,206	996,368	96,873	8.66%
1911... ..	1,740,776	1,138,150	1,148,914	99,156	8.77
1912... ..	2,025,493	1,283,312	1,265,374	112,351	8.95
1913... ..	2,211,242	1,412,690	1,381,306	118,881	7.59

#### SPECIAL BANKS

(End of December 1913)

	No. of banks	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Reserve funds yen 1,000	Bank note yen 1,000	Debenture yen 1,000
Bank of Japan ... ..	1	37,500	28,280	426,388	—
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	1	30,000	19,919	8,131	—

	No. of banks	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Reserve funds yen 1,000	Bank note yen 1,000	Debtenture yen 1,000
Hypothec Bank of Japan ...	1	17,500	3,957	—	177,720
Provincial Hypothec Banks	46	41,343	14,245	—	71,704
Colonial Bank of Hokkaido	1	4,500	1,225	—	15,534
Bank of Taiwan ... ..	1	7,500	3,430	18,785	—
Industrial Bank of Japan...	1	17,500	1,640	—	52,157

<i>Continued</i>	Balance of deposits yen 1,000	Balance of loans yen 1,000	Balance of bills discounted yen 1,000	Net profit yen 1,000	Dividend per annum yen 1,000
Bank of Japan ... ..	123,163	73,831	72,599	5,834	12.0%
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	187,851	79,533	29,573	4,348	12.0
Hypothec Bank of Japan ...	4,018	186,771	1,635	2,474	10.0
Provincial Hypothec Banks	27,452	126,045	1,383	4,769	—
Colonial Bank of Hokkaido	8,563	21,934	2,043	471	9.0
Bank of Taiwan ... ..	43,236	16,977	33,763	1,133	10.0
Industrial Bank of Japan...	15,884	27,913	27,842	309	5.5

## THE BANK OF JAPAN

Founded in 1882, capital 37,500,000 *yen* paid up. The Bank issues convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. It pays the tax of 1.25% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

*Board of Directors*:—Governor.—Viscount Yataro Mishima. Vice-Gov.—

Dr. Kesaroku Mizumachi. Directors.—Seishiro Kimura, Tomoyo Yoshii, Kyucho Hijikata, Count Chiharu Watanabe.

*Head Office*:—Honryogai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

*Branches*:—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hakodate; Kyoto; Kanazawa; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

Founded in 1880 for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, capital ¥ 31,000,000 paid up. The Bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding *yen* 20,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

*Board of Directors*:—President.—Junnosuke Inouye. Vice-Pres. & General Manager.—Yuki Yamakawa. Directors.—Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Chunosuke Kawashima, Nagatane Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, J. Inouye.

*Head Office*:—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

*Branches*:—Tokyo; Osaka; Kobe; Nagasaki.

*Branches Abroad*:—London; Lyons; New York; San Francisco; Los Angeles; Honolulu; Bombay; Calcutta; Hongkong; Shanghai; Tsingtau; Hankow; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang; Dairen; Port Arthur; Mukden; Tieling; Changchun; Antung-Hsien; Harbin.

## THE HYPOTHEC BANK OF JAPAN

Founded in 1896, the Bank furnishes long-period loans (within limit of 50 years) at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country: cap. ¥2,000,000 paid up. The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

*Board of Directors*:—Governor.—Gentaro Simla. Vice-Gov.—Usaburo Yanagiya. Directors.—Keiju Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.

*Head Office*:—Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

## THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN

Established in 1902, capital ¥17,500,000 fully paid up of which more than ¥7,500,000 is held by foreign capitalists. In the general meeting held in April 1913 it was reported that the Bank had incurred loss of ¥2,719,757 against profit amounting to ¥3,287,257. The loss was caused owing to the depreciation of the market value of 4% bonds and 5% bonds owned by the Bank, the outstanding loans to Hasami and Washinosu gold mines (¥4,100,000), and some other minor items. In order to redeem this loss gradually the Bank borrowed ¥13,500,000 at cheap rate from the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The loan to the mines may be recovered, but it is feared long years will be required for it. The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

*Board of Directors*:—Governor.—Tetsutaro Shidachi. Vice-Gov.—Eijiro Ono. Directors.—Tetsutaro Aoki, Teizo Iwasa, Motonari Ninomiya.

*Head Office*:—3 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

PROVINCIAL HYPOTHEC BANKS (*Noko Ginko*)

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards. The lines of business transacted by these banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN

Est. 1897, capital ¥7,500,000,000 paid up, and enjoys privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold, silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible in gold *yen*, notes within ¥10,000,000 covered by Government bonds, Treasury bills, etc.

*Board of Directors*:—President.—Kazuyoshi Yagi. Vice-Pres.—Kojuro Nakagawa. Directors.—Iyetoshi Sato, Kyoroku Yamanari.

*Head Office*:—Taihoku, Formosa.

## THE COLONIAL BANK OF HOKKAIDO

The Bank was established in 1900 for promoting colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido, capital ¥4,500,000 p.u. The Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment.

*Board of Directors:*—President.—Shunkichi Minobe. Vice-Pres.—Seizo Nagahama. *Directors:*—Yuichi Akabane, Wataru Majima, Muneki Seki.

*Head Office:*—Sapporo; Hokkaido.

Note: For the Bank of Chosen see Banks, Chap. on Chosen (Korea).

## ORDINARY BANKS

CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF ORGANISATION (the end of 1913)

	No.	Paid-up ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000
Jt stock ... ..	1,395	361,210	100,482
Jt stock ltd ... ..	1	87	24
Partnership unlted ... ..	94	11,139	7,399
Partnership ltd ... ..	69	15,332	9,998
Individual ... ..	57	3,991	4,410
Total (1913) ... ..	1,616	391,761	122,314
1912 ... ..	1,621	369,415	111,831
1911 ... ..	1,613	327,162	111,323
1910 ... ..	1,618	315,313	101,323
1909 ... ..	1,617	311,354	92,346

## OUTGOES AND INCOMES

	Incomes ¥1,000	Outgoes ¥1,000
1913 ... ..	59,877,243	59,844,595
1912 ... ..	56,053,510	56,016,638
1911 ... ..	49,423,281	49,400,769

## DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS CLASSIFIED (1913)

	Total ¥1,000	Balance ¥1,000
Official deposits ... ..	338,143	18,014
Fixed deposits ... ..	1,936,637	676,893
Current accounts ... ..	12,830,532	379,977
Special current accounts... ..	1,537,903	249,056
Other deposits ... ..	1,781,239	119,056
Total (1913) ... ..	18,424,455	1,443,511
1912 ... ..	17,475,845	1,357,271
1911 ... ..	15,636,500	1,256,247
1910 ... ..	14,445,683	1,185,697
1909 ... ..	12,649,540	1,054,418

## LOANS CLASSIFIED

	1912		1913	
	Amount ¥1,000	%	Amount ¥1,000	%
National bonds... ..	29,365	4.48	29,872	4.20
Local bonds ... ..	1,558	0.24	1,786	0.25
Shares .. ...	146,422	22.33	164,649	22.12
Debentures ... ..	12,057	1.84	16,579	1.71
Real estates ... ..	235,350	35.88	255,772	35.04
Foundations ... ..	1,447,015	0.22	3,122	0.45
Ships ... ..	799,640	0.12	1,461	0.21
Fishing rights ... ..	20,600	—	23	—
Commodities ... ..	57,742	8.80	54,414	7.64
Credit ... ..	171,144	25.09	184,277	25.88
Total ... ..	655,909	100.00	711,960	100.00

## BILLS DISCOUNTED

	Bills of exchange		Promissory notes		Total ¥1,000
	No.	Amount ¥1,000	No.	Amount ¥1,000	
1913 ... ..	608,367	2,866,508	1,918,286	2,858,659	5,273,689
1912 ... ..	517,154	2,413,000	1,921,780	2,860,688	
Increase ... ..	91,213	453,507	—	—	
Decrease ... ..	—	—	3,494	2,023	2,028

Of the gross amount of bills discounted by ordinary banks about one half is believed to consist of non-tradable transactions which may be called security covered discount. This discount is practically a short term loan. The bills of this kind necessarily lack negotiable power and are further saddled with various other disadvantages compared with ordinary trade bills. Another thing that detracts much from the value of this particular discount is the fact that the securities offered are in most cases stocks and shares which are naturally subject to considerable fluctuations. There are no available statistics to show what proportion the security covered discount occupies in the gross amount of bill discounting business.

	Documentary bills		Foreign Bills	
	Payable ¥1,000	Receivable ¥1,000	Payable ¥1,000	Receivable ¥1,000
1913 ... ..	1,542,353	804,921	36,324	51,261
1912 ... ..	588,765	563,465	19,672	33,187
1911 ... ..	501,107	473,466	13,865	22,260
1910 ... ..	523,709	505,231	48,512	63,636

## FOREIGN BILLS CLASSIFIED BY KIND (in 1913)

	Bills payable ¥1,000	Bills receivable ¥1,000
Bills of exchange ... ..	17,008	9,028
Documentary bills ... ..	4,154	9,943
Telegraphic transfers ... ..	9,871	12,257
Banker's bills... ..	5,058	5,354
Bills collected by trust ... ..	230	14,679
Total ... ..	36,324	51,261

## FOREIGN BILLS CLASSIFIED BY THE COUNTRY (in 1913)

	Bills payable ¥1,000	Bills receivable ¥1,000
Europe ... ..	21,244	9,506
America ... ..	5,959	2,338
Australia ... ..	26	33
India... ..	1,160	4,959
Russia in Asia ... ..	1,035	1,815
China ... ..	6,763	26,215
Siam... ..	—	2,428
South seas ... ..	42	1,462
Others ... ..	90	1,945
Total ... ..	36,324	51,261

## BONDS POSSESSED BY THE BANKS

Government and local bonds bought by the ordinary banks in 1912 amounted to ¥496,788,000 and £118,000 of which ¥269,097,000 were sold, the balance standing at the end of 1913 being as follows:—

	Face value ¥1,000	Current price ¥1,000
Railway bonds ... ..	102,098	82,466
Emergency bonds ... ..	33,405	30,066
Imperial 4% ... ..	32,690	26,883
Local bonds ... ..	17,586	15,849
Exchequer notes ... ..	9,301	9,874
British bonds 4 and 4.5% ... ..	£ 118	¥ 966
Total incl. others ... ..	{ 213 490 £ 118	178,931

## DEBENTURES AND SHARES POSSESSED BY THE BANKS

	Debentures		Shares	
	Face value in 1,000	Current price ¥1,000	Face value ¥1,000	Current price ¥1,000
1913 ... ..	{ ¥ 50,594 Fr. 1,562	60,054	37,575	34,963
1912 ... ..	{ ¥ 45,084 Fr. 1,520	53,920	37,073	35,202
1911 ... ..	¥ 43,811	53,196	33,232	31,796

## CASH ACCOUNTS (at the end of year)

	Cash ¥1,000	Bank notes ¥1,000	Check &c. ¥1,000	Bank bills ¥1,000	Total ¥1,000
1913 ... ..	3,460	85,683	46,648	265	136,058
1912 ... ..	2,994	83,616	42,030	211	123,953
1911 ... ..	2,780	78,411	35,250	263	116,710

## STATISTICS ON SAVINGS BANKS

	No.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserve ¥1,000	Savings deposits ¥1,000	Other deposits ¥1,000	Loans ¥1,000
1913 ... ..	648	68,054	23,423	430,453	1,309,530	552,209
1912 ... ..	639	59,027	20,534	484,242	1,227,417	502,781
1911 ... ..	646	55,926	18,752	460,272	1,053,432	485,244

## OUTGOES AND INCOMES

	Incomes ¥1,000	Outgoes ¥1,000
1913... ..	5,792,531	5,800,505
1912... ..	5,135,116	5,143,050
1911... ..	4,466,966	4,477,611

SECURITY DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT AGAINST  
REPAYMENT (1913)

Kind of security	Face value ¥1,000	Amount ¥1,000
Imp. 5% & 4% ... ..	10,114	8,553
Emergency bonds... ..	4,235	8,903
Railway bonds ... ..	8,392	7,588
Debentures ... ..	9,246	8,283
Shares ... ..	5,937	8,134
Local bonds ... ..	7,265	6,615
Total incl. others ... ..	45,827	43,692

## MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and *Mujin-kai*, the only banking facilities available for the masses are postal savings banks and credit corporations.

## PAWNBROKING

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the numbers of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan Proper are as follows:—

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
32,812	31,517	29,765	29,806	29,318

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 43% and 20.4%, as converted into a yearly rate.

## PAWNBROKING IN TOKYO

The pawnbrokers numbered 1230 in 1912, or about one shop per 415 families. The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (¥1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (¥1000)
1912... ..	8,503	18,373	7,081	15,773
1911... ..	8,134	17,282	6,845	14,845
1910... ..	7,782	15,182	6,589	13,229
1909... ..	3,236	15,051	6,953	13,080
1908... ..	8,542	15,270	7,199	13,067

It will be seen that between 10 and 20% of the pawns deposited are left unredeemed.

## MUJIN-KAI

It was originally a mutual help association and was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a *mujin-kai*, by which title this kind of associations is now generally known, have to

bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a member or members to be allowed to carry away the money collected at each meeting, and these are continued till the whole of the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by unscrupulous "promoters." According to the latest inquiries of the Department of Finance, no less than 14,346 *mujin-ki* have been established throughout the country, the funds invested totalling about ¥7,000,000 paid in. The total amount subscribed for and for which the promoters are liable reach ¥137,636,300.

## SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

The capitals and deposits of the postal savings and ordinary savings banks and of credit corporations amount to about ¥350,000,000, and this may be considered as constituting the scope of banking facilities of the poorer classes. The credit corporations number 389, but the funds they have at their disposal do not exceed ¥4,600,000. Moreover as the interest charged is as high as 15% they do not confer much benefit to those for whose sake they have been created.

## ORDINARY BANKS

(At the end of March, 1915; in ¥1,000)

## LEADING BANKS IN TOKYO

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
1st Bank ... ..	13,437	9,100	32,250	30,170
3rd " ... ..	4,350	3,400	23,924	19,617
15th " ... ..	23,500	5,200	33,663	32,726
27th " ... ..	790	266	3,112	3,905
84th " ... ..	1,160	298	4,753	4,832
100th " ... ..	4,000	3,970	23,874	27,998
Tanaka Ginko ... ..	500	801	2,408	4,029
Mitsubishi Ginko ... ..	1,000	7,906	40,319	29,028
Mitsui Ginko ... ..	20,000	7,100	48,412	40,927
Yasuda Ginko ... ..	10,000	1,800	29,099	24,695
Kawasaki Ginko ... ..	1,000	2,000	21,570	25,693
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko ... ..	4,000	835	3,185	6,517
Tokai Ginko ... ..	1,500	910	13,100	12,761
Nakai Ginko ... ..	1,000	1,120	12,793	14,117
Tokyo Ginko ... ..	3,499	1,030	4,734	9,051
Meiji Shogyo Ginko ... ..	1,500	230	6,595	6,530
Kojimachi Ginko ... ..	625	183	2,970	2,729
Teiyu Ginko ... ..	2,750	263	12,821	13,745
Imamura Ginko ... ..	700	150	1,048	2,751
Morimura Ginko ... ..	500	515	5,754	5,735
Toyokuni Ginko ... ..	4,000	387	10,769	12,352
Murai Ginko ... ..	2,000	1,230	8,001	9,674
Owariya Ginko ... ..	400	100	4,036	3,212
Nishiwaki ... ..	1,000	—	2,540	4,785
Momijiya Ginko ... ..	1,000	200	3,524	4,385



## LEADING BANKS IN OSAKA

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Naniwa Ginko ... ..	6,250	2,640	18,838	16,101
34th Bank ... ..	10,000	3,900	20,058	28,120
130th Bank ... ..	3,812	240	9,419	8,769
Yamaguchi Ginko ... ..	1,000	3,360	24,661	18,517
Sumitomo Ginko ... ..	7,500	1,050	28,993	34,435
Konoike Ginko ... ..	3,000	2,700	14,010	9,456
Kitahama Ginko ... ..	10,000	—	6,471	14,340
Omi Ginko ... ..	3,000	530	12,697	13,446
Kajima Ginko ... ..	1,000	1,161	11,046	15,630
Bishu Ginko... ..	875	142	300	1,073

## LEADING BANKS IN KYOTO

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Kyoto Shoko Ginko...	1,800	500	6,123	6,841
Kyoto Ginko ... ..	437	20	1,970	2,259

## LEADING BANKS IN NAGOYA

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Nagoya Ginko... ..	2,136	1,370	7,129	9,689
Kinjo Ginko ... ..	500	154	1,429	2,225
Ito Ginko ... ..	100	583	2,397	2,498
Aichi Ginko ... ..	1,400	890	9,764	11,227
Meiji Ginko ... ..	2,340	810	6,333	8,817

## LEADING BANKS IN YOKOHAMA

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
2nd Bank ... ..	1,500	1,340	4,448	9,844
Yokohama 74th Bank ... ..	1,400	730	2,240	6,755
Hiranuma Ginko ... ..	200	21	1,542	1,928
Mogi Ginko ... ..	1,000	920	4,688	7,891
Soda Ginko ... ..	1,000	100	6,077	4,307
Yokohama Jitsugyo Ginko ..	500	99	1,638	2,061
Watanabe Ginko ... ..	500	30	1,750	2,956

## LEADING BANKS IN KOBE

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
65th Bank... ..	875	36	3,240	3,823
Nihon Shogyo Ginko ... ..	1,500	425	4,343	6,145
Kishimoto Ginko ... ..	1,000	85	6,813	4,890
Kobe Kawasaki Ginko ... ..	1,000	592	8,845	4,802

## RATE OF INTEREST

## RATE OF INTEREST AT THE BANK OF JAPAN

At the end of March	Rate of loans ( <i>sen</i> )		Rate of discount ( <i>sen</i> )		Commercial bill ( <i>sen</i> )		Rate of overdrafts ( <i>sen</i> )	Interest on fixed deposits One year %
	On Government bonds	On other securities	On Government bonds	On other securities	Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo	Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo		
1915 ...	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.30	—
1914 ...	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00
1913 ...	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00

N.B. "Sen" means that the rate of interest per ¥100 on daily balance is so many *sen*. 1 *sen* a day amounts to 3.65 % a year.

## RATE OF INTEREST AT TOKYO

At the end of March	Rate of loans ( <i>sen</i> )			Rate of discounts ( <i>sen</i> )			Rate on overdrafts ( <i>sen</i> )		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1915 ...	3.30	1.23	2.39	3.00	1.10	2.15	3.20	1.90	2.36
1914 ...	3.30	1.70	2.46	3.20	1.75	2.23	3.00	1.70	2.33
1913 ...	3.30	1.65	2.41	3.20	1.70	2.24	3.00	1.80	2.34

(Continued)	Interest on current accounts ( <i>sen</i> )			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
	High	Low	Average	One year	6 months	3 months
	1.80	.50	.91	6.06	5.84	5.65
	1.80	.50	1.01	6.25	6.10	5.86
	1.80	.60	1.00	6.11	6.09	5.82

## RATE OF INTEREST AT OSAKA

At the end of March	Rate of loans ( <i>sen</i> )			Rate of discounts ( <i>sen</i> )			Rate on overdrafts ( <i>sen</i> )		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1915 ...	2.50	1.90	2.15	2.20	1.65	1.90	2.50	2.00	2.20
1914 ...	2.50	1.80	2.10	2.20	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.30
1913 ...	2.60	1.80	2.20	2.30	1.70	2.00	2.80	2.20	2.50

(Continued)	Interest on current accounts ( <i>sen</i> )			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
	1.00	.60	.80	6.50	5.00	6.00
	1.20	.90	1.05	7.30	6.00	6.50
	1.20	1.00	1.10	7.00	6.00	6.50

## AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST IN JAPAN PROPER

At the end of Dec.	Rate of loans ( <i>sen</i> )			Rate of discounts ( <i>sen</i> )			Rate on overdrafts ( <i>sen</i> )		
	High	Low	Avg	High	Low	Avg	High	Low	Avg
1914 ...	1.14	.87	1.00	3.11	2.41	2.75	3.19	2.51	2.82
1913 ...	1.12	.84	.93	3.11	2.33	2.70	3.13	2.45	2.77
1912 ...	1.12	.82	.96	3.10	2.25	2.63	3.10	2.37	2.71

(Continued)	Interest on current accounts ( <i>yen</i> )			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
	1.27	.95	1.06	6.80	5.80	6.20
	1.24	.94	1.05	6.60	5.70	6.10
	1.19	.77	1.02	6.30	5.40	5.90

## RATE ON REAL ESTATE

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan the rate of interest on immovables averaged in Japan, exclusive of Okinawa and Hokkaido, as follows for 1914:—

	Sum below ¥1000		Belo v ¥1000		Above ¥1000	
	Maximum	Minimum	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
%.	25.89	11.09	13.29	9.69	11.41	8.61

## BILL BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle in their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1902, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya are relatively more important than the others, the three largest brokers, Fujimoto, Masuda and Okuyama being Osaka establishments, with their branch offices in Tokyo and elsewhere. The volume of notes handled by them is said to reach not less than 300,000,000 *yen* a year.

## THE TRUST BUSINESS

Since the Trust Law was put into effect in March, 1905, some fifteen companies devoted to this business have been created, besides others that are undertaking it in addition to their respective specialities. Of the fifteen the Tokyo Trust Co., *yen* 750,000 paid up, the Kangyo Trust Co., 325,000 paid up, the Kobe Trust Co., 250,000 paid up, the Osaka Trust Co., 200,000 paid up, the Meiji Trust Co., 125,000 paid up, may be mentioned. The Nippon Trust Co., paid up 50,000 though a smaller concern is more prosperous than the larger establishments, it having declared, in the preceding half year of 1914 dividend of 18%, against 10 of the Nippon and the Tokyo, 12 of the Kangyo, 8 of the Kobe and none of the Osaka and the Meiji.

Among the establishments undertaking trust business as additional operation may be mentioned the Japan Industrial Bank, Yasuda Bank, Kitahama Bank, Fujimoto Bill Broker, and some others. These and others, either singly or in combination with other establishments, are

undertaking the issue of debenture bonds in trust, and on the hypothecation of factories, steamships, etc., according to the nature of business of the parties which are in need of fund. It is said that the debentures issued by private establishments, have rarely been made without offering some suitable objects for hypothecation.

### CLEARING HOUSES

**Tokyo Clearing House:**—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business having necessitated the reorganization of the clearing house, it was reorganized in 1891 in the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America.

**Osaka Clearing House:**—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first of the clearing houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing the clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate and Otaru have clearing-houses of their own, the last only a few years since.

Statistics by the Finance Department on clearing business in Japan are as shown below:—

#### VOLUME OF CLEARING HOUSE BUSINESS IN JAPAN (¥1000)

	1912	1913	1914
Tokyo ... ..	4,120,219	4,336,004	4,490,126
Osaka ... ..	2,747,775	2,912,736	3,001,333
Kyoto ... ..	316,484	299,714	269,717
Yokohama ... ..	1,046,041	1,144,891	986,049
Kobe ... ..	1,057,673	1,157,991	1,035,600
Nagoya ... ..	233,621	282,848	255,339
Hiroshima ... ..	25,399	24,746	29,259
Shimonoseki-Moji ... ..	105,029	101,134	105,676
Kanazawa ... ..	17,421	31,220	32,477
Hakodate ... ..	—	51,108	47,142
Otaru ... ..	—	35,838	—
Total ... ..	9,712,664	10,401,234	10,222,723

Note:—Figures for 1914 are based on the inquiries by the Tokyo Bankers Association.

#### DISHONORED BILLS AT THE CLEARING HOUSES

	1911	1912	1913
Tokyo ... ..	132,277	409,812	232,394
Osaka ... ..	125,923	125,952	177,543
Kyoto ... ..	78,454	77,230	92,501
Yokohama ... ..	45,680	76,037	45,356
Kobe ... ..	7,133	13,202	21,056

	1911	1912	1913
Nagoya ... ..	34,131	38,860	52,779
Hiroshima .. ..	8,610	4,861	6,364
Shimonoseki-Moji ... ..	—	1,764	10,974
Kanazawa ... ..	—	6,133	6,279
Hakodate ... ..	—	—	900
Otaru ... ..	—	—	876
Total ... ..	432,213	753,851	647,527

## CURRENCY SYSTEM

## COINAGE

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.2500 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 *sen* nickel (46.634 grams) pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* (71.280 grams) pieces, 5 *rin* (35.640 grams) and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—  
 Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.  
 Silver " { 50 *sen* and 20 *sen* coins, 800 silver and 200 copper.  
               { 10 *sen* coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.  
 Nickel " 250 nickel and 750 silver.  
 Copper " 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of  $\frac{1}{2}$  fineness compared with those coined before.

## THE CONVERTIBLE NOTE SYSTEM

The law as first issued in 1834 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold mono-metallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as it is to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Bank may issue notes within the limit of ¥ 120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities the Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the Bank to pay at the rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥ 1, ¥ 5, ¥ 10, ¥ 20, ¥ 50, ¥ 100, ¥ 200. But in practice ¥ 20, ¥ 50, and ¥ 200 notes are non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa, where the additional issue against the

reliable securities is limited to ¥ 10,000,000, and the tax at the same rate is payable on the excess issue.

#### AMOUNT OF COINS AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (in ¥ 1,000)

At the end of Feb.	Gold coins	Silver coins	Nickels and copper coins	Total	Bank notes	Grand total	Per capita full sum
1913 ...	36,700	116,228	18,043	171,976	323,888	494,865	9.91
1914 ...	37,344	116,058	18,046	171,448	340,641	512,090	10.52
1915 ...	37,387	124,323	17,972	180,182	344,867	525,050	9.44

#### COINS IN CIRCULATION IN JAPAN (in ¥ 1,000) (At the end of February, 1915)

Classification	Coinage since establishment of Mint	Cancelled coins	Net export	Reserve in Bank of Japan	Coins in circulation
Old gold coins ...	141,116	17,846	114,344	1,269	7,695
New gold " ...	526,392	4	398,148	99,234	29,005
Subsidiary " ...	178,314	56,492	5,643	—	116,228
Nickel " ...	9,188	104	—	—	9,084
Copper " ...	515	—	—	—	515
All other coppers	14,251	3,326	2,470	—	8,448
Total... ..	869,871	77,773	520,616	100,504	170,976

#### BULLETINS OF THE BANK OF JAPAN (¥1000)

At the end of Dec.	Notes issued	Specie reserve		Government bonds & other securities					Excess of issued note
		Gold coins & bullion	Government bonds	Government securities	Treasury bills	Other securities	Commercial bills	Total	
1914 ...	345,589	213,237	49,922	22,000	—	77,629	17,900	167,352	47,352
1913 ...	426,388	224,365	39,683	22,000	—	92,839	47,500	202,022	82,022
1912 ...	448,921	247,023	30,165	25,930	17,707	98,582	40,513	201,898	81,898

#### FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1913 twelve in all with paid-up capital ¥ 7,127,600.

They are located in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. The following record the conditions of 9 banks, the complete returns for the whole number being unavailable.

	Capital paid up ¥1,000	Incomes ¥1,000	Outgoes ¥1,000
1913 ... ..	5,150	1,029,182	1,028,597

# CHAPTER XXVI

## COMMUNICATIONS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### Post

**History:**—With the advent of the new regime, the Government, taking into consideration divers defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended so that Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitai-kyoku (the ci-devant Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains her own post-offices at several treaty ports of China. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

**Organization:**—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st class, 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka, etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communication Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege on men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

Japan also keeps a number of post offices in China, that is at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and Swatow.

**Special Business attended to by Post Offices:**—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the *Résumé of Rules in Operation* printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business by over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 20th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on the New-Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business which the Post Offices are attending to for convenience of all people concerned.

**Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:**—The number of delivery is 12 times per day in Tokyo, 10 in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 8 times. The corresponding figures are 6 for 2nd class offices and 3 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

#### PARCEL POST AND SAVINGS SERVICE

The Parcel Post Service was started in 1893 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879, The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all of treaty countries. Strange to relate the agreement with U.S.A. had not been concluded before 1904.

The Postal Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥1,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915 from 4.2 % to 4.8 % per annum.

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1893 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

End of March	Telegraph			Telephone		
	Aerial line <i>ri</i>	Under- ground <i>ri</i>	Sub- marine <i>ri</i>	Aerial line <i>ri</i>	Under- ground <i>ri</i>	Sub- marine <i>ri</i>
1913... ..	42,159	778	5,320	92,827	94,825	301
1914... ..	42,527	808	5,338	97,516	108,495	310
Increase...	368	30	18	4,689	8,670	9

Morse instruments are generally used in our telegraph circuits.



## CABLES TO KOREA AND FORMOSA

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Hizen was purchased by Japan in 1891 at *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for *yen* 160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

## INTERNATIONAL CABLE SERVICE

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N. T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1890, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japan war Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefoo. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The Government then opened the negotiation with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, the Government will make arrangement to proceed with the work.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Japan despatched delegates to the International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and with the conclusion of the Convention, Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union. The Convention was ratified and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908.

At present the Department of Communications has thirty wireless telegraph stations aboard merchantmen, and seven stations on shore, each of which is equipped with the apparatus of its own manufacture. The Dairen station has a motive power of seven kilowatts and it is the greatest power of the kind in this country. The equipments of the various stations are:—

Station	Length of pole <i>shuku</i>	Elec. power kilowatts	Distance of trans'mission miles
Choshi ... ..	232	4	2,000
Ochiishi (Nemuro) ... ..	222	4	2,000
Cape Fuki (Taiwan) ... ..	234	4	2,000
Shiozaki (Kii) ... ..	223	4	2,000

Station	Length of pole <i>haku</i>	Elec. power kilowatts	Distance of transmission miles
Tsunojima (Nagato) ... ..	230	4	2,000
Dairen ... ..	225	7	2,000
Osezaki (Hizen) ... ..	?	4	2,000

## INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up on the principle of the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin, and put into operation on the 23rd June, 1908, under the title "Foreign Wireless Telegraph Regulation." It was put into effect in July, 1909.

## TELEPHONE

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of installation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March 1915 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 140,000. As each applicant must deposit *yen* 15, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches about *yen* 2,100,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. At one time the transfer of the privilege of the installation commanded the price of as high as *yen* 800 or more. In 1909 authorities started the "hasty installation" of a limited number of connections for those who offered the cost of *yen* 150 or 185, according to places, and it had the effect of pushing down the "market price" of the transfer to about ¥300. This has risen very much soon after. This expedience has been kept up every year. The yearly charge for telephone connection varies between the maximum of ¥66 and the minimum of ¥36, according to places.

## NUMBER OF TELEPHONE APPARATUS

At the end of March	Number of subscribers	Exchange apparatus	Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone	Automatic apparatus
1910... ..	102,626	1,534	99,777	503
1911... ..	126,502	2,003	121,648	573
1912... ..	157,167	2,497	132,921	727
1913... ..	181,881	2,878	164,178	933
1914... ..	200,271	3,066	179,168	915

## INVENTIONS RELATING TO WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONE

Japanese experts have accomplished many interesting investigations in regard to wireless telegraphy. They have, for instance, secured a number of patents, some of them being as follows:—

Name of invention	Patent issued	Inventor
Detector ... ..	Dec. 1904	Dr. Osuke Asano
Detector ... ..	Mar. 1907	Mitsuru Saeki
Connection Diagram and Sender...	Oct. 1907	do.
Tantaroni Detector ... ..	Nov. 1908	Uichi Torigata
Receiver ... ..	Dec. 1908	do.
Conical Metal Detector ... ..	May 1909	{ Uichi Torigata Eitaro Yokoyama
Receiver for Wireless ... ..	June 1909	Mitsuru Saeki
High Pressure Dry Battery ... ..	July 1909	do.
Detector ... ..	July 1909	do.
Receiver and Mouthpiece ... ..	Aug. 1910	Uichi Torigata
Detector ... ..	Sept. 1910	Mitsuru Saeki
Syntonic Wireless Apparatus ... ..	Jan. 1911	do.
Enamel-coated Battery ... ..	Nov. 1911	Uichi Torigata
Oscillation Gap... ..	July 1912	{ Uichi Torigata Eitaro Yokoyama Masaji Kitamura
Spark Gap Arrangement for Wire- less Telegraph and Telephone ... }	Feb. 1913	{ Mitsuru Saeki Kumonosuke Koyama
Starting and Equilibrating Device	Nov. 1912	Masaji Kitamura
Duplex System of Wireless Tele- graph and Telephone ... .. }	Dec. 1913	Eitaro Yokoyama
Spark Sound Muffler... ..	Feb. 1914	{ Mitsuru Saeki Yoshio Yoshida

## STATISTICS OF POST, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

## POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

End of March		Post and telegraph office	Post office	Total	Ratio per office	
					Area sq. m.	Population
1912	...	3,682	3,459	7,141	3.48	7,170
1913	...	3,768	3,475	7,243	3.46	7,145
1914	...	3,806	3,438	7,244	3.45	7,571

## DOMESTIC ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS (in 1,000)

Class		1912—13	1913—14	Increase	Increase rate
I	{ Sealed ... ..	338,777	353,956	15,179	4.5%
	{ Unsealed ... ..	32,138	39,562	7,423	23.1
II	Cards ... ..	913,465	1,048,991	135,526	14.8
III	Periodicals ... ..	204,606	200,170	× 4,436	× 2.2
IV	{ Books ... ..	50,925	54,626	3,700	7.3
	{ Commercial papers ...	20,558	21,083	524	2.6
V	{ Samples... ..	5,552	5,345	× 207	× 3.7
	{ Seeds ... ..	2,961	2,898	× 62	× 2.1
Frank	... ..	61,408	67,130	5,721	9.3
Total	... ..	1,630,394	1,793,765	163,370	0.1
Of which registered ...		16,436	17,579	1,143	7.0
Per 1,000 population ...		32	33	—	—

N.B. × = decrease and decrease rate

## FOREIGN ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS (in 1,000)

Class	1912-13	1913-14
Letters ... ..	5,143	5,987
Cards ... ..	1,811	2,492
Printed matters ... ..	4,050	4,566
Commercial papers ... ..	36	52
Samples ... ..	185	186
Frank ... ..	79	99
Total transmitted ... ..	11,306	13,384
Total arrived ... ..	10,649	9,741
Grand total ... ..	21,956	23,125
Increase rate % ... ..	—	5.3
Per 100,000 population ... ..	42	42

## TELEGRAMS (in 1,000)

Class	1912-13	Of which wireless *	1913-14	Of which wireless *	Increase	Increase rate
Domestic:						
Charged ... ..	28,941	18,633	28,900	19,405	× 40	× 0.1%
Frank ... ..	4,084	11,456	3,975	11,834	× 109	× 2.7
Total ... ..	33,025	30,089	32,876	31,233	× 149	× 0.5
Foreign despatched:						
Charged ... ..	289	3,912	316	4,146	27	9.5
Frank ... ..	23	146	25	161	1	5.6
Total ... ..	313	4,058	342	4,307	28	9.2
Foreign received:						
Charged ... ..	317	545	356	631	39	12.3
Frank ... ..	33	120	36	136	3	10.0
Total ... ..	351	665	393	767	42	12.1
Grand total:						
Charged ... ..	29,547	23,090	29,575	24,182	26	0.1
Frank ... ..	4,142	11,722	4,037	12,131	× 104	× 2.5
Total ... ..	33,689	34,812	33,611	36,313	× 78	× 0.2
Per 100,000 population	65	—	61	—	—	—

× = Decrease

\* = In full unit

## PARCELS TRANSMITTED (in 1,000)

Class	1912-13	1913-14	Increase	Increase rate
Domestic:				
Ordinary ... ..	15,566	16,612	1,046	6.7%
Registered ... ..	7,361	7,302	× 58	× 0.8
Frank ... ..	1,221	1,203	× 17	× 1.4
Total incl. others ... ..	24,157	25,133	976	4.0
Foreign ... ..	119	747	20	17.2
Grand total ... ..	24,276	25,273	996	4.1
Per 100,000 population ... ..	47	46	—	—

× = Decrease

## POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

It should be noted that the amount of deposits that had steadily increased till 1913 somewhat declined in 1914. The rate of interest was raised to 4.8% in April 1915.

End of March	No. of depositors	Amount yen	Per depositor yen	Depositors per 100 pop.
1911... ..	11,265,995	169,736,668	15.06	17.94
1912 .. ...	11,976,239	192,506,797	16.07	20.14
1913... ..	12,532,545	201,242,807	19.05	22.50
1914... ..	12,890,255	169,652,811	15.48	23.48

## DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS

Year ended March	Issued		Paid	
	No. in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000	No. in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000
1911... ..	17,055	241,537	17,009	241,032
1912... ..	18,364	258,729	18,337	260,616
1913... ..	19,184	263,521	19,175	268,679
1914 .. ...	19,770	266,576	19,778	266,713

N.B. These figures include Postal Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders.

## INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS

Year ended March	Issued		Paid	
	No.	Amount ¥	No.	Amount ¥
1911 ... ..	25,500	777,113	182,787	13,349,975
1912 ... ..	27,122	846,714	165,793	11,617,789
1913 ... ..	27,595	905,661	169,599	11,594,642
1914 ... ..	29,585	1,003,017	163,686	11,297,142

## POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS (¥1,000)

Year ended March	Ordinary mails	Parcels	Money orders	Savings deposits	Tele- gram	Tele- phone	Total
1909... ..	18,359	3 103	1,219	124	8,153	5,262	36,223
1910... ..	29,064	3,197	1,101	195	8,246	6,964	38,770
1911... ..	20,417	3,369	1,439	220	8,914	9,117	43,479
1912... ..	21,295	3,523	1,580	370	10,241	11,613	48,630
1913... ..	21,598	3,710	1,647	466	10,695	13,308	51,246

## POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPENSES (¥1,000)

Year ending March	Ordinary mail	Parcels	Money orders	Savings deposits	Tele- gram	Tele- phone	Total
1909 ... ..	9,052	2,691	634	1,092	5,839	1,835	21,137
1910 ... ..	9,793	2,692	700	1,303	6,279	2,136	22,605
1911 ... ..	9,836	2,712	692	1,399	6,789	2,726	24,107
1912 ... ..	9,854	2,722	733	1,511	6,952	3,246	25,021
1913 ... ..	10,163	2,883	833	1,552	7,371	3,507	25,810

## RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

## ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS

According to the Postal Law the ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Letter-cards:—3 } \textit{sen}. \\ \text{Post-cards:—single, } 1\frac{1}{2} \textit{ sen}; \text{ with reply paid, 3 } \textit{sen}. \end{array} \right.$

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once in a month and registered at the post office concerned as the third class mail matter:—For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof,  $\frac{1}{2}$  *sen*.

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class.—Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions.—Not to exceed  $1.3 \times 0.85 \times 0.5$  *shaku*.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 *momme*) and 5th classes, up to 30 *momme*.

Any of the following special treatments may be applied for in respect of mail matters.

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value), a special fee 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place on land within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said radius, 15 *sen* is further charged of every 1 *ri* or fraction. If a mail matter is addressed to a person living on water, as in a ship, the expenses actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the addressee or from the sender, as the case may be.

2. Advice of "poste restante," a special fee of 3 *sen* is charged per article.

3. The time of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters, 15 *sen* is charged per article.

4. Certificate of delivery, fee of 3 *sen* is charged.

5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters), fee is 7 *sen* per article.

6. Insurance (all mail matters) containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc., must be "insured." Articles already registered are not allowed to be made "value declared." Charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is further charged for every ten *yen* or fraction thereof.

7. Collection of Trade Charges, fee of 5 *sen* is charged per request. Besides this a special fee is charged for forwarding the collected sum to the sender of the original mail matter.

8. Collection of bills and drafts, fee of 5 *sen* is payable per request. Besides this, the same fee as for the articles marked with trade charge, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

## MAIL MATTERS UNDER CONTRACT

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of

periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. The system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc. Special arrangement is required with the 1st Class Post Office concerned for availing of this system. At the same time, a certain sum of money, either in cash or in paper of value, is to be deposited with the post office.

Before mailing their mail matter the senders have to impress them with a regulation stamp.

#### ADVERTISEMENT POST

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addressees, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient, within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are; within the locality under one and the same post office, 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fractions, outside of such locality 30 *sen* per same number. The weight of an "advertisement" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *momme* a piece.

#### TELEGRAPH

(1) Kana telegrams (composed of Japanese *Kana*):—20 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In both cases the address is free, but that of the sender is charged accordingly. The reply, to be prepaid accordingly.

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (composed of Roman letter):—for first 5 word or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). Etc., etc.

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) as assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge:—Urgent telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams of same rank, are charged three times the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Telegrams for places beyond the direct delivery radius of a telegraph station may be despatched from the office by registered post or special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

The sender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express" fee for a distance exceeding 3 *ri*. If, in this case, prepaid fee is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

#### TELEGRAPH RATE TO FORMOSA, KOREA, ETC.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefu (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan Proper:

- (1) Kana telegrams:—For each 15 *Kana* or fraction 30 *sen* and for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction 5 *sen*.
- (2) Roman-letter telegram (Between Japan Proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words 40 *sen* and for each additional word 5 *sen*.

#### PARCEL POST

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well as that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper, and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weigh up to 1,600 *momme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  *shaku* the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage:—(1) Inland parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, Korea and China (registered only) and Korea or between these territories:—

Up to	(1) Inland		(2) Territorial	
	Ordinary parcel	Registered parcel	Ordinary parcel	Registered parcel
200 <i>momme</i> ...	8 <i>sen</i>	12 <i>sen</i>	20 <i>sen</i>	30 <i>sen</i>
400 " ...	12 "	18 "	30 "	40 "
600 " ...	16 "	24 "	35 "	45 "
800 " ...	20 "	30 "	40 "	50 "
1,000 " ...	24 "	36 "	45 "	55 "
1,200 " ...	28 "	42 "	50 "	60 "
1,400 " ...	32 "	48 "	55 "	65 "
1,600 " ...	36 "	54 "	60 "	70 "

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 8 *sen*, and Ordinary parcel, 4 *sen*, up to 1,600 *momme*.

#### DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS

Domestic money orders are classified into four, i.e. Postal Petty Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee put in force since January 1st, 1915 are as follows in *yen*:—



				Up to ¥1.00	Up to ¥5.00	Up to ¥10.00	Maximum remittance		
Postal Petty Orders	...	...	...	0.02	0.04	0.06	¥10.00		
				Up to ¥20.00	Up to ¥50.00	Up to ¥100.00	Up to ¥150.00	Up to ¥200.00	Maximum remittance
Ordinary M. O.	...	...	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	¥200.00	
Telegraphic M. O.	...	...	0.35	0.55	0.75	0.95	1.15	¥200.00	

With approval of the 1st class post office previously obtained, the maximum sum of single remittance of Ordinary money order may be increased.

In case of Telegraphic money orders a fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannot be added.

### FOREIGN MAIL MATTERS

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Postcards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial papers: for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*. Samples of merchandise: for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee); for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions: (1) Printed Matters and Commercial papers: Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter. (2) Samples of merchandise: Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimeters in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter.

### INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH RATES

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

Asia	Via Shanghai <i>yen</i>
Tonking ... ..	1.27
Macao ... ..	0.32
Canton, Hongkong, Amoy ... ..	0.23
Ceylon, Burmah, India ... ..	1.46
Penang, Singapore, Malacca ... ..	0.94
Siam, Annam ... ..	1.27
Russia in Asia (via Vladivostok) ... ..	0.62

**Europe**

	Via Vladivostok	Via Shanghai
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia) ... ..	1.79	1.79
Russia in Europe, Caucasus ... ..	0.80	1.79

**North America**

	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Alabama, Ill., Miss., Ohio, Mich., Texas, etc.	3.48	2.40
New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc....	3.34	2.50
Oakland, San Francisco ... ..	3.62	2.26
British Columbia ... ..	3.72-4.52	2.50-3.01
Quebec, Ontario ... ..	3.34	2.54
Mexico ... ..	3.86	2.72

**South America**

Argentine Republic, Chili ... ..	4.66	4.00
Peru ... ..	4.66-5.64	4.00-5.08
Brazil ... ..	4.05-4.56	3.72-4.00

**Oceania**

	Via Shanghai
Brisbane, New S. W., Queensland, Victoria ... ..	1.51
Honolulu (Bonin) ... ..	1.93
Manila ... ..	0.76
New Zealand ... ..	1.70

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

**FOREIGN PARCELS**

Cheapest-rate routes are given :—

Destination		Rate	¥
France and Germany	Direct Exchange. — Japanese, { up to	1 kil.	0.90
	French or German boat... .. { up to	5 kil.	1.30
Austria-Hungary	Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or { up to	1 kil.	1.30
	German boat, Egypt, Austrian { up to	5 kil.	1.50
British East Indies (including Aden)	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japa- { up to	1 kil.	1.20
	nese or French boat ... .. { up to	5 kil.	1.20

Destination		Rate	¥
Siam	Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat	{ up to 3 lbs. 0.94 { up to 7 lbs. 1.78 { up to 11 lbs. 2.62	
Great Britain and Ireland	Direct Exchange. — (Canadian line) ... ..	{ up to 3 lbs. 0.90 { up to 7 lbs. 1.50 { up to 11 lbs. 2.10	
Belgium and Holland	Via France or Germany.—Japanese, French or German boat	{ up to 1 kil. 1.10 { up to 5 kil. 1.50	
Italy	Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat ... ..	{ up to 1 kil. 1.00 { up to 5 kil. 1.04	
Canada	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ..	{ up to 3 lbs. 0.60 { up to 7 lbs. 1.00 { up to 11 lbs. 1.40	
Hongkong	Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat ... ..	{ up to 3 lbs. 0.50 { up to 7 lbs. 0.90 { up to 11 lbs. 1.30	
Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.			
Dutch East-Indies	Direct Exchange ... ..	up to 5 kil. 1.20	
The Commonwealth of Australia	Direct Exchange ... ..	{ up to 3 lbs. 0.80 { up to 7 lbs. 1.70 { up to 11 lbs. 2.60	
U. S. A.	Direct Exchange:—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) Japanese or U. S. boats.	For each 120 <i>momme</i> (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 24 <i>sen</i> , maximum 525 <i>momme</i> (4 lbs. 6 oza.)	
Russia in Europe	{ Via Siberia ... .. { Direct Exchange ... ..	{ up to 5 kil. 1.50 { up to 5 kil. 1.00	
Russia in Asia	Direct Exchange ... ..	up to 5 kil. 1.60	

## INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résumé list of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

Asia	Maximum	Ordinary money order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Kiaochow* Wih sien*	} 800 marks	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 40 m. or fraction	} not adm.	5 <i>sen</i>
Hongkong* Wei-hai-wei*	} 400 Mex. dollars	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$10 or fraction	} do.	not adm.

Asia	Maximum	Ordinary money or er fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Siam*	400 <i>yen</i>	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 20 <i>yen</i> or fraction }	12 <i>sen</i>	5 <i>sen</i>
British India*	} 400 Mex. dollars	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each	} not adm.	} not adm.
Ceylon, Birma		{ \$10 or fraction }		
Russia in Asia*	£ 30	{ 10 <i>sen</i> per £ or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
French Indo- China	} 1,000 fr.	10 <i>sen</i> per 50 fr.	12 <i>sen</i>	5 <i>sen</i>
<b>Oceania</b>				
Hawaii	} 100 Amer. dollars	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each	} do.	} not adm.
Philippines		{ \$10 or fraction }		
Dutch East Indies*	} 480 Florins	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 25 Florins or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
Great Britain*	£ 40	{ 10 <i>sen</i> per £ or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
Germany	80 marks	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 40 m. or fraction }	12 <i>sen</i>	do.
France	1,000 francs	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 frcs. or fraction }	not adm.	do.
Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg	} do.	do.	12 <i>sen</i>	do.
Austria	1,000 kronen	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 kron. or fraction }	do.	do.
Hungary	1,000 corona	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 cor. or fraction }	do.	do.
Denmark	720 kroner	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 36 kron. or fraction }	do.	do.
Netherlands	480 florins	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 25 flor. or fraction }	12 <i>sen</i>	5 <i>sen</i>
Russia*	£ 30	{ 10 <i>sen</i> per £ or fraction }	not adm.	do.
<b>Americas</b>				
U. S. A.*	\$ 100	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$10 or fraction }	do.	not adm.
Canada*	do.	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$5 or fraction }	do.	do.
Brazil*	1,000 francs	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 frcs. or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
Argentine*	do.	do.	12 <i>sen</i>	do.
<b>Africa</b>				
Egypt	do.	do.	do.	do.

The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterisk.

# CHAPTER XXVII

## RAILWAYS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By MR. YOSHIO KINOSHITA, DIR. OF TRANSPORTATION, I. G. R.

According to the returns up to March, 1913, the aggregate mileage of railway lines in Japan Proper amounts roughly to 6,000 miles, of which 5,217 miles are owned by the Imperial Government Railways and 768 miles by private corporations. Japan's railway development since its inception in 1872 has been steady and significant, all the more remarkable in view of the geographical nature of the country. At the outset, railway construction was chiefly in the hands of the Government, but after 1887 private capital was encouraged to undertake this new enterprise, so that at the end of 1899 the private companies numbered more than 30. In time this divergent ownership and management gave rise to various drawbacks, such as the lack of systematic workings. The question of nationalization began to receive the serious attention of both the Government and general public.

At last after years of investigation, the plan matured and in the two years of 1906 and 1907 the Government bought seventeen leading private lines of some importance. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended 4,371 miles, about three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000. Since then, the construction of the Government lines has been steadily pushed on and even comparatively remote districts are being provided with facilities of railway connection.

The capital invested up to March, 1914 is estimated at ¥975,504,057 and the annual net profit for one year beginning March, 1914 is estimated at ¥59,285,021, or about 8.8%. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last decade are as follows:—

1906—1907	8.7%	1911—1912	9.0%
1907—1908	8.5%	1912—1913	8.9%
1908—1909	7.6%	1913—1914	7.8% (Estimate)
1909—1910	7.6%	1914—1915	7.8% (Estimate)
1910—1911	8.1%		

On the completion of the railway net by the Government, the railway management introduced the revision of passenger and goods tariffs that had been on diverse systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tip ring system on all the lines, but considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff. At last in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on the equal basis on

all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The average passenger fare per passenger mile is 1.38 *sen* and the average goods rate per ton mile, 1.83 *sen* for the fiscal year ending March, 1913. Furthermore, these cheap fares and rates are levied for shorter journeys and hauls than those on foreign railways. The average journey per passenger is 22 miles and the average haul per ton 83 miles. When these conditions are taken into consideration, our railway fares and rates may be considered exceptionally cheap.

In the financial arrangement of the State, the Imperial Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from railway traffic.

The railway lines in Japan Proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect innovation in passenger and other service in the matter of comfort, speed, and safety, as far as circumstances permit. Frequent express and through trains are run on trunk lines, not only in the Main Island but also in Kyushu and Hokkaido, while once a day fast train de-luxe with an observation parlour car connects Tokyo and Shimonoseki for the convenience of through passengers to or from Chosen. Then the Government Railways operate ferry services between Fusan and Shimonoseki, Aomori and Hakodate, and other short launch services, in order to effectually carry out through connections by rail.

Through traffic arrangements exist between Japan and foreign countries. There is, on one hand, the through traffic of passengers and their luggage to and from these neighbouring lands overseas, such as Chosen (Korea), North and South Manchuria, Russian Maritime Province, and China and farther afield to and from European Russia and West Europe over the trans-Siberian route, while on the other, arrangements have been made for the issuing of interchange tickets by land and sea with the chief trans-Pacific and Suez steamer lines, with a view to passengers breaking the monotony of sea voyage by overland journeys in Japan. The year 1913 saw the opening of through traffic of goods with North Manchuria and Russian Maritime Province, and the shipping of through goods can now be effected to all Far-Eastern points by these and other arrangements.

#### RAILWAY BUSINESS IN 1914-5 YEAR

Apart from the opening of new sections, which are given elsewhere, the first thing to be mentioned in reviewing the prominent occurrences in our railway working in the preceding year is the disastrous flood that overtook it in August 1914 inflicted a heavy damage on the Suuga-Gotemba section, Hakone, on the Tokaido line, the damage amounting to over ¥2,000,000. Of the new stations opened those at Kyoto in 1914 and the Tokyo (Central) and Shimbashi stations at Tokyo in Dec. 1914 should be noted. The opening of the newly electrified line between Tokyo and Yokohama on the same date unfortunately proved a failure owing to some technical defect. After protracted work of repair it was opened to business in May 1915. The acquisition of the Shantung Railway in China, to be placed under management of the South Manchuria Railway was another memorable affair.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF STATE &amp; PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic			Rolling stocks, State		
	State m.	Private m.	Total m.	Locomo- tives	Passenger cars	Wagons
1911 ... ..	4,869	484	5,354	2,231	5,664	34,750
1912 ... ..	5,044	563	5,607	2,305	5,893	37,952
1913 ... ..	5,217	790	6,007	2,381	6,148	40,527
1914 ... ..	5,471	979	6,450	2,499	6,453	42,705

Year ended March	State railway		Private railway Cos.		
	Total investment from beginning yen 1,000	Cost of construction yen 1,000	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Reserve fund yen 1,000	
1911 ... ..	823,196	32,109	27,522	706	
1912 ... ..	872,229	28,549	24,376	659	
1913 ... ..	932,676	28,099	21,254	678	
1914 ... ..	973,091	27,242	21,050	776	

## THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION

The Railway Nationalization Program was laid before the 22nd Sessions (1905-'06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it with some modification. The seventeen private railways were purchased in 1906 and '07, the purchase made with domestic loan bonds of 5% interest issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,822 m. 5½ ch. open and capital yen 198,763,000 paid up in round numbers. The price paid was yen 481,981,000 in round figures. This railway unification is expected to economize expense by over yen 1½ million. The price was determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. When however, the cost of construction did not come up to the purchasing price determined in that way, the cost was made as purchasing price, and this arrangement was used for those railways which had not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made, and the purchase was effected on July 1st '06 at yen 20,084,537.

## THE REDEMPTION PLAN

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The program as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways; but fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amendment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company was also separated and left out as unpurchasable. The redemption program originally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance, but in view of absence of the revised program, while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of yen 1,000:—

**REDEMPTION OF THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION LOAN**  
(in y. n 1,000)

Year	Cost of construction	Profit against cost of construction (%)	Profit		Total
			Against cost of construction	Expense saved through unification	
1st ... ..	208,864	8.45	21,874	1,274	23,148
10th ... ..	262,275	9.60	25,104	1,274	26,378
15th ... ..	298,682	10.31	27,530	1,274	28,804
20th ... ..	380,643	11.07	80,741	1,274	32,016
25th ... ..	300,702	11.89	35,180	1,274	36,454
30th ... ..	332,721	12.76	41,484	1,274	42,759
35th ... ..	381,553	13.00	48,144	1,274	49,417
40th ... ..	—	13.00	55,551	1,274	57,825

(Continued)

Interest on the loan	Balance of profit	Balance of profit distributed		Amount of loan
		Redeeming loan	For improvement	
23,549	—40	—	—	470,986
23,282	3,095	928	2,166	463,431
22,535	6,269	1,880	4,288	446,318
21,139	10,876	3,262	7,613	415,186
17,799	17,654	5,296	12,358	363,635
15,064	27,695	8,308	19,306	281,896
9,367	40,051	12,015	28,035	159,306
1,283	56,512	16,962	39,579	13,916

**THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY**

For convenience of administration the Imperial railways are subdivided into four districts, as below:—

District office	Where situated	Open mileage March 1914	District office	Where situated	Open mileage March 1914
Tokyo; Tokyo ... ..		2,132.45	Hokkaido; Sapporo ... ..		894.40
Kobe; Kobe ... ..		1,778.22	Kyushu; Moji ... ..		665.65
			Total ... ..		5,471.12

The Board Proper is composed of the Secretariat, Railway Administration, Construction, Transportation and Finance, and is presided over by the President assisted by the Vice-President and large number of subordinates.

By the administrative adjustment effected in May 1913 the Central Store was created, and the Directors of the four Divisions were allowed greater freedom in their functions. The Board also supervises the South Manchuria Railway.



## MAIN LINES AND MILEAGE UNDER TRAFFIC AT END OF MAR. 1915

Name of principal line	Open mileage M. C.	Name of principal	Open mileage M. C.
Tokaido line... ..	376.4	Sanuki line ... ..	34.9
San-yo " ... ..	329.3	Tokushima " ... ..	46.0
Sobu " ... ..	72.7	Kagoshima " ... ..	238.8
Kwansai " ... ..	108.8	Nagasaki " ... ..	98.6
Shin-etsu line ... ..	203.6	Hoshu " ... ..	93.9
Hokuroku " ... ..	228.3	Chiku-ho " ... ..	33.3
O-u " ... ..	302.3	Hakodate " ... ..	265.4
Riku-u " ... ..	270.7	Kushiro " ... ..	194.0
Tohoku " ... ..	456.9	Muroran " ... ..	86.7
Joban " ... ..	201.3	Abashiri " ... ..	120.4
San-in " ... ..	286.5	Rumoye " ... ..	31.1
Central " ... ..	253.8	Soya " ... ..	90.0
Miyazaki " ... ..	45.0	Sendai " ... ..	30.7
Gan etsu " ... ..	108.2	Bozo " ... ..	44.3

In 1913-14 year 215.8 miles were newly opened to traffic, while in 1914-15 the mileage added to traffic amounted to 79.50 m., both including light railways.

## THE TOKYO (CENTRAL) STATION

The Tokyo Station stands near the Imperial Palace in the middle part of Tokyo. A converging point of several railway lines, the station buildings are grandest in structure and newest in style. Its main building 1,104 ft. in length and 66 ft. to 138 ft. in breadth, is in the Renaissance style, and covers an area of 11,640 sq. yds. The eaves of the building are 54 ft. high from the ground while the height of the dome measures 124 ft. The main materials used for construction consist of 9,940,000 cakes of brick, 2,400 yards of granite, 8,800 cu. yds of concrete and 3,100 tons of steel. On the ground floor are the rooms for dignitaries as well as the hall, the waiting rooms, the booking office and the place for the delivery of luggage while the first and second floors are devoted to a dining hall, business room, etc. The cost of construction amounted to ¥3,000,000. The work was completed in March, 1908 - Sept., 1914 and opened to traffic on December 25th, 1914.

## RAILWAY FINANCE

The Imperial railway finance has been set apart as independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic, and also with ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railways account or from Government general accounts.

## Railway Capital (in ¥1000)

Year ended	Capital	Construction expenses settled	Improvement expenses settled	Additional expenses settled
March				
1911... ..	823,196	19,693	16,798	1,658
1912... ..	872,299	19,963	29,236	1,843
1913... ..	932,671	28,233	31,017	2,060
1914... ..	973,091	18,686	22,591	2,617

## CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT in 1915-16

The program adopted for 1915-16 year requires the outlay of ¥ 38,000,000 consisting of ¥ 10,000,000 on account of construction and of ¥ 28,000,000 on account of improvement, the construction proposed represents 80.52 miles divided into 66.46 miles for permanent roads and 14.6 miles for light lines. The chief items of improvement work are ¥ 7,500,000 for rolling stock, ¥ 5,570,000 for stations, ¥ 3,489,000 for doubling or trebling work, ¥ 2,500,000 for bridge-girders, ¥ 2,300,000 for improving road-beds, ¥ 1,700,000 for electrification.

## TRAFFIC

**Tracks.**—At the end of 1914 the total length of tracks under operation was 5,471.12 m., of which 4 730.62 represented single tracks, 735.13 double tracks, and 5.17 triple or over. Goods sidings are very scarce, and the lines are almost all open to the two services.

*Traffic Mileage*

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1911... ..	4,767.5	3,033,733	2,126,834
1912... ..	4,950.3	3,382,586	2,347,871
1913... ..	5,130.0	3,626,316	2,691,464
1914... ..	5,348.1	3,690 964	3,053,852

*Traffic Receipts and Expenses*

Year ended March	Receipts ¥ 1000	Expenses ¥ 1000	Net Profit's ¥ 1000	Per day per mile, ¥		
				Receipts	Expense	Profits
1911... ..	89,336	43,249	46,087	51.34	24.83	26.49
1912... ..	100,179	45,763	54,411	55.29	25.26	30.03
1913... ..	108,025	50,013	58,011	55.37	23.62	29.90
1914... ..	113,477	54,551	58,925	58.13	27.95	20.19

*Traffic Receipts classified (¥ 1,000)*

Year ended March	Passenger	Goods	Sundries	Total
1911... ..	46,483	41,508	1,344	89,336
1912... ..	52,339	46,329	1,510	100,179
1913... ..	55,764	50,145	2,115	108,025
1914... ..	57,296	53,737	2,443	113,477

*Operating Expenses classified (¥ 1,000)*

Year ended March	1911	1912	1913	1914
General ... ..	1,416	1,180	1,456	1,360
Maintenance ... ..	9,565	10,156	11,352	12,624
Transportation ... ..	18,157	18,530	13,404	14,892

Year ended March	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rolling stock repair ...	—	—	7,644	7,663
Traffic ... ..	11,293	12,234	14,102	14,979
Electric ... ..	1,403	1,739	—	—
Ship ... ..	1,380	1,518	1,617	2,379
Others ... ..	31	408	435	651
Total ... ..	43,249	45,768	50,013	51,551

N. B.—The "others" represents hotel, subsidies to the I. G. R. insurance association, rentals of private railways and secret service fund.

*Average Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses per Mile per Day*

Year ended March	Receipts ¥				Expenses ¥			
	Passenger	Goods	Sundries	Total	Maintenance	Transportation	Others	Total
1913 .. ..	16.71	7.33	.73	24.77	6.06	7.55	13.01	26.62
1914 .. ..	15.65	6.20	1.23	23.13	6.47	8.07	13.76	27.95

**Passenger Traffic:**—Fares are graded in this way;—1st class to be 150% additional and the 2nd class to be 50% additional, to the fare of the 3rd, the last being at the rate of 1.65 *sen* per mile up to 50 miles, 1.40 *sen* up to 100 miles, 1.10 *sen* up to 200 miles, and 0.90 *sen* up to 300 miles, and 0.80 *sen* above 300 miles.

*Number of Passenger Cars*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Bogie ... ..	1,157	1,363	1,604	1,863	2,208
Four-wheeled ... ..	4,276	4,301	4,289	4,285	4,245
Total ... ..	5,433	5,664	5,893	1,148	6,453
Avg seating capacity	32	32	40	41	42

*Passenger Traffic Fares (¥ 1,000)*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class ... ..	872	949	1,016	1,115	1,047
2nd „ ... ..	5,065	5,645	6,323	7,050	7,311
3rd „ ... ..	33,432	35,549	39,527	41,827	43,003
Total ... ..	39,370	42,144	46,866	49,993	51,363

*Ratio of Passenger Traffic Fares per 1,000*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class ... ..	22	23	22	22	20
2nd „ ... ..	129	134	135	141	142
3rd „ ... ..	849	843	843	837	838

*Number of Passengers (in 1,000)*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class ... ..	410	422	444	470	426
2nd „ ... ..	6,327	6,500	7,068	7,414	7,436
3rd „ ... ..	121,568	131,706	143,565	152,827	159,910
Total ... ..	128,306	138,629	151,077	160,711	167,773

*Passenger Mileage (in 1,000)*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class ... ..	27,971	29,454	31,779	33,539	31,224
2nd „ ... ..	273,212	297,385	334,521	367,907	379,900
3rd „ ... ..	2,511,145	2,711,997	3,016,285	3,224,869	3,280,139
Total ... ..	2,812,329	3,038,736	3,382,586	3,626,316	3,690,964

*Ratio of Pass ngrs per 1,000*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class ... ..	3	8	3	3	3
2nd „ ... ..	49	47	47	46	43
3rd „ ... ..	948	950	950	951	954

**Goods Traffic.**—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stones, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1914, the 33 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 35,991,706 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Coal... ..	14,322,661 tons	Manures ... ..	1,512,176 tons
Timber ... ..	2,715,866 „	Stones ... ..	597,294 „
Rice... ..	1,420,166 „	Fuel ... ..	589,406 „

*Goods Traffic Rates (¥ 1,000)*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Ordinary ... ..	6,712	7,660	8,690	9,913	—
Express ... ..	652	676	644	604	—
Carload ... ..	24,158	26,641	29,634	35,236	—
Total ... ..	31,523	34,978	38,970	45,754	—

*Number of Goods Wagons*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Covered ... ..	14,528	15,277	16,591	22,422	19,726
Open ... ..	16,109	19,431	21,361	22,105	22,979
Others ... ..	28	42	—	—	—
Total ... ..	33,665	34,750	37,952	40,527	42,705
Loading capacity per mile of line ... ..	53	53	58	64	—

*Tonnage of Goods (¥ 1,000)*

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Ordinary ... ..	2,335	2,579	2,811	2,998	3,316
Express ... ..	27	27	29	25	24
Carload ... ..	21,292	22,874	26,499	29,513	33,007
Total ... ..	23,655	25,481	29,337	32,537	36,348

*Aggregate Tonnage of Goods hauled one mile*

At end of year	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Ordinary ...	190,760	202,980	234,195	260,506	283,246
Express ...	7,806	7,391	7,623	7,357	6,963
Carload ...	1,630,862	1,700,825	1,885,014	2,080,007	2,401,254
Total ...	1,829,429	1,911,197	2,126,834	2,347,871	2,691,464

## CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

## Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.

The gauge being narrow, the maximum carrying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo line. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the train run between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 mins. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train. Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day. The longest nonstop section is that between Himeji and Okayama, 55 m.

**The Gauge.**—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet, with exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or in course of completion.

**Reconstruction scheme.**—Far more ambitious project is the proposed program announced by the Government in Nov. 1910 of reconstructing the trunk lines from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 800 miles, on the broad gauge plan, at the estimated outlay of *yen* 220,029,100, spread over 12 years. The improvement which the existing narrow gauge line requires for keeping the service in touch with the progress of the country is estimated to total *yen* 269,644,190, or little over *yen* 20,000,000. The reconstruction plan, however, was indefinitely postponed from financial consideration by the second Saionji Ministry and its successors.

**Gradient.**—The maximum gradient is 10 in 40 in ordinary cases with the minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with the minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of the railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

**Tunnels.**—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 2000 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, it measuring 15,260 ft., required about six years, and was opened to traffic in February, 1893.

**Rails.**—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced with 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run

heavy trains. The rails formerly used came from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, are used.

**Sleepers.**—The standard dimension of the sleepers is 8"×5½"×6'0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tano*, *cercidiphyllum*, *sen*, beech, are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

**Bridge work.**—The longest structures are those over the river Tenryu (3,967 ft.), the second over the Oi (3,332 ft.), and the third over the Banyu (2,126 ft.), all in the the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick well with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

#### *Amarube Trestle Bridge*

The Amarube trestle bridge is spanned over a valley 1,000 ft. in width and 120 ft. in depth, situated 27 miles east of Tottori station, San-in main line (Kyoto-Oda). The bridge consists of 11 trestles laid over by 60 ft. span plate girders. The bridge is 1,019 in length, its construction requiring 994 tons of steel. The work continued from Dec., 1909 to Jan. 1912, and cost ¥ 330,000.

#### *Kaman waki Bridge*

The Kamanowaki bridge is spanned over the river Akanogawa on the Gan-Etsu line (Koriyama-Niitsu). The bridge is 521 ft. in length, consisting of one span of 300 ft. Schweder truss and 2 spans of 108 ft. Pratt truss. The cantilever method was adopted in the construction of the bridge, the rapidity of the current together with the depth of the river (the deepest part of the bed reaching 129 ft. below the formation level) having rendered the structure of scaffolding exceedingly difficult. The work was completed in May, 1913, the total cost being ¥ 158,298.

### Locomotives & Rolling Stocks

Number of locomotives at the end of Jan. 1914

In the following table 248 locomotives which are of home make, were constructed either at the Kawasaki Dockyard or at the Osaka Railway Car Co.

	Saturated steam loco.		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
Built in Great Britain	949	41.1	—	0	—	0	949	38.1
" " America ...	946	40.9	78	47.0	—	0	1024	41.2
" " Germany ...	204	8.8	40	24.1	12	100	256	10.3
" " Switzerland...	11	0.5	—	0	—	0	11	0.4
" " Japan ...	200	8.7	48	28.9	—	0	248	10.0
Total ...	2,310	100.0	166	100.0	12	100	2488	100.0

Tenders for 72 locomotives were built in Japan, the weight of which was calculated in the total weight of locomotives built in Japan in the next table.

Weight of locomotives in working order at the end of Jan. 1914 is as follows:—

	Saturated steam loc.		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion
Built in Great Britain	42,388	36.8	—	0	—	0	42,388	32.4
" " America...	52,355	45.5	6,124	48.0	—	0	58,479	44.6
" " Germany ...	8,389	7.3	2,679	21.0	510	100	11,578	8.8
" " Switzerland	391	0.3	—	0	—	0	391	0.3
" " Japan ...	11,600	10.1	3,948	31.0	—	0	15,192	13.9
Total...	115,123	100.0	12,751	100.0	510	100.0	131,028	100.0

#### RAILWAY STORES AND MATERIALS

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 6 million *yen* a year.

#### DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ORDERS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1,000:—

Year	Domestic supply	Foreign supply			Grand total	% of foreign supply
		Foreign order	Domestic order judged as foreign supply	Total		
1906... ..	18,871	1,838	681	2,520	21,391	11.78
1907... ..	10,321	7,430	2,341	7,780	18,101	33.05
1908... ..	33,167	1,940	1,188	3,129	36,296	8.62
1909... ..	26,193	1,996	1,702	3,699	29,872	11.61
1910... ..	37,690	6,821	1,853	8,174	45,864	17.82
1911... ..	23,977	9,713		9,713	33,690	28.83
1912... ..	34,612	6,077	1,674	7,752	42,364	22.39
1913... ..	15,315	1,641	1,190	4,831	18,146	18.49
Total ...	200,146	—	—	45,598	—	18.09

#### LEADING APPROVED FOREIGN MAKERS

Leading approved makers for locomotive engine are as follows for Government railways:—

A. Boursig, Tegel bei Berlin.

Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.

Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.

Beyer Peacock & Co.

Brooks Loco. Works of A. L. C.

Cooke Loco. Works of A. L. C.

Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.

Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.

Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.,

Humboldt Engineering Work & Co

J. A. Maffei, München.

Robert Stephenson & Co.

Rogers Loco. Works.

La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium

Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen

The North British Loco. Co.

Vulcan Foundry.

Kitson & Co., Leeds.

Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.  
Hohenzollern A.G. fuer Duesseldorf  
Lokomotivban.  
Krauss & Co.

Loco-werke der K.K. priv. Oestenu.  
Staats-Eisen-Bahn Ges'it Vienna.  
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.

## INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

**Trans-Siberian Through Traffic.**--Arrangements exist between the Imperial Government Railways of Japan and the railways in Russia and West Europe for the through transportation of passengers and luggage. The through traffic to and from West Europe is known by the name of the "Trans-Siberian International Traffic"; that with the through railways in European Russia, as the "Russo-Manchurian-Japanese Traffic"; and finally that with the Chinese Eastern and Ussuri Railways as the "Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic." The sections over which the through transportation of passengers and luggage is carried on via Dairen or Vladivostok, (in the case of the Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic, via Chosen, also) are as follows:--

To Japan from railways in West Europe. Amsterdam (Central station, Weetperpoort, or Muiderpoort), Antwerp (Central or South station), Berlin (Metropolitan stations), Bordeaux (Saint Jean), Boulogne Ville, Bremen, Brussels, Calais Maritime, Cherbourg, Cologne, Dieppe, Dover, Frankfurt (on Main), Hamburg Altona, Hague (State Rly. or Holland Rly. stations), Havre, Liège (Guillemin), Lille, London, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Ostend (Quai), St. Nazaire, St. Quentin, Vienna (North station), Paris, Rotterdam (Mass, Beurs, or D. P.)

From Japan to London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

(To Vienna from Shimbashi and Hiranuma only.)

Russian railways from or to

St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Irkutsk, Verdzbolovo, Riga, Alexandrovo, Granitza, and Kiev. (From Japan, to the first 4 cities only.)

Chinese Eastern and Ussuri Railways,--from or to Manchuria, Tsitsikar, Harbin, Vladivostok, and Habarovsk.

Imperial Government Railways,--from or to Tōkyō (Shimbashi), Hiranuma (Yokohama), Kyōto, Osaka, Kōbe, Shimonoseki, Moji, and Nagasaki. (Railway City Offices in Tōkyō, Yokohama, Kyōto, and Osaka.)

**Through Traffic to West Europe.**

For Vienna via Moscow-Warsaw

For Berlin via	{	Moscow	St. Petersburg-Verdzbolovo
		Viatka	
		Moscow-Warsaw	

Skalmierzyce

For Paris via Berlin-Aix-la-Chapelle-Verviers-Liège-Jeumont

For London via	{	Berlin-Aix-la-Chapelle-Liège-Ostend-Dover
		Berlin-Hannover-Hoek-van-Holland-Harwich

**Coupon-books.** For Trans-Siberian International Traffic 1st and 2nd class coupon-books good on all trains and available for 3 months.

For Russo-Manchurian Japanese Through Traffic 1st and 2nd class coupon-books good on all trains, and 2nd and 3rd class coupon-books good on ordinary trains. Both available for 60 days.



**For Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic**

1st and 2nd class coupon books good on express trains, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class coupon-books good on ordinary trains. Both available for 35 days.

**Circular Tours between Japan and London.**—Under the International Through Traffic arrangements established among certain railways and steamship companies in Europe and the Far East for the circular tour between Japan and European ports via Suez and Siberia, circular tickets between Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, or Kobe, and London are issued as follows:—

Stations and Offices where the tickets are sold:—Shimbashi, Hirakuma, Osaka, Kobe, and the City Offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

Route covered by the tickets:—

Departure point—Shanghai—Suez—London—Ostend—Aix-la-Chapelle—  
Alexandrov Vladivostok  
 Berlin—Kalisz—Moscow—Cheliabinsk—Manchuria—Dairen

departure point, or vice versa.

Kinds and validity of the tickets

1st and 2nd class, both available for 24 months.

**Around-the-World Tours.**—The Around-the-World Tour arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Co., via Moscow or St. Petersburg over the Trans-Siberian Route, starting from Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki.

**THROUGH TRANSPORTATION OF RAW SILK**

Through transportation service was inaugurated on June 1st 1914 of raw silk from Yokohama to Moscow by arrangement between the Im. Gov. Railways and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on one hand and the Eastern Chinese Railway and the Volunteer Steamers of Russia on the other. The voyage between Tsuruga and Vladivostok is regulated to be eight days, while 15 days are allotted for the transportation between the latter place and Moscow. For any delay beyond the prescribed duration the compensation at the rate of 1/6 of freight per day is to be paid by the carriers concerned to the consignor for the Yokohama-Vladivostok conveyance and of 1/20 for the trans-Siberian route ending Moscow. The freight schedule per 100 kgrms is as follows:

	From starting Station to Tsuruga	From Tsuruga to Vladivostok	Total	From Vladivostok to Moscow per pood
From Yokohama to Moscow...	¥ 2.50	1.9515	4.1515	} 4.02 R .85 K
" Kyoto " " ...	" 1.30	1.6515	2.9515	
" Tsuruga " " ...	—	1.6515	1.6515	

Besides 10,075 kopeks are charged per pood on the Russian railways as sundries incidental to the conveyance.

**PRIVATE RAILWAYS**

The private railways in Japan, excluding light railways, number 9 with an aggregate mileage of 252 m. 10 ch. and a total capital of ¥ 88,050,000, of which those already opened to service are as follows:—

## RAILWAYS

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Title	Office	Length of line open m. ch.	Line not yet open m. ch.	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up capital ¥
Narita	Narita, Chiba-ken	45.06	—	3.6	2,425,000
Chuetsu	Imizu-gori, Toyama-ken	2.306	—	3.6	1,160,000
Nankai	Osaka	42.15	—	3.6	7,666,385
Tobu	Tokyo	72.33	25.24	3.6	4,291,485
Hakatawan	Kasuya-gori, Fukuoka-ken	16.34	—	3.6	1,535,500
Yokohama	Kanagawa	27.20	—	3.6	3,140,000
Ashio	Tokyo	26.21	25.56	3.6	2,374,775

## PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC OF PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Year ended March	Passenger service			Goods service		
	Number in 1,000	Mileage in 1,000	Fares yen 1,000	Tonnage in 1,000	Mileage in 1,000	Freight yen 1,000
1910... ..	24,781	188,424	2,869	2,155	30,856	793
1911... ..	25,909	191,435	2,960	2,314	30,984	817
1912... ..	28,827	209,422	3,260	2,983	40,494	1,000
1913... ..	32,296	233,493	3,717	3,615	46,553	1,856
1914 .. ..	39,267	280,838	4,678	4,237	56,396	1,785

## FINANCE OF PRIVATE RAILWAYS (in ¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	Paid up capital	Reserves	Receipts	Expenses	Profit
1910... ..	—	—	4,180	2,142	2,037
1911... ..	—	—	4,473	2,143	1,869
1912... ..	—	—	4,921	2,401	2,516
1913 .. ..	43,868	267	5,892	3,131	2,750
1914... ..	56,711	210	7,346	3,834	3,511

## LIGHT RAILWAYS

The Law relating to Light Railways was issued in April 1910 and put into force in August of the year. The construction of light railways was formerly subject to various inconveniences, as it was practically regulated according to the ordinary railway or the tramway regulations. It was to obviate this difficulty, and to enable local people to avail themselves of cheap facilities of transportation that the special measure was adopted at the instance of Baron Goto, when he was the President of the Railway Board. This legislative measure guarantees the profit of private light railways within the limit of 5 per cent. of the construction expense. The light railway lines under traffic at the end of Mar. 1914 inclusive represent 8,877 m. and those under sanction 3,103.25, m. The capital invested amounts to ¥ 6,339,222.

## LIGHT RAILWAYS NOW IN EXISTENCE IN JAPAN

The following are the leading light railways in Japan :—

Title	Office	Length of line open m. ch.	Line not yet open m. ch.	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up capital ¥
Chugoku	Okayama	50.20	2.09	2.6; 3.6	4,300,000
Iyo	Matsuyama	26.66	—	2.6; 3.6	984,000
Jobu	Kumagaya	21.04	7.64	3.6	839,730
Toyokawa	Toyohashi	17.61	—	3.6	1,100,000
Tobu	Tokyo	20.34	30.08	3.6	1,300,000
Koya Tozan	Minami Kawachigori, Osaka-fu	17.31	12.40	3.6	1,085,175
Shimabara	Shimabara, Nagasaki-ken	26.20	—	3.6	782,355
Chiba-ken	Chiba	38.51	8.46	2.0; 2.6; 3.6	72,700
Aichi Elec.	Nagoya	18.26	34.79	3.6	1,100,000
Tōsan Elec.	Takamatsu	7.74	12.67	4.8½	1,000,000
Nagoya Elec.	Nagoya	30.09	1.16	3.6	2,901,237
Echigo	Niigata	50.10	3.32	3.6	1,500,000
Kagoshima Elec.	Kagoshima	4.00	—	4.8½	500,000

## ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN

Electric tramways are very much in evidence both in cities and the country. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways for some sections, this being already put into practice for a section of the Kōbu and Tokaidō lines. Especially noticeable has been the electric tramway projects during these few years. At the end of Mar. 1913 Japan had 52 companies and municipalities running electric tramways. The capital paid up amounted to ¥ 163,105,000 in round numbers and the capital consolidated to ¥ 100,234,000. The lines open to traffic extended 614 m. with track mile age of 962. Further particulars are shown in the following table :—

## ELECTRIC TRAMWAY LIST (1913)

	No.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Debt & debts fund ¥1,000	Reserve fund ¥1,000	Receipts Total ¥1,000	Of which tramway ¥1,000	Ex-penditure ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000
Electric rlys...	19	19,513	5,080	666	3,432	3,123	2,188	1,244
Electric rlys. combined with other enterprises ...	46	209,883	33,232	3,955	33,117	20,938	22,774	10,342
Total ...	65	229,402	38,372	4,622	36,549	24,061	24,962	10,386

## LEADING ELECTRIC TRAMWAY ENTERPRISES

Name	Located at	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Rly. mileage	Track Mileage	Gauge ft. in.
Tokyo Municipality	Tokyo	8,428	75.8	15.12	4.6
Keihin El. Rly.	Kawasaki	4,079	16.9	33.7	4.6

Name	Located at	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Rly. mileage	Track mileage	Gauge ft. in
Yokohama El. Co.	Yokohama	5,350	6.4	6.4	3.6
Odawara El. Rly.	Odawara	1,534	7.6	7.6	4.6
Yokohama El. Rly.*	Yokohama	4,317	11.6	21.4	4.6
Nagoya El. Rly.*	Nagoya	5,430	33.6	68.4	3.6
Aichi El. Rly.	Nagoya	1,100	18.4	18.4	3.6
Ise El. Rly.	Yamada	1,155	9.1	11.6	3.6
Keishin Tramway	Kyoto	1,485	6.6	13.2	3.4½
Kyoto Municipality	Kyoto	4,184	13.9	22.7	4.8½
Kyoto El. Rly.	Kyoto	5,250	15.7	30.2	3.6
Osaka Municipality	Osaka	28,738	27.0	54.0	4.8½
Hankai Tramway*	Osaka	2,520	10.1	20.0	4.8½
MinoŌ-Arima Trm'y	Ikeda	3,300	18.1	36.2	4.8½
Nankai Rly.	Osaka	7,666	47.0	71.6	4.8
Hanshin El. Rly.	Amagasaki	5,400	19.1	33.2	4.8½
Kobe El. Rly.	Kobe	11,562	7.8	15.6	4.8½
Hyogo Tramway*	Suma	1,700	5.6	11.2	4.8½
Tosa El. Rly.	Kochi	1,000	15.7	25.6	3.6
Kyushu El. Light and Rly.	Fukuoka	3,987	5.4	10.2	4.8½
Kyushu El. Tramway	Kokura	2,730	18.3	36.6	4.8½

Note:—Those marked\* are the companies undertaking transportation business only, the rest combining it with other business, such as electric supply and lighting (vid. Electricity, Chap. on Industry).

### JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

Was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Imperial Government Railways Buildings, and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki

# CHAPTER XXVIII

## MERCANTILE MARINE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Prof. Jujiro Ito, Waseda University

Generally speaking, the mercantile marine of Japan grew in numerical strength at the time of war, while for improvement in quality it has chiefly to thank for the Government protection. The volume of our merchant vessels did not exceed 15,000 tons gross in 1893, but by 1896 it had increased to 309,000 as a result of purchase of foreign vessels on the occasion of the Japan-China war. The record of the later war is far more conspicuous, for the total tonnage existing at the end of 1903 of 979,000 tons jumped up to 1,527,000 tons at the end of 1905. The latest returns, at the end of Mar. 1914, make a similarly creditable record, representing the gross tonnage of steamers at 1,538,000 and that of sailing ships at 494,000.

For about three years from 1906, the carrying trade of Japan was affected by the general depression that prevailed throughout the world and its tonnage remained almost stationary. The business was so much affected at that time that both in 1907 and 1908 no small number of vessels had to remain idle. With the favorable turn of trade in 1911 and especially in 1912, our ship-owners vied one another in purchasing foreign vessels, with the result that the total tonnage acquired a sudden addition, as shown elsewhere. The vessels purchased subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, whether registered at home or at Dairen, were almost wholly imported during the last three years.

Till 1896 Japan had no definite plan to follow for encouraging shipping trade. In that year the Laws relating to Shipbuilding and Navigation Bounties were enacted. The Shipbuilding Law was amended in 1909 and the qualification for the bounty was somewhat raised as to the minimum limit, but in other respects the Law remains practically in the form as originally published. (For further particulars, see elsewhere). The Navigation Law was amended a few years after its promulgation, and reduced the rate of bounty on foreign built vessels to one half, and even for home built vessels it was provided that the rate would be reduced by 5% every year, after five years of the age, as described at some details in this chapter. The leading steamship Cos., instead of receiving the bounty under this law, preferred to run subsidised lines under special contract in order, it would appear, to enjoy the constant income of a definite sum, irrespective of the age of their vessels. In 1909 the Navigation Bounty Law was abolished and in its place the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated, fixing the routes to be run, the type of steamers to be used, the number of services, and so on, all of which were

absent in the former law. Four foreign lines are run under the amended law, but this contract expired at the end of 1914. It has just been renewed, though in proposing the renewal before the Diet the Okuma Ministry went a step further than its predecessor in curtailing the amount of the subsidies. (See elsewhere in this chapter.) There is another subsidised line, i.e. the Java line, this being under a special contract with the Government.

Japan possesses five subsidised steamship Cos., as mentioned afterward, i.e. the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, and Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha. Then there are the Chosen Yusen Kaisha recently created in order to undertake coasting service in Korean waters, and also the shipping business conducted as subsidiary enterprise by the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Firms. The junction service undertaken by the steamers of the Imperial Government Railways and the South Manchuria Railway should also be mentioned. The steamers not belonging to any of those Cos. or establishments are collectively known under the title of "outside steamers," which are practically synonymous, in Japan, with "non-subsidised boats." Some of these non-subsidised steamers are running regular coasting service of local character, but almost all "outside steamers" of larger displacement are tramp-boats engaged in coasting service at home or on freight business between Japan and China or India. Of late some of the tramps have extended their sphere of operation to Australia, N. America and even Europe.

#### NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED BY TONNAGE

	End of Dec.	20-50 tons	50-1,000 tons	Above 1,000 tons	Total number	Gross tonnage
1910	Steamers ...	1,225	140	338	1,703	1,233,885
	Sailers ...	4,956	1	1	4,958	412,859
1911	" ...	1,333	141	380	1,854	1,375,082
	" ...	5,584	1	1	5,584	412,541
1912	" ...	1,457	136	388	1,981	1,442,884
	" ...	6,442	—	1	6,443	500,042
1913	" ...	1,529	137	406	3,072	1,513,940
	" ...	7,342	—	1	7,343	487,347
1914	" ...	1,577	142	414	2,133	1,577,015
	" ...	7,942	—	1	7,943	513,244

#### NUMBER OF REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE (End of 1912)

	Steel or steel & iron	Iron	Steel & Wood or iron & wood	Wood	Total
Under 5 years ...	251	—	1	247	499
5-10 " ...	117	—	2	311	430
10-15 " ...	114	1	2	196	313
15-20 " ...	81	6	—	208	295
20-25 " ...	91	12	1	91	195
25-30 " ...	23	34	2	28	87
Over 30 " ...	13	66	6	21	106
Unknown ...	28	11	1	16	56
Total ...	712	130	15	1,118	1,981

**REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED  
BY MATERIALS (1912)**

Class by tonnage	Steel		Iron		Steel & iron		Wood & composite		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1,000—3,000... ..	164	324,836	75	143,931	1	1,946	1	1,896	241	472,610
3,000—5,000... ..	90	331,768	6	21,283	—	—	—	—	90	353,021
5,000—7,000... ..	40	239,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	239,665
7,000—10,000... ..	8	67,828	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	67,828
Over 10,000... ..	3	40,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	40,271
Total with others... ..	712	1,112,530	130	189,901	6	5,835	1,128	106,753	1,981	1,430,329

**STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED (1912)**

Knots	No.	Tonnage	Knots	No.	Tonnage
Up to 6 ... ..	45	5,326	16—17 ... ..	9	63,785
6—7 ... ..	153	8,735	17—18 ... ..	3	17,910
7—8 ... ..	299	17,245	18—19 ... ..	3	9,354
8—9 ... ..	419	70,005	19—20 ... ..	—	—
9—10 ... ..	350	159,895	20—21 ... ..	3	40,271
10—11 ... ..	200	296,245	Above 21 ... ..	2	6,476
11—12 ... ..	149	284,475	Undetermined... ..	70	14,022
12—13 ... ..	62	143,689	Total... ..	1,981	1,430,329
13—14 ... ..	22	62,098	Home built... ..	1,59	498,484
14—15 ... ..	26	128,927	Foreign „ ... ..	469	931,642
15—16 ... ..	21	132,821	Unknown ... ..	3	203

**PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BOATS**

As referred to in the Introductory Remarks, Japanese ship-owners purchased a large number of second-hand foreign steamers during the last few years, as shown below:—

**SECOND-HAND BOATS IMPORTED**

	Registered at home		Registered at Dairen		Total		
	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	D. W.
1912 ... ..	11	36,793	13	45,824	24	82,617	120,600
1913 ... ..	15	40,159	39	137,427	54	177,586	261,162
1914 ... ..	16	16,515	19	65,305	25	81,820	116,290

Besides, during the last two years eight second-hand passenger boats representing 21,344 tons gross were purchased. Of these eighty-six boats 70 were flying the British flag.

In order to encourage navigation, the Government-General of Kwantung exempted import and all other duties on steamers registered in its jurisdiction, this resulting in the registration of so many imported boats at Dairen. The home Government objected to this special arrangement which perceptibly affected customs revenue. The Government-General was at last obliged to give way and announced that from July 1914, the registration tax would be levied at the rate of 30 *sen* per registered ton. The registration list at Dairen has therefore declined. In 1915,

owing to the European war, transaction in second-hand boats was reversed and several Japanese boats have found their way home to England from which they were originally purchased.

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF NAVIGATION

First enacted in 1896 the Navigation and Shipbuilding Bounty Laws were amended in 1909, the new laws coming into force in January 1910. In the old system there were two kinds of subsidies, i.e. a general subsidy granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers in conformity with provisions of the law. In the new system the general subsidy was done away with and the subsidy was made to the following subsidized open-sea navigation routes that is (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route. The Java route is the latest addition, though under special contract.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steamers of over 3,000 tons gross, not less than 15 years old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour.

The subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton gross of the vessel used, for every one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of nautical mile per hour irrespective of the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, ending with the 15th year.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half of the subsidy is to be granted.

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by the competent authorities, an extra twenty-five per cent. subsidy may be granted.

### COASTING AND NEAR SEA-SERVICE SUBSIDY

The subsidy to the above service comprises regular service to the South Seas (Java), the Yangtze service in China, Shanghai, Northern China, Dairen, Hokkaido and the outlying ports in Japan Proper. These are tabulated as follows:—

Route	Terminal	Undertaken by	Subsidy, 1915
South Sea	Kobe-Sourabaya	N. Y. Y. K.	¥280,000
Yangtze	Shanghai-Hankow-Ichang, etc.	N. S. K. K.	538,000
Shanghai	Kobe-Shanghai	N. Y. K.	232,500
N. China	Kobe-Newchwang	N. Y. K.	118,228
Dairen	Kobe-Dairen	O. S. K.	100,000
Hokkaido	Karafuto, Nemuro, etc.	N. Y. K., etc.	127,225
Outlying Ports	Ogasawara, Izu Islands, etc.	N. Y. K., etc.	76,760

The subsidy covers from two to three years, the grant differing by the year. The Java service undertaken by the Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha makes 16 trips a year by four steamers of from 3,282 to 4,799 tons. The Yangtze service comprises Shanghai-Hankow, Hankow-Ichang, Hankow-Siangtan, and Hankow-Changtu lines.



## OVERSEA SERVICE SUBSIDY

The oversea services run and steamers used under the law are as follows:—

	No. of s.s.	Tonnage	Speed (knot)	Yearly service
European (N.Y.K.) ...	11	7,500 to 12,000	15-16	26
Puget Sound { (N.Y.K.) ...	6 (2 sub'sed)	5,500 to 9,700	14-16	26
{ (O.S.K.) ...	4			
San Francisco (T.K.K.) ...	3	— to 13,500	18-20	14
South America (T.K.K.) ...	3	6,000 to 9,700	13-15	6
Australia (N.Y.K.) ...	3	5,000 to 7,500	15-17	12

## NON-SUBSIDISED LINES

There are also a good many non-subsidised tramp-boats engaged in freight traffic either in coasting or oversea carrying trade. Their activity recently has been quite remarkable, as shown in the following figures representing the situation at the end of March, 1913:—

	No. of S.S.	Tonnage
Japanese coasts ...	847	1,384,097
Chinese & Korean coasts ...	344	920,492
South seas & India ...	39	169,502
North America ...	2	6,262
South America ...	3	11,646
Oceania ...	10	45,541
Ships chartered ...	1,123	2,761,916

## NEW SUBSIDY PROGRAM

The five year term of the Subsidy Contracts expired in 1914 and the Government had to renew contract for one year on its own responsibility at the end of that year, as the bills introduced to the House had failed to exist owing to its dissolution. The new four contract approved by the Diet in May 1915 is shown below, together with that for 1915-16 which was a *de facto* measure. The new project may be summarized below:—

	European service	N. American	S. American	Australian
1915-16 ...	¥1,832,806	¥2,924,777	¥373,906	¥183,206
1916-17 ...	1,811,910	2,949,012	297,558	173,808
1917-18 ...	1,754,196	2,802,119	291,211	160,253
1918-19 ...	1,689,805	2,669,925	284,863	169,740
1919-20 ...	1,569,272	2,509,187	269,350	188,494
Total ...	8,657,989	13,855,010	1,446,888	875,501

Compared with the figures for the preceding term, i.e. 1910-15 years the amount of the subsidy to be granted for the European service for the new term shows a decrease of ¥7,201,251, the amount for the North America line of ¥7,265,485, for the South American line of ¥1,917,135 and that for the Australian service ¥1,143,655. The total reduction for the three lines mentioned is ¥17,527,526 as compared with the preceding five years.

## COASTWISE TRADE

Coastwise trade in Japan is forbidden to steamers flying foreign flags, though allowed to Japanese ocean-going steamers.

Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to foreign vessels, and this advantage was fully availed by Norwegian and British ships. By the revision this privilege of foreign vessels was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 foreign vessels were prohibited to carry passengers and cargo between those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain is dealt with in a revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

**N.Y.K.'s Calcutta Service.**—This was started in 1911, and as conducted at present it is a fortnightly service run between Yokohama and Calcutta via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. Six vessels with a combined tonnage of 35,000 tons are run on the route. The other shipping Cos. that are at present engaged in the same coasting service are the British India S.S. Co., seven ships with 32,000 tons, and the Indo-China S.N. Co. operating nine ships with 37,000 tons. A keen rate war has naturally sprung up, but as yet nothing has been done in the way of effecting a pool among the three rival Cos. The inauguration of this particular service by the N.Y.K. has resulted in markedly developing the trade between Japan and India.

## FREIGHT AND CHARTER RATE

The following table shows the average freight per one ton of coal on the four routes from Moji:—

					To Yokohama	To Shanghai	To Hongkong	To Singapore	
1913					¥0.90	¥1.25	\$ 2.20	\$ 3.25	
January...	...	...	...	...	1.05	1.35	1.85	3.25	
February	...	...	...	...	1.20	1.55	1.90	3.85	
March	...	...	...	...	1.35	1.65	1.90	3.50	
April	...	...	...	...	1.45	1.85	2.65	3.80	
May	...	...	...	...	1.25	1.55	2.45	3.70	
June	...	...	...	...	1.10	1.40	2.40	3.60	
July	...	...	...	...	0.80	1.30	1.75	3.10	
August	...	...	...	...	0.70	1.25	1.70	3.10	
September	...	...	...	...	0.75	1.25	1.75	2.75	
October	...	...	...	...	0.85	1.25	1.55	2.75	
November	...	...	...	...	0.85	1.75	1.90	3.50	
December	...	...	...	...					
1914									
January...	...	...	...	...	0.60	1.05	1.80	2.90	
February	...	...	...	...	0.60	1.05	1.65	2.60	
March	...	...	...	...	0.75	1.10	1.65	2.45	
April	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.30	1.75	2.90	
May	...	...	...	...	0.90	—	1.75	2.80	
Average					1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
From Moji to Yokohama					¥0.74	¥0.89	¥1.12	¥1.05	¥7.48

With the outbreak of the European war the freight market for coasting trade began to go down, the Moji-Yokohama rate of coal to as low as 45 *sen* per ton toward the close of 1914. It was the cheapest quoted within the last twenty years, and yet it fell further to 40 at the beginning of 1915. Soon the movement was reversed, and by May the rate had gone up to ¥1.50, mainly due to withdrawal of foreign ships and larger native boats from the home service. At the same time the Moji-Hongkong and Moji-Singapore rates per ton of coal were quoted at ¥3.30 and 3.50 respectively.

The freight capacity from Japan to Europe before the war amounted to over 37,000 tons a month, but with the withdrawal from the service of German and other steamers totalling about 12,000 tons, the carrying trade has become dislocated, thereby pushing up the freight market to an unusual level. A congestion of goods occurred at Kobe about April, some 15,000 tons being accumulated there for lack of hold-space. This naturally caused a boom to the freight market, the advance being about double the usual rate for certain kind of cargoes for Europe, and even three times as much on the Bombay line. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are obliged to place on their regular oversea services additional ships besides those run as regular liners. Non-subsidised steamers placed on oversea services aggregate 120,000 tons, 11 for Europe, 9 for America, 5 for Australia, 4 for Bombay, and one for South America. The charterage advanced at the same time, especially as younger boats of larger displacements were much in demand in England, whence our ship-owners used to get the supply of their second-hand boats. It may be noted that a 3,800 ton boat purchased by a Japanese about five years before at ¥870,000 found her way home to England at ¥670,000.

#### CARRYING TRADE ON MAIN ROUTES

According to the inquiries made by Capt. Ichizen Yamaji, I.J.N., the volume of Japanese carrying trade as divided into European, Hongkong, American, Chinese, Korean, and Formosan routes was as follows for 1912:—

Route	Trade volume ¥1,000	Principal trade articles
European ...	<div> <div>Exp. 114,314</div> <div>Imp. 209,699</div> </div>	<div> <div>Raw silk, copper and silk</div> <div>textiles.</div> <div>Iron, and materials.</div> </div>
*Hongkong and Southern	<div> <div>Exp. 81,445</div> <div>Imp. 191,676</div> </div>	<div> <div>Coal, copper, raw silk and</div> <div>silk textiles.</div> <div>Raw cotton and cotton</div> <div>filature.</div> </div>
North and South American	<div> <div>Exp. 181,108</div> <div>Imp. 129,592</div> </div>	<div> <div>Raw silk, silk textiles,</div> <div>fancy matting and tea.</div> <div>Raw cotton, petroleum and</div> <div>iron.</div> </div>
Chinese ...	<div> <div>Exp. 142,368</div> <div>Imp. 80,514</div> </div>	<div> <div>Articles for daily use.</div> <div>Soja bean, raw cotton and</div> <div>bean cake.</div> </div>
Korean ...	<div> <div>Exp. 20,935</div> <div>Imp. 27,115</div> </div>	<div> <div>Rice and other corns.</div> <div>Silk articles.</div> </div>

Route	Trade volume ¥1,000	Principal trade articles
Formosan ...	{ Exp. 64,396 Imp. 62,827	{ Camphor, tea and opium. Sugar, rice, cotton cloths and marine products.

\*Hongkong route includes India, South seas and Australia.

## SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY AND BOUNTY

Private shipyards existing at the end of 1912 numbered 223 in Japan Proper, including those of minor scope. In the same year there were 58 docks, 11 slips and one floating dock. Of these the following are important:—

## PRINCIPAL DOCKS, SLIPS AND FLOATING DOCKS

	Construction	Length ft	Breadth ft	Entrance ft	Depth, ft (High water)
Mitsubishi dock at Nagasaki	{ Stone " 728	526 375	101 78	87 66	27 24
Kawasaki dock at Kobe	{ Stone	423	73	60	24
Osaka Iron Works dock at Osaka	{ Stone Wood "	259 192 298	38 59 16	36 29 43	12 9 12
Osaka Ironworks dock at Inno- shima, Hiroshima	{ Stone " 460 " 168	355 460 168	56 83 42	41 59 30	18 23 18
Floating dock of Mitsubishi at Kobe	{ Sectional pontoon "	412 532	85 101	7,000 12,000	26 30
Mitsubishi slip at Nagasaki	{ Wood	570	25	1,200	
Kawasaki slip at Kobe	{ Iron, stone & wood Wood	900 503	24 19	2,000 500	

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Dockyards have undertaken the construction of several large steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha. They have also built cruisers and other small size vessels for the Imperial Navy and for China. This shipbuilding record has been broken when the two dockyards were ordered in 1912 to build a dread-naught each of 27,500 tons.

## SHIPBUILDING BOUNTY

The law was simultaneously amended with the sister law relating to navigation above described. The new arrangement came in force in January, 1910, and, for purpose of differentiating the grant, it divides ships first into two classes, A. and B., and further subdivides each into four grades. Class A. comprises vessels possessing not less than fifty berths of 1st or 2nd classes, or one cabin or 2nd class berth for every 100 gross tons or fraction thereof. Class B. comprises all other types of vessels. The 1st grade covers ocean going vessels, 2nd near sea vessels, 3rd coasting vessels, and 4th smooth water vessels. The rate of the aid is differentiated thus:—

	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
1st grade... ..	yen 22	yen 19	3rd grade... ..	yen 19	yen 16
2nd „ ... ..	yen 21	yen 18	4th grade... ..	yen 14	yen 11

The withdrawal of foreign steamers from Asiatic waters, leaving the field to be exploited by Japanese ship-owners, has induced the latter, owing to utter impossibility to get second-hand foreign ships to place orders with the Japanese shipyards. Their hands will be fully occupied in this and next years with those orders, which may be classified as follows:—

Dockyard	Orders in hand in May '15	
	Number	Total tonnage
Nagasaki Mitsubishi ... ..	7 steamers	47,500
Kobe „ ... ..	3 „	11,700
Kawasaki „ ... ..	9 „	48,000
Osaka Ironworks ... ..	22 „	89,700
Uraga ... ..	4 „	8,400
Fujinagata ... ..	2 „	2,800
Harima ... ..	2 „	2,200
Ono Ironworks ... ..	1 „	1,000
Harada Shipyard ... ..	1 „	800
Total ... ..	61 „	212,100

The shipbuilding returns for the preceding three years make a striking contrast to the above, the figures being as follows:—

	Number built	Total tonnage
1912 ... ..	7	17,183
1913 ... ..	4	34,478
1914 ... ..	14	65,329

This has broken all previous records and the Japanese shipbuilding industry is enjoying a boom never known before. The bounty to be granted reaches an unprecedented amount of a million yen for 1916, though the necessity to import materials from abroad will go to increase Customs revenue and hence to balance by so much the disbursements from the Treasury on account of the bounty.

## PRINCIPAL SHIPYARDS

**The Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki.**—This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc., stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles, and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machine and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm have a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,200 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides, a 150-tons electric hammer crane was now lately erected. It employs about 8,500 men. The firm holds the licence for building Parsons turbines.

**The Kawasaki Dockyards.**—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo craft, but now the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric-driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started a few years ago, and is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings.

**The Osaka Ironworks.**—The works were started by Mr. E.H. Hunter in 1880, but were converted into a joint stock Co. in 1914. The works now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first and the attention of the works was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, and also of trawlers and steam whalers, etc. Of late they have begun to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats of several thousand tons.

## SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE

The number of licensed captains and mates during the last few years ending December was as follows:—

Class of License	1911		1912		1913	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners
1st Class Captains ...	964	179	1,020	179	1,111	179
" Chief Mates ...	458	32	588	31	631	31
" Second Mates ...	705	11	1,069	11	1,253	11
2nd Class Captains ...	581	—	649	—	702	—
" Chief Mates ...	1,095	2	1,347	3	1,489	3
" Second Mates ...	2,760	1	3,016	1	3,248	1
3rd Class Captains ...	83	—	87	—	92	—
" Mates ...	10,223	—	10,973	1	11,424	1
Chief Engineers ...	803	80	935	70	1,032	79
1st Class " ...	1,359	43	1,729	43	1,883	43
2nd " ...	1,033	2	1,360	2	1,517	2
3rd " ...	2,664	—	3,806	1	3,745	2

**Remarks.**—Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland waters.

## NO. OF PILOTS

1911		1912		1913		1914	
Japanese Foreigners		Japanese Foreigner		Japanese Foreigners		Japanese Foreigners	
22	10	22	10	29	8	29	6

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and those foreigners who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practise pilotage.

## SHIPWRECKS

	Steamers		Sailingships and junks		Lives lost or injured			
	Destroyed	Damaged	Det.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing	Total
1910... ..	22	386	217	295	105	36	187	328
1911... ..	20	396	144	365	77	36	150	265
1912... ..	35	556	179	321	101	27	188	316

## THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMENSHIP

The contrast which the Imperial fleet and Japanese mercantile marine continued to present till quite recently was rather striking, so far as the foreign technical help in navigation was concerned, for while the former could dispense with foreign technical advisers decades ago and her officers and seamen obtained the efficiency comparable with the best of the service in the world, the latter had to depend entirely upon the aid of foreign navigators till comparatively recent years. This comparative backwardness on the part of our mercantile marine was, however, more apparent than real. It was mainly due to business policy intended to humour foreign public who were prejudicial to trust captains not of Western origin. It is satisfying to see the efficiency of Japanese seamanship beginning to receive appreciation properly due to it. Japan has quite a large number of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of Japanese captains and engineers and after decades of practical experience, efficiency sufficient to handle successfully ocean-going steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha first placed in June 1897 a Japanese captain in charge of one of the Bombay liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1906, a European liner was also placed in charge of a Japanese captain. Similar appointments have been made whenever foreign captains or engineers retired on account of age, so that today foreign command of Japanese ocean-going steamers is an exception.

## LIGHTHOUSES, MARKS, ETC.

It is recorded that Japan had in 1868 some 105 lighthouses along the coast. They were almost all private structures and necessarily primitive in construction. The first regular lighthouse erected in Japan was that at Kwannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, and it was lighted on the New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kwannonzaki, Jogashima, Shina-

gawa, and Nejimasaki were built under the supervision of M. Verni, a French engineer employed at the Yokosuka Ironworks. Japan next engaged Mr. Branton, a British engineer, and he and several British experts under him were placed in charge of the Lighthouse Office established at Yokohama in 1869. From that year till 1881, when Japan could dispense with service of the foreign lighthouse experts, 43 lighthouses and 26 daymarks were constructed by those British engineers. The lighthouses and other signals built afterward have been designed and constructed by native experts. The Government wishes to build some 300 more lighthouses, but as this requires an outlay of over 6 million *yen* it will be some time before it could be put into effect.

#### LIGHTS, DAYMARKS AND FOG SIGNALS (at the end of 1912)

Kind	Government	Public	Private	Total
<b>Lights</b>				
Lighthouse ... ..	127	20	—	147
Staff-light ... ..	5	20	—	25
Light ship ... ..	1	—	—	1
Leading light... ..	4	1	—	5
Beacon light ... ..	18	1	—	19
Lighted buoy... ..	26	3	—	29
<b>Daymarks</b>				
Beacon ... ..	5	9	9	23
Buoy... ..	22	26	—	48
Fair way mark ... ..	—	60	—	60
Land-mark ... ..	1	—	—	1
Leading land-mark ...	1	—	—	1
<b>Fog signals</b>				
Siren... ..	15	—	—	15
Bell ... ..	2	—	—	2
Explosive ... ..	4	—	—	4
Signal stations ... ..	7	—	—	7
Total ... ..	238	140	9	387

#### LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS

**The Nippon Yusen Kaisha** (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Japan-Russia War reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In 1895 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia.

For these regular lines the company is granted subsidy and bounty by the Government. The European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the company runs to Australia service once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade



and a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports. In 1913 the Co. added three steamers to its fleet, one of 10,500 tons built at Kawasaki Dockyard, and two of 6,500 each at Russel Shipyard, England. Three steamers of 11,000 tons each are being built for the Co. at the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Shipyard, to be completed either in 1914 or 1915. The three will probably be placed on the projected Panama service. In Feb. '15 the company decided to build six steamers of 7,500 tons for European line, 7 of 4000 tons for coasting and five of 3000 tons for the service of Chinese coast and other Oriental posts.

*Board of Directors*:—Pres.—Baron R. Kondo. Vice-Pres.—M. Kato. Mng.-Drs.—T. Hori, T. Hayashi. *Head-Office*.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

*Business Returns for the Last Four Years*

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Paid up capital (¥ 1,000) ... ..	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Reserve funds ( " ) ... ..	27,016	31,915	37,000	42,507
Gov't subsidy & bounty (¥ 1,000) ... ..	5,825	5,087	4,835	5,041
Steamers { No. ....	105	110	—	125
{ Tonnage (¥ 1,000) ... ..	288,050	325,365	—	385,529
{ Passenger (¥ 1,000) ... ..	3,150	3,776	—	—
Receipts { Cargo ... ..	17,043	19,907	—	—
{ Total (¥ 1,000) ... ..	20,194	23,683	—	—
Net profit... ..	4,395	4,963	5,873	4,837
Dividend per 1st half ... ..	10	10	10	10
annum % { 2nd " ... ..	10	10	10	10
No. of trips ... ..	—	1,601	—	—
Navigation mileage ... ..	—	3,512,048	—	—

N.B. The fiscal year begins with October and ends with September next, e. g., 1912 means Oct. '11—Sept. '12.

*The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant S.S. Co.)*—The company was created in 1884 with express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosa, Korean and Chinese ports, and also Tacoma and Vladivostok.

Bombay regular fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910, six steamers of 6,050 tons displacement each, being employed. The company lately gave order of the Kawasaki yard to construct two steamers of 7,500 tons each to be used on Bombay service.

*Board of Directors*:—Pres.—Keijiro Hori. Drs.—Z. Toyoda, S. Teranishi, R. Tanaka, J. Yamaoka. *Head-Office*.—Tomishima-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

*Business Returns for the Last Four Years*

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Paid up capital (¥ 1,000) ... ..	16,500	16,500	16,500	18,562
Reserve funds (¥ 1,000) ... ..	2,353	4,405	5,513	63,126
Gov't subsidy & bounty (¥ 1,000) ... ..	2,522	2,580	2,574	2,469
Debt (¥ 1,000) ... ..	5,740	7,420	7,100	6,780

		1911	1912	1913	1914
Steamers	No. ... ..	130	130	—	109
	Tonnage ... ..	150,670	150,670	—	191,204
	Passenger (¥ 1,000)...	3,698	3,875	—	—
Receipts	Cargo ( " )...	8,722	10,099	—	—
	Total ( " )...	12,421	13,975	—	—
Net profit (¥ 1,000) ... ..		1,951	2,140	—	—
Dividend per	1st half ... ..	7	8	10	10
	annum % {2nd " ... ..	7	9	10	10
	No. of trips ... ..	—	7,917	—	—
Navigation mileage ... ..		—	4,910,617	—	—

N. B. The fiscal year begins with January and ends with December.

**The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.)**—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus. It has built for this service three steamers of 13,500 tons each. It started in Dec. '05 service to South America and this has been kept up as two monthly service.

*Board of Directors*:—Pres.—S. Asano, Dirs.—H. Okawa, K. Okura, T. Maekawa, M. Shiraishi, K. Isaka. *Head Office*.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

*Business Returns for the Last Four Years*

		1911	1912	1913	1914
Paid up capital (¥ 1,000)...		9,100	9,100	9,750	9,750
Reserve funds ( " )...		571	798	898	927
Gov't subsidy & bounty (¥ 1,000)...		2,995	3,362	3,300	2,829
Debt (¥ 1,000) ... ..		11,617	13,299	9,246	8,893
Steamers	No. ... ..	12	11	9	9
	Tonnage ... ..	77,187	71,952	—	81,965
	Passenger (¥ 1,000)...	2,301	2,872	—	—
Receipts	Cargo ... ..	2,754	2,755	—	—
	Total ... (¥ 1,000)...	5,556	5,608	—	—
Net profit (× loss) ( " )...		715	874	796	×44
Div. %	1st half {Ordinary share ... ..	5	8	8	—
	half {Premium share ... ..	12	12	12	6
	2nd half {Ordinary share ... ..	6.5	8	8	0
	half {Premium share ... ..	12	12	12	0
No. of trips ... ..		—	3,594	—	—
Navigation mileage ... ..		—	434,893	—	—

N. B. The fiscal year begins with January and ends with December.

**The Japan-China Steamship Company.** The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. the Daito S.S. Co. (both of which exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtze), and the same services of the Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Board of Directors*:—Pres. Baron R. Kondo, Mng.-Dir. K. Tessa, N. Takeuchi, R. Shiraiwa, Dir. T. Nakaboshi. *Office*.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

*Business Returns for the Last Four Years*

	1911	1913	1913	1914
Paid up capital (¥ 1,000)...	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Reserve funds ( " )...	245	245	—	—
Gov't subsidy & bounty (¥ 1,000) ...	799	758	—	—
Steamers { No. ...	50	41	—	—
{ Tonnage ...	28,759	28,544	—	—
{ Passenger (¥ 1,000) ...	807	833	—	—
Receipts { Cargo ( " ) ...	1,285	2,505	—	—
{ Total ( " ) ...	2,093	338	—	—
Net profit (¥ 1,000 ...	585	—	—	828
Dividend per { 1st half ...	6	7	—	9
{ 2nd " ...	6	8	—	9
No. of trips ...	—	1,790	—	—
Navigation mileage ...	—	574,979	—	—

N. B. The fiscal year begins with April and ends with March next, e. g., 1912 means April '12—March '13.

**The Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha** (*South-sea Mail S.S. Co.*)—To encourage the South-sea exploitation, the Government has decided to open a new line to Java and ordered Messrs. O-ki, Harada and Itaya to undertake the service. The company was organized in October 1912 and opened service with three steamers between Kobe and Sourabaya, Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is monthly or sixteen times a year and the ships run are the *Hokuto Maru* (3,282 tons), *Banri Maru* (3,211 tons), *Ryoju Maru* (4,799 tons), and *Borneo Maru* (4,001).

*Office*:—Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

# CHAPTER XXIX

## THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

### EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT TO THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

(On July 31st., 1912)

"On ascending the Imperial Throne of an eternal lineage, in succession to Our illustrious Ancestors, We hereby make this announcement to Our beloved sons in Our Army and Navy :

"Our Imperial Father favored you with Instructions on the Five Articles of the Spirit that should animate those serving in the Imperial Army and Navy, thereby showing the way in which they should discharge their duty in all sincerity. And We are pleased to say that you of Our services on land and sea, observing these sacred instructions day and night, have through successive wars striven for the enhancement of the national glory and the enlargement of the sphere of Imperial sway, and have thus helped in the consummation of the great Imperial work of unprecedented magnitude.

"Conscious of the love and affection with which Our Imperial Father cherished the Forces, the command of which has fallen upon Us, We rely upon the loyalty and bravery of Our soldiers and sailors, We rely upon your assistance in Our efforts to carry out the policy bequeathed by Our Imperial Father and thereby to enhance still more the glory of the Empire and promote the welfare of all Our subjects. It should be your aim to render Us your services according to the instructions given you by late Emperor to be more willing than ever to be of service, to be careful in your way of thinking and to diligently discharge your respective duties, in conformity with the progress of the times and the general tendency of affairs in the world, so that you may thereby be able to be really Our trusted supports and contribute your share to the furtherance of the Imperial policy."

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### RELATIVE POSITION OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

The Fleet occupied the position of secondary importance as compared with the Army up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the Central Staff, a General in the Army, controlled both the Army and the Navy. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the later war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on an equal status as to power, the two services having been placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as regards the expansion is concerned, the Fleet has stood far ahead over the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

#### NATIONAL DEFENCE PROGRAM

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince

Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely, in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons, torpedo flotillas and reserve squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, while the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. This is said to be the reason why the military authorities so stoutly maintain the necessity of carrying out the scheme of the Divisional increase.

In the elaboration of this expansion scheme the Ministry of the day and the Diet were not consulted, for the command of the Army and Navy, whether in time of peace or of war, is reserved for the Emperor's prerogative. Even the appointment of the War and Naval Ministers is left to his sole will and therefore placed beyond the change of a Cabinet. This practice, however, seems to have undergone modification since the advent of the present reign. Be that as it may, when the question of money comes in the thing assumes quite a different aspect. Any expansion scheme must pass the approval of a Cabinet council and further of the Diet. The Minister of Finance can not conscientiously endorse the expansion program when the national treasury is encumbered with enormous debts, while the Diet cannot approve it in face of the loud clamor of the people to have the heavy burden lightened. The two Division increase measure that had repeatedly occasioned Cabinet changes was at last adopted by the Diet in its 36th session and this standing problem has been disposed of by the Okuma Cabinet.

#### OBJECT OF EXPANSION AND IMAGINARY ENEMY

The object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interest in Manchuria and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with an imaginary foe. In Manchuria Japan may come in conflict with Russia, while the internal difficulty in China and the grave danger that has been constantly menacing her stability calls upon Japan to be well prepared against an emergency that may break out any time there.

#### SECTION I.—THE ARMY

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial régime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Prince Katsura, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned and included the late

General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclimatizing the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

#### REASON OF ARMY EXPANSION

The necessity of Army expansion to 25 Divisions has been urged on these grounds:—

1. Russia, intent on repairing the defeat in the late war, is steadily supplementing her strength in the Far East, already 25 Divisions on peace standing being stationed in the various districts east of Baikal.

2. The doubling of the Siberian railway will be completed by the spring of 1915 while the construction of the Amur railway will be a matter of only two years later.

3. Since the revolution in China the frontier line dividing the spheres of Japan and Russia has become considerably extended, it consisting today of one vast continuous line beginning with the Maritime provinces and stretching to Chili and Mongolia.

4. The future of China is extremely precarious and Japan, to give full weight to her voice on the occasion of emergency, must have sufficient military backing.

5. Those conscripts levied as draft at the time of the '04-5 war to fill the gaps in the regiments caused by casualties or diseases or in consequence of increase of Divisions, will be enroled as territorials in the course of 1914, and this loss must be made good by further increase of Divisions.

In the possible outbreak of trouble with Japan, Russia will first mobilize the five Army corps and one independent Division stationed east of Omsk, and next she will fall back on the General reserves of seven corps that are quartered in the vicinity of Moscow. The total force available for operation in the Far East may roughly be estimated at 12½ corps, or 25 Divisions i. e. 400 battalions of 800 men unit. The numerical strength of so many corps on a peace footing will therefore amount to 320,000 men of all ranks. In time of emergency the reserve force of almost equal strength as the field force may be mobilized. Then the Russian army corps comprise 12 field batteries of eight guns each, and two batteries of sharpshooters of six guns each, so that one corps has 108 guns, the number being 1296 for the twelve corps.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

A Division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service. Each regiment of infantry consists of 4 battalions, each 600 men, a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 200 men, and that of army service of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter. It may

be noted that the 6 gun system of a field battery having proved inconvenient according to the experience of 1901-5 war, it has been decided to supersede it with one of 4 guns. For instance, in the 6 gun system it is not possible to carry more than 289 balls of each gun, but this supply quite insufficient in time of hot artillery duel, when a gun not proved unfrequently consumed about 500 balls in a day.

#### DIFFICULTIES ABOUT THE EXPANSION

**Eligible Conscripts.**—It is doubtful whether able-bodied lads sufficient to meet the demand of 25 Divisions program can be levied in Japan Proper. At present about 450,000 lads come to conscription age every year, and of this number those who are qualified for the service with the colors do not exceed 260,000. According to the result of recent years 100,000 lads are taken every year for the service and 150,000 are reserved as draft. It is possible that qualified lads to organize two more Divisions may be obtained without much difficulty, but if more are to be enroled the authorities must be prepared to lower the efficiency of the service.

**Mount.**—Supposing between six and seven thousand horses are necessary for one field Division, there must be roughly 130,000 heads to fill the need of the 19 Divisions. Now there are in Japan not more than 1,600,000 horses belonging to private owners, and of this number stallions fit for the service are estimated not to exceed 10%. How to mount soldiers on reserve and to fill the sundry needs in time of emergency must be a grave question.

#### THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned schools. (3) The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates. (4) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are: The Artillery and Engineering School for sub-lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; The Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; The Toyama Military School to give non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc. and also to train the Military band; The Riding School where for eleven months' cadets of cavalry; and the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Gunnery Mechanic School, Paymaster School, and Veterinary Surgery School to give respective lessons.

#### STATISTICS (1912)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Staff College... ..	46	179	54	61
Art. & Eng. School .., ..	69	226	120	156

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Toyama Gakko ... ..	84	294	541	389
Riding School ... ..	43	154	143	151
Field Art. Shooting School ..	46	52	8	80
Fort Art. Shooting School ...	38	59	88	86
Cadets' School ... ..	240	1,514	734	766
Gen. Mil. Prep. School ... ..	118	712	303	334
Local Mil. Prep. Schools (5) ...	122	746	234	250
Gun. Mech. School ... ..	18	398	339	346
Paymaster School ... ..	40	115	76	71
Surgery School ... ..	15	84	145	144
Vet. Surg. School ... ..	12	62	105	120

## DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during 1904-5 War, special corps has been expanded or thoroughly reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps.

## 1. Siege Artillery

This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay or Tokyo, Shimonoski, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and 1904-5 War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have been provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consists as follows according to the new system:—

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka.

Tokyo Bay ... ..	two regiments	with horses
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait) ... ..	" "	" "
Hakodate ... ..	one battalion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait ... ..	" "	" "
Maizuru ... ..	" "	" "

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoski.

Shimonoski ... ..	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima... ..	one regiments	" "
Saseho ... ..	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki ... ..	" "	" "
Tsushima ... ..	" "	" "

Besides the above, one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and



Chimhai Gulf, on the south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho, the latter to be made a naval station a few years afterward.

## 2. Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery

Taught by the experience of the 1904-5 War, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only at Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions. The corps is to act as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantages are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The Field Artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but as the organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line is extended several miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade	...	13th Regiment	...	at Setagaya, near Tokyo.
		14th	"	" " "
2nd Brigade	...	15th	"	" Konodai " "
		16th	"	" " " "
3rd Brigade	...	17th	"	" Saimo-Shizu " "
		18th	"	" " " "

Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in 1904-5 War by those of Russia, have been improved and a new type designated as "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year, and cast at the Osaka Arsenal has been adopted. Interesting to note our artillery has since made a marked progress and even supplied its own guns to Russia in 1915.

## ARMS

The first noteworthy event in the recent history of fire-arms in Japanese army was the devising of Murata's rifle by Maj.-Gen. Baron T. Murata (then Major of Infantry). Its latest improvement is in the shape of Murata's magazine-rifle of the 1905 style, which is described as follows.

### MURATA'S MAGAZINE-RIFLE OF 1905 TYPE

Bolt	...	...	...	...	...	Infantry use		Cavalry use
						Wedge-system.	Wedge-system.	Wedge-system.
Calibre (millimetre)	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.5	6.5
Length	{	without bayonet...	...	...	...	1,275	0,965	
		with bayonet	...	...	...	3,850	"	
Weight	{	without bayonet...	...	...	...	1,665	3,180	
		with bayonet (kilogram)	...	...	...	4,290	"	
Loading (gram)	...	...	...	...	...	2,07	2,07	
Muzzle velocity (metre)	...	...	...	...	...	700	650	
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	body	body	
No. of Cartridges	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	

## GUNS

Guns were first cast in 1885 in the Osaka Arsenal after Italian type. Guns now in service are of the following seven kinds:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Quick-firing field-guns of 1898 type.    | d. 10 Centimetre Canet-guns of 1905 type.     |
| b. Quick-firing mountain-guns of 1898 type. | e. 15 (12) Centimetre howitzers of 1905 type. |
| c. Field-guns of 1905 type.                 | f. 24 Centimetre Canet-guns.                  |
|   | g. 28 Centimetre howitzers.                   |

### CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system was first elaborated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of 1904-5 War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, reserve service, and depot service, and extends 16 year 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first time two year system was adopted in 1907 for foot soldiers, and the reserve service extends 4 years 4 months and the depot service 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period has been doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

### Exemption from the Service

The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the age of 38. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

### The One-Year Volunteer

This is the only refuge accessible to young men of well-to-do classes living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the reserve service with the rank of non-commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥ 100. The volunteers are required to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the Territorial Army.

### The Six-Week Service

This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, but this system has practically been discontinued recently. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport, it being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

## RESULT OF CONSCRIPTION EXAMINATION

	1910	1911
No. examined ... ..	432,428	405,099
Enrolled in service ... ..	257,507	253,201
Service postponed ... ..	6,950	7,465
Service exempted ... ..	140,230	114,731
Disabled ... ..	27,741	24,702

Sick ratio is heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases. The ratio of illiteracy was 5.8% in 1908, 5 in '09, 4.3 in '10 and 5.8 in the following year. As to stature, those who measured 5.3 ft. and above numbered 314 in '09 and 323 in '10 per 1000. The number examined by conscription surgeons in outlying parts totalled in 1910, 683 in Formosa, 318 Karafuto, 1,785 Korea and 948 China.

*Stature (in Japanese ft.) of Eligible Lads Examined*

	Above 5.6		5.3-5.6		5.0-5.3		Under 5.0		Total
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
1913...	9,784	2.22	139,051	31.49	240,432	54.46	52,249	11.83	441,516
1908...	8,278	1.89	129,608	29.64	241,107	55.14	58,228	13.55	437,221
1901...	5,821	1.35	110,229	25.70	242,777	56.62	69,957	16.32	428,784

## ALLOWANCES AND SUPPLIES TO PRIVATES

With the general increase of salaries to all those in the Government service since the 1910-11 year the allowances to privates have been increased, i.e., to *yen* 1.95 a month to superior class privates and *yen* 1.56 to 1-2 privates. Besides, according to corps, 15½ to 25 *sen* is given for stationery. Privates are strictly forbidden to get remittance from home and, even if they get, to have it kept by their company commanders. This injunction is by no means faithfully observed, especially by new privates who, being bullied by their older comrades, are often compelled to go to extra expenses.

## MILITARY ALLOWANCES ON CONTRACT SYSTEM

Allowances to troops are allowed on contract plan as regards the 5 items of food, clothing, encampment-utensils, barrack necessities and horse allowances. The allowances are fixed as below:

**Food.**—6 *go* (1 quart) of rice a day for a soldier, beside some money allowance for side-dishes. The money allowances differ according to districts where troops are stationed, ranging for regiments at home from 7.5 *sen* per diem to 11.4 *sen* (for Hokkaido), 12 to 15 *sen* for the Formosan garrisons, and 24 *sen* for those in China and 18 *sen* for Korea and Saghalien.

**Clothing.**—From *yen* 27 to *yen* 34 a year for each foot soldier, *yen* 31 to 37 for Cavalry, *yen* 30 to 36 for Artillery, *yen* 28 to 34 for Engineering and *yen* 29 to 35 for Commissariats.

**Encampment utensils and Barrack Necessities.**—There are 26 grades ranging from the lowest of *yen* 4.64 a month for the utensils and *yen* 6.76 for the others and to the maximum of over *yen* 138 and *yen* 106.58 respectively.

**Horse allowance.**—Barley, hay and straw constitute fodder. Per head rates per day are, 1 *kwan* of hay or straw and from 1.4 *kwan* to 1 *kwan* of barley according to the services; 36 to 55 *sen* a month for hooing and 25 *sen* a year for hair-cutting.

## THE MARSHALS &amp; ADMIRALS' OFFICE

The Marshals and Admirals' Office was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only 13 officers have so far been honored with appointment to the Office and these, excepting those who are dead, are:—

Marshal Prince Yamagata	Admiral of Fleet Count Togo
Marshal Prince Oyama	Marshal Viscount Hasegawa
Marshal Count Oku	Marshal H.I.H. Prince Fushimi
Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye	Marshal Viscount Kawamura

## THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF WAR

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of 1904-5 War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of the above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all of whom are *ex officio* members, and also those specially nominated to the office. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are as follows:—

General Viscount Oshima	Admiral Baron Dewa
General Count Terauchi	General Baron Asada
Admiral Baron Kataoka	H.I.H. General Prince Kan-in
Admiral Baron Ijuin	

## OFFICERS AND NON-COMBATANTS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

	1912	1911	1910	1909
Generals and ranking officers ... ..	64	62	61	70
Field officers and ranking officers ... ..	597	614	630	627
Company officers and ranking officers	1,443	1,432	1,462	1,494
Non-com. officers of the highest rank	260	364	363	368
Non-com. officers ... ..	3,097	3,060	3,078	2,859
Total ... ..	5,541	5,532	5,594	5,408
Civilians ... ..	3,432	3,524	8,105	7,622

# DISTRIBUTION OF THE STANDING ARMY

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

[illegible]

6th Division	Hiroshima	...	...	...	No. 11	No. 5	No. 5	No. 5	No. 5	5	Hiroshima.
					No. 9	...	...	...	...	...	Matsuyama.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Yamaguchi.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Hiroshima.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	
6th Division	Kumamoto	...	...	...	No. 13	...	6	6	6	6	Kumamoto.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Kagoshima.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Yatsushiro.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	
7th Division	Asahigawa (Hokkaido)	...	...	...	No. 25	...	...	...	...	...	Sapporo.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Asahigawa.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	
					"	...	...	...	...	...	
8th Division	Hirosaki	...	...	...	No. 5	...	...	...	...	...	Aomori.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Hirosaki.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Akita.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Hirosaki.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Morioka.
8th Division	Kanazawa	...	...	...	No. 7	...	9	9	9	9	Kanazawa.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Sabaye.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Kanazawa.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Toyama.
10th Division	Himeji	...	...	...	No. 10	...	10	10	10	10	Himeji.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Tottori.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Fukuchiyama.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Himeji.
11th Division	Zentsuji	...	...	...	No. 12	...	...	...	...	...	Marugame.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Tokushima.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Zentsuji.
					"	...	...	...	...	...	Kochi.



## PROMOTION OF MILITARY OFFICERS

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

## AGE-LIMIT IN THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Rank	Age	Rank	Age
Sub-Lieutenant } ... ..	45	Colonel ... ..	55
Lieutenant ... ..	45	Major-General ... ..	58
Captain ... ..	48	Lieutenant-General ... ..	62
Major ... ..	50	General ... ..	65
Lieutenant-Colonel ... ..	53	Marshal ... ..	no limit

## MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home 1911 were the first airmen in Japan. There were two others in 1912 and three more in 1913. Since then a military training course has been started at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo where three batches of young flight officers have been turned out. The Army now possesses 17 machines and 2 airships, with about 30 flying officers. The estimate for 1914 year is *yen* 300,000. As the first step toward expanding our military aerial corps and the study of naval aviation, a sum of a little over ¥400,000 was obtained in the 36th session of the Diet. The sum is spread over three years ending 1917, and is expected to provide 50 aeroplanes to the Army, meanwhile the existing Aerial Corps of Tokorozawa will be expanded into a company, and in time two companies will be organized.

Three victims have appeared among our military aviators, i.e. Lieuts. Kimura and Tokuda on 28th May, 1913, and Lieut. Shigematsu on 26th April, 1914. Three civilian aviators were killed in 1913—15.

## SECTION II. - THE NAVY

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

**Ancient Time.**—The only noteworthy instances of naval operations in olden days were the seafighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, next the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast. Perhaps the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of China in the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.



**The Restoration.**—With the advent of the era of Meiji the isolation policy was abandoned, and urged by circumstances, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000.

**Foreign Advisers.**—Both prior to and after the Restoration, the Japanese Navy had foreign advisers and tutors, mostly English. The late Adm. Sir R. Tracey was the first foreign adviser in Japan, and then came about '73 Adm. Douglas with several assistants under him. Rear-Adm. John Ingles who occupied a similar position and retired a few years before the Japan-China war was the last foreign adviser the Japanese Navy had.

### THE EXPANSION PROGRAM

As explained by the Vice-Minister of the Navy in the 30th session of the Diet (1913-14), the program has been elaborated to cope with a certain imaginary foe representing the force of 21 battleships and armored cruisers. According to this the contemplated expansion is to consist of 8 battleships (¥240,000,000), 8 armored cruisers (¥216,000,000), together with 16 scouting ships (¥80,000,000) and 48 destroyers (¥4,800,000), total ¥540,000,000. From financial consideration, however, the naval authorities have at last cut down the strength of the fleet to cope with the imaginary hostile fleet, to 8 battleships and 4 battleship-cruisers, a total of 12 ships. To reach this standard it has been decided first to construct 3 new battleships, at an outlay of about ¥90,000,000. These dread-naughts are the Kongo, Hiyei, Haruna, and Kirishima built respectively at the Vickers', Yokosuka, Kawasaki and Mitsubishi Dockyards and already placed on commission.

The new replacement program adopted by the Okuma Ministry is to build three new battleships of the Fuso type, i.e. Yamashiro at Yokosuka, (of which two of 1000 ton each are being built in England) Ise at Kawasaki and Hyuga at Mitsubishi Dockyard, eight destroyers and two submarines at the estimate of ¥104,083,926, the work to spread till 1918-'19.

#### *New Battleships*

The three battleships of the Fuso type have been designed, it is reported, after carefully studying the actual result of naval fighting in the European War and the experiences derived from the construction of the three superdreadnaughts built at home, the Hiyei, Kirishima and Haruna. The Hyuga, which was laid down in May 1915, is entirely original in design and is quite unlike any warship of the class owned by British and other fleets. The peculiar features consist of extreme steadiness which is expected to carry the efficiency of gunnery still further; the axial arrangement of the main armament of 10 14-in. guns, and lastly increased capacity to carry heavy oil to be used side by side with coal. The principal points in the design of Hyuga are, displacement 31,000 tons; length over all, 683 ft.; length of water line, 630; beam, 94; mean draught, 28; speed, 23; main armament, 10 14-in. guns, secondary armament 20 6-in.

## NAVAL EDUCATION

The post-bellum naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursuance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly recast. This is especially the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Mechanic School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy were practically left in the original form. Besides these there are the Paymaster School, and Surgery School.

## THE NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective courses. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either be Lieutenants who here finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary Navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers, Engineer Captains or Commanders, Constructors, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

## THE GUNNERY AND THE TORPEDO SCHOOL

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course subdivided into Ordinary and

Higher grades is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular terms, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

#### THE MECHANIC SCHOOL

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices. It is subdivided into 6 different branches, as operations of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

#### THE NAVAL CADETS' ACADEMY

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago.

#### THE NAVAL ENGINEERING ACADEMY

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

#### STATISTICS (1912)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Naval Staff College ... ..	74	144	115	139
Naval Cadets' Academy ... ..	64	338	144	100
Naval Eng. Academy ... ..	55	153	60	50
Gunnery School ... ..	59	807	1,266	1,293
Torpedo School ... ..	54	453	934	970
Surgery School ... ..	31	43	50	50
Paymaster School... ..	49	91	18	30
Mechanic School ... ..	41	603	588	854

#### VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription, the former almost always supplying large number of men than the other, as the authorities prefer to get, from evident reasons, volunteers to conscripts. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years,

	Conscripts	Volunteers	Total
1909 ... ..	2,860	3,076	5,936
1910 ... ..	3,235	3,487	6,722
1911 ... ..	4,092	4,009	8,101
1912 ... ..	4,457	4,863	8,820
1913 ... ..	2,145	3,112	5,257

## CLASSIFICATION OF WARSHIPS IN THE IMP. JAPANESE NAVY

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—

(1) Battleships; (2) Battleship-cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons); (5) 1st class coast defence (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats (displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo-boats (displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo-boats (displacement under 120 tons).

## THE JAPANESE FLEET

## BATTLESHIPS

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main arm't
Shikishima...	15,000	400	1898	18.0	5	9	12"(4); 6"(14)
Asahi ... ..	15,000	400	1899	18.0	4	9	12"(4); 6'(14)
Mikasa... ..	15,000	400	1900	18.0	4	9	12"(4); 6"(14)
Hizen ... ..	12,700	374	1900	18.0	6	9	12"(4); 6"(12)
Katori ... ..	15,950	420	1905	18.0	5	9	12"(4); 10"(4)
Kashima ...	16,400	425	1905	18.0	5	9	12"(4); 10"(4)
Satsuma ...	19,250	482	1906	18.0	5	9	12"(4); 10"(12)
Aki ... ..	19,750	482	1907	20.0	5	9	12"(4); 10"(12)
Kawachi ...	20,800	479	1910	20.0	5	—	12"(12); 6"(10)
Settsu ... ..	20,800	479	1910	20.0	5	—	12"(12); 6"(10)
Fuso ... ..	30,800	613	1914	23.0	—	—	14"(12); 4"(9)

## BATTLESHIP-CRUISERS

Tsukuba ...	13,750	440	1905	20.0	5	7	12"(4); 6"(12)
Ikoma ... ..	13,750	440	1906	20.0	5	7	12"(4); 6"(12)
Kurama ...	14,620	450	1906	21.0	5	7	12"(4); 8"(8)
Ibuki ... ..	14,620	450	1907	22.0	5	7	12"(4); 8"(8)
Hiyei ... ..	27,500	—	1912	25.0	8	—	14"(8); 6"(16)
Kongo ... ..	27,500	—	1912	25.0	8	—	14"(8); 6"(16)
Kirishima ...	27,500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14"(8)
Haruna ... ..	27,500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14"(8)

## FIRST CLASS CRUISERS

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	T. rpedo tube	A armor at water line (inches)	Main arm't
Asama ...	9,700	408	1898	20.1	5	7	8"(4); 6"(8)
Tokiwa ...	9,700	408	1893	20.0	5	7	8"(4); 6"(8)
Yakumo ...	9,700	407	1899	20.0	5	7	8"(4); 6"(12)
Azuma ...	9,326	431	1899	20.0	5	6	8"(4); 6"(12)
Iwate ...	9,800	400	1900	20.0	4	7	8"(4); 6"(14)
Izumo ...	9,800	400	1899	20.0	4	7	8"(4); 6"(14)
Kasuga ...	7,280	344	1902	20.0	4	6	10"(1); 8"(2); 6"(14)
Nisshin ...	7,280	344	1903	20.0	4	6	8"(4); 6"(14)
Aso ...	7,995	443	1900	21.0	2	3	8"(2); 6"(9)

## SECOND CLASS CRUISERS

Kasagi...	4,900	374	1898	22.7	4	4	8"(2)
Chitose ...	4,790	395	1898	22.5	4	4½	8"(2)
Tsugaru ...	6,630	413	1899	20.0	6	3	6"(3)
Soya ...	6,500	420	1899	23.0	6	3	6"(12)
Tone ...	4,100	400	1806	23.0	—	3	6"(12)
Chikuma ...	4,991	—	1811	26.0	—	—	6"(8)
Hirato...	4,991	—	1811	26.0	—	—	6"(8)
Yahagi ...	4,991	—	1811	26.0	—	—	6"(8)
Suma ...	2,657	306	1896	20.0	2	2	6"(2)
Akashi...	2,755	295	1897	20.0	2	2	6"(2)
Niitaka ...	3,366	235	1862	20.0	—	2½	6"(6)
Taushima ...	3,366	235	1802	20.0	—	2½	6"(6)
Otowa ...	3,000	341	1803	20.0	—	—	6"(2)

## FIRST CLASS COAST DEFENCE SHIPS

Iki...	8,590	326	1888	16.0	6	14	12"(2); 6"(6)
Tango ...	11,000	—	1894	17.0	6	15	12"(4); 6"(12)
Fuji ...	12,300	374	1896	18.0	5	6	12"(4); 6"(10)
Iwami ...	13,599	367	1902	18.0	4	4	12"(4); 8"(8)
Sagami ...	12,674	401	1898	19.0	5	7	10"(4); 6"(10)
Suwo ...	12,674	401	1900	19.0	5	4	10"(4); 6"(10)

## SECOND CLASS COAST DEFENCE SHIPS

Okinoshima..	4,500	277	1899	16.0	4	10	10"(8)
Minoshima...	4,500	265	1894	16.0	4	10	9"(4)
Itsukushima .	4,210	295	1891	16.0	4	2	12"(6)
Hashidate ...	4,210	295	1891	16.0	4	2	12"(6)
Chiyoda ...	2,450	—	1890	17.0	3	4½	4"(7)
Akitsushima .	3,500	—	1896	19.0	5	3	6"(4)
Manshu ...	3,916	—	1901	21.0	—	—	3"(2)
Karasaki ...	6,170	—	1900	18.0	—	—	3"(1)
Yamato ...	1,478	206	1885	13.0	2	—	3"(4)
Musashi ...	1,478	206	1835	13.0	2	—	3"(4)
Matsuye ...	1,415	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toyohashi ...	4,055	—	1900	18.0	—	—	4"(7)

# THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

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## FIRST CLASS GUNBOATS

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main armament
Tatsuta ... ..	575	240	1894	21.0	5	—	4."(2)
Chihaya ... ..	1,238	273	1900	21.0	5	—	4."(7)
Mogami ... ..	1,358	316	1908	23.0	—	2½	4."(7)
Yodo ... ..	1,250	300	19 7	22.0	—	2½	4."(7)

## SECOND CLASS GUNBOATS

Uji... ..	620	180	1903	13.0	—	—	3"(4)
Sumida... ..	120	—	1906	13.0	—	—	6"(2)
Fushimi ... ..	180	—	1906	13.0	—	—	6"(2)
Toba ... ..	248	—	1911	15.0	—	—	3"(2)
Saga ... ..	485	—	1912	15.0	—	—	4"(1)

## FIRST CLASS TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS

Umikaze ... ..	1,150	—	1910	35	3	—	4"(7)
Yamakaze ... ..	1,150	—	1911	35	3	—	4"(7)

## SECOND CLASS TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS

Name	Displacement	when launched	Name	Displacement	when launched
Sakura... ..	600	1911	Kusunoki... ..	600	1915
Tachibana ... ..	600	1912	Ume ... ..	600	1915
Matsu ... ..	600	1915	Katsura ... ..	600	1915
Kashiwa ... ..	600	1915	Kayede ... ..	600	1915
Kaba ... ..	600	1915	Sugi ... ..	600	1915
Sakaki... ..	600	1915	Kiri ... ..	600	1915

## THIRD CLASS TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Akebono... ..	311	'98	Kagero ... ..	279	'98
Arare ... ..	227	'04	Kamikaze ... ..	331	'05
Ariake ... ..	227	'04	Kikuzuki... ..	331	'07
Asagiri ... ..	331	'03	Kisaragi... ..	331	'05
Asakaze ... ..	375	'06	Matsukaze ... ..	331	'06
Asashio ... ..	373	'98	Mikazuki ... ..	375	'03
Asatsuyu ... ..	375	'06	Minazuki ... ..	331	'06
Ayanami ... ..	331	'07	Murakumo ... ..	279	'97
Fubuki ... ..	227	'04	Murasame ... ..	331	'03
Harukaze ... ..	375	'06	Nagatsuki ... ..	231	'06
Hatsuharu ... ..	375	'06	Nenohi ... ..	331	'05
Hatsushimo ... ..	331	'05	Nowake ... ..	357	'06
Hatsuyuki ... ..	375	'05	Oboro ... ..	311	'98
Hayakaze ... ..	375	'06	Oikaze ... ..	331	'06
Hibiki ... ..	375	'06	Satsuki ... ..	350	'02
Isonami ... ..	331	'07	Shigure ... ..	375	'06

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Shirakumo ...	373	'98	Wakaba ...	381	'05
Shiranuhi ...	279	'39	Yamabiko ...	240	'97
Shiratsuyu ...	575	'03	Yayoi ...	381	'05
Shirayuki ...	365	'05	Yudachi ...	375	'06
Uranami ...	381	'07	Yugiri ...	279	'98
Ushio ...	381	'05	Yugure ...	381	'06
Usugumo ...	331	'99	Yunagi ...	375	'06
Uzuki ...	381	'06			

FIRST CLASS TORPEDO-BOATSD 16; SECOND CLASS TORPEDO-BOATS 15; SUBMARINES 13.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE FLEET

The new Fleet Organization Regulation issued in Dec. 1914 is based on the principle of placing on the first line eight battleships of super-dreadnaught type, but this ideal formation cannot be realized until after the completion of the four super-dreadnaughts of the *Fuso* type to be effected three or four years hence.

#### NAVAL DOCKYARDS AND ARCHITECTURE

These exist at the four Admiralties of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. They all possess dry docks for accommodating large warships. The first two are each provided with two cradles, one each being qualified to undertake dreadnaughts, but the other two have only one each for building small cruisers and destroyers. Port Arthur possesses a dry dock but lacks necessary equipment for building warships. The Mitsubishi Shipyards at Nagasaki, the Kawasaki Yards at Kobe and also the Osaka Ironworks build warships. The record of the private dockyards' work in naval architecture has been broken with the construction of two 27,500 ton dreadnaughts, the orders for which have been given to the private two yards.

#### NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

The first warship built in Japan was the *Seiki* of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser *Hashidate* of 4,278 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships *Kurama* (14,600 tons) and *Satsuma* (19,300 tons) in 1906. The launching in Oct. '10 at Yokosuka of the *Kawachi* (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnaught attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

#### JAPAN AND TYPES OF WARSHIPS

Japan has contributed something to the progress of naval construction of the world. It was Japan that first placed on her cruisers heavy guns for battleships and constructed torpedo-destroyers of far larger displacement than was previously known among the naval experts of the world. The efficiency of these "abnormal cruisers" and "torpedo-boats" for practical purposes was sufficiently demonstrated in the Japan-China war.

## I. J. N. BATTLESHIPS "SATSUMA" AND THE DREADNAUGHT

The battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* launched in 1905 may be considered as the last construction of the *Shikishima* type that had been universally regarded as the standard type about the beginning of the Russo-Japan war. The two battleships were superior to the *Shikishima* in the number of 10 in. weapons carried. In the design of the battleship *Satsuma* hurriedly took in hand about the time of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan effected a marked improvement over the *Katori* and *Kashima* type. A similar improvement was effected in England when her Admiralty adopted in 1905 a special design that developed as the Lord Nelson type, the first dreadnaught constructed in the world. It should be remembered for the sake of accuracy, that the design of *Satsuma* was completed in Jan. 1904 while the work on the *Lord Nelson* was started in Oct. the following year, so that Japan antedated England as regards the improvement in naval architecture which is now revolutionizing the navies of the world.

## JAPAN AND BATTLESHIP-CRUISERS

The six armored cruisers designed by Japan, the *Asama*, *Tokiwa*, etc., several years before the outbreak of the Russ-Japan war when their efficiency was significantly demonstrated, were a noteworthy departure in their being equipped by larger calibre guns and armored by the Harvey steel. This innovation was carried still further in the *Tsukuba*, the keel of which was hurriedly laid at Kure in June 1904. She equaled a battleship in the power of main guns, and furnished a new type of cruisers that have been adopted by England and other powers.

*How the 1st Battleship-Cruiser Tsukuba was built*

Writes Dr. Terao, a naval architect,—"The successful building of the *Tsukuba* may be said to supply another significant illustration how far human power placed at a stretch may develop its ingenuity. When the decision had been adopted to build her at Kure, both the architects and mechanics were in dismay, for the largest ship they had built was that of the *Tsushima* type of a little over 3,000 displacement and which was completed at Yokosuka only two years before. The mechanical equipment too was equally inadequate for undertaking this bold work. However, both the supervisors and raw mechanics under them, were sustained by the heroic spirit awakened by the national calamity. Supported by the desperate resolution, they were able to overcome the innumerable difficulties that turned up at every progress they made. And thus with no model to follow they succeeded in completing the warship. Viewed in the light of greater experience and mechanical progress of the present day, this first battleship-cruiser in the world may not be quite satisfactory in rivetting and so forth, but for all such unfriendly criticism she has been found fit for the service and has undertaken around-the-world voyage. By the construction of the *Kongo* and the *Hiyet* Japan has furnished another new design to the world, in the power of their main guns and speed.



## LATEST RECORD IN RAPID WORK, BUILDING OF DESTROYERS

The building of ten destroyers in seven months ending April 1915 is a new record, so far as the rapidity of work is concerned, for at least twice that time was required before in building a destroyer at home. Such rapid work became possible owing to the being necessary materials supplied at home, that is, armor-plates at the Government Steel-works, guns at the Kure Arsenal and Muroran Steel Foundry, and torpedoes and torpedo-tubes at the Naval Arsenals. The ten destroyers in question all bear the names of trees, as *Kusunoki* (camphor), *Ume* (plum-tree), and so on. They were built two each at the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Yard, one each at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru, and also at the Osaka Iron Works and Uruga Shipbuilding Yard. The construction of eight additional destroyers and two submarines is provided for in the Naval appropriation passed by the Diet in the 36th session. Of the eight one half will be of larger size of 1000 ton displacement (2 being built in England), the total outlay for the whole number being ¥13,676,916. The keels will be laid in 1916. As also the case as regards the two submarines, for which ¥3,850,000 has been set apart. They will displace 800 tons each.

## SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT HOME

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu. The armor plates are also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. The Minister of the Navy explained in the 31st session of the Diet that in resisting the penetration of heaviest projectiles the plates made at Kure proved even better, according to the test carried out by the authorities, than the productions of the leading steel foundries in the world. The Imperial Iron Works supplies its steel plates to both private shipyards and the Navy, and with the expansion of its scope, with ¥2,400,000 voted by the 30th session of the Diet, to be carried out as continuing work spread over three years, 60,000 tons of plates of greater thickness will be produced in a year. In 1908 a steel works was established at Muroran, Hokkaido, (capital yen 10,000) as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy. It is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood teak from Siam and Oregon pines are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkova" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose.

## PERSONNEL OF THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Differing from the system followed in England, the Japanese Admiralty organizes its staff of combatants on the plan of filling the necessary complement at the outset of an emergency with officers of the active service. This is the reason why our Navy is apparently over-staffed compared with that of England. The English fleet, which totals about 2,330,000 tons has the staff of combatants, from midshipmen to fleet

admirals, numbering 3,111. The corresponding figures for our fleet are 650,000 and 2,190 respectively. Reduced to per ton rate the British fleet has 1.35 officers against 3.42 of Japan. The custom adhered thus far of employing officers on active service for routine work on shore has necessarily interfered with efficiency of service at sea. In practice our subordinate officers rarely remain on sea service for more than two years; they are soon transferred to shore. In some cases there have been even rear-admirals or vice-admirals whose actual sea service was confined to only a few years' training at sea undergone on board training ships, or at best a few years' service as deck officers afterward.

## NAVAL OFFICERS' PROMOTION

Promotion by selection, instead of by seniority of service, is now the rule in our Navy. Candidates to be recommended for special promotion are generally decided at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

**Midshipmen.**—Graduates of the Naval Cadets' School are given about 8 months' practical exercise in a training ship, and then commissioned on warships in the active service.

**2nd Sub-Lieutenants.**—Midshipmen who have had over a year's practical exercise.

1st Sub Lieutenant.--2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Torpedo and Gunnery, each about 4 months.

**Lieutenants.**—1st Sub-Lieutenants of over two years in the service. Select 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

**Lieut.-Commanders.** Lieutenants of over 5 years in service. Select Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service on the sea are admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

**Commanders.**—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be officially or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

**Captains.**—Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captains in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College about one year, and study some special art of their own choice or that officially assigned.

**Rear Admirals.** - Captains of over two years in the service.

**Vice-Admirals.** - Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

**Admirals.**—Vice-Admirals who have seen many actual services or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

### AGE LIMIT OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Fleet Admiral	... ..	No limit
Admiral	... ..	Below 65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	... ..	" 62

Vice-Admiral ... ..	60
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral ... ..	58
Rear-Admiral ... ..	56
Architect Captain or equivalent... ..	54
Captain or equivalent ... ..	53
Chief Warrant Officer or equivalent... ..	50
Engineer Commander or equivalent ... ..	50
Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent ... ..	47
Lieut.-Commander or equivalent ... ..	45
Lieutenant or equivalent ... ..	44
Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent ... ..	40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenants or equivalent ... ..	40
N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st lieutenant or equivalent	

## OFFICERS AND BLUEJACKETS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

(Compiled at the end of the year)

	Admirals and non- com'tants	Officers and non- com'tants	Warrant officers	Bluejackets	Cadets	Total
1911... ..	102	6,998	1,378	45,576	668	51,692
1912... ..	105	4,191	1,391	48,389	587	54,662

## NAVAL AVIATION

The return in 1912 from France and U.S.A. of four officers trained there was the first event of importance in the Naval aviation. There are now at the Training ground at Oppama near Yokosuka 15 flying officers with over twenty petty officers and men receiving training under them. In May '15 these officers undertook successfully extended flying for 10 hrs. to Tokyo and across the Tokyo Bay. The Navy possesses 9 hydro-planes, and expects to construct 30 shortly. The estimate for the year is yen 100,000. In Mar. 1915 two officers and one man were killed.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMISSION REGULATIONS

(Gazetted June 23, 1914)

Art. I.—The Commission shall be under direct control of the Prime Minister, and shall deliberate upon the more important matters that are relative to the defenses of the Empire on land and sea.

Art. II.—The Minister or Ministers concerned, shall report to the Prime Minister on the more important matters relating to the defenses of the Empire on land and sea, and the Prime Minister shall submit these to the deliberations of the Commission.

Art. III.—The Commission shall be composed of the following:

The Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Chief of the General Staff, Chief of the Naval Board of Command.

Art. IV.—The Prime Minister may, whenever necessary, summon to conference a naval or military officer in active service, and order him to give such explanations as may be desired.

Art. V.—The President of the Commission of Defense shall be the Prime Minister.

If he is unable to attend, the Minister of State present that occupies the highest at the conference shall perform the duties on his behalf.

Art. VI.—The President shall prepare the order of the day, open and close the conference, readjust the order of the day, and otherwise supervise the business of the Commission.

The President shall submit to the Prime Minister the results of the deliberations of the Commission.

#### PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION

Art. VII.—The Commission of Defense shall have one Chief Secretary and two Secretaries.

Art. VIII.—The Chief Secretary shall be held by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

He shall manage the affairs of the Commission in accordance with the instruction of the President.

Art. IX.—The Secretaries shall be a Major-General and a Rear-Admiral, each having a military or a naval post of his own. They shall assist in the arranging of the affairs of the Commission in accordance with the instructions of their chief.

#### THE IMPERIAL AVIATION ASSOCIATION

This is the only private body devoted to the cause of aviation, and was incorporated in 1914. So earnestly has the business been pushed by the active Committee that already the roll of members number over 5,000. As yet the fund at its disposal is very scarce, and the Association is prevented from organizing work on any decent scale. Just before the outbreak of the European war the Association bought from Germany two monoplanes, and like the irony of fate they were actively employed by the Army, to which the machines were sold, in the scouting work at Tsingtau. Some students are now maintained by the Association, and they are receiving training at the Military Aerodrome at Tokorozawa. One notable thing undertaken is the offer of prizes, 1st class ¥ 20,000, 2nd ¥ 10,000, and 3rd ¥ 5,000 for home made motors. 19 men have forwarded plans and designs, and result of the Committee's examination is to be announced in March 1916. The Association is presided over by H.H. Prince Kuni, Patron, while Count Okuma and Baron Sakatani act as President and Vice-President respectively. The Association has not yet joined the International Aerial Convention and therefore is not qualified to give license. Civilian aviators who have gone through regular training abroad number about ten.

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# CHAPTER XXX

## DIPLOMACY

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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The years 1894-5 may be said to mark a turning point in the modern history of Japanese diplomacy. The Japan-China War, arising out of the rival claims of both countries on Korea, put to the test the relative strength of the two Asiatic countries. In this tussle between the small island state of Japan and the grand, old Empire of China, the latter miserably broke down. This was a surprising revelation to the Occidental Powers, the dotage of China on the one hand and on the other the rising ascendancy of the Japanese nation. Viewed in this light, the Japan-China War was not only a struggle for hegemony between the two Oriental nations, but it may even be put down as an event of far reaching influence upon the trend of the history of the whole world.

There was another circumstance which made the years of 1894-5 conspicuous in Japan's modern history. It was in these years that after repeated failures Japan finally succeeded in revising the humiliating treaties with the Powers, giving effect to the abolition of the anomalous system of Consular jurisdiction which had long been a sore point with the Government.

With this achievement Japan was entitled for the first time to associate herself with the senior Occidental Powers on a footing of equality and to participate with them in all that concerned Far Eastern problems. It may be noted in this relation that the Meiji Government had three outstanding foreign questions transferred to them from the preceding Tokugawa Shogunate,—i.e. (1) the determination of frontier, (2) the revision of treaties, and (3) the Korean problem. The frontier questions comprised perennial disputes with Russia over the territory of Karafuto (Saghalien) in the north, and in the south the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands, the Loo Choo Islands, and Taiwan (Formosa). As regards the Saghalien question, the several negotiations conducted there-a ent with the Russian Government from before the down fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate failed to bring about a definite settlement, the island being nominally left as a territory under the joint authority of Japan and Russia. The Loo Choo Islands, too, had long remained in a similar anomalous state, forming a bone of contention between Japan and China.

The Saghalien question was finally solved by an change of the island for the Kurile, while almost simultaneously an open proclamation was

issued deciding the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands. With regard to the Loo Choo Islands and Formosa, serious complications arose with the Peking Government in 1874 on account of the landing of a punitive Japanese force on the latter island which had generally been regarded as an outside territory of China. Eventually, however, Japan agreed to withdraw her expeditionary troops from the island, but at the same time took prompt steps to effect once and for all the annexation of the Loo Choo Islands.

By 1879 all the outstanding frontier questions were brought to a settlement, and this enabled the Meiji Government to devote their undivided energies to the solution of treaty revision.

The Korean problem was after all resolvable to this, namely, whether Japan should regain her hold on the Asiatic Continent. It should be remembered that Japan and Chosen (Korea) are closely bound together not only by geographical relations, but by ties of tradition and blood. In ancient times, the southern part of the Peninsula had practically been under the sway of Japan, but with the growing predominance of the influence of China there, Japan had to abandon her claims upon the land in view of the trouble and expense entailed by frequent expeditions sent across the seas. Even the two expeditions undertaken by no less a personage than Hideyoshi Toyotomi failed to recover Japan's domination in the Peninsula.

Down to 1875 Chosen remained under the suzerainty of China, and in that year Japan approached Chosen and obliged her to conclude a treaty as an independent kingdom. In time the Court of Chosen was practically split up into two factions, pro-Japanese and pro-Chinese, and the intrigues between them became more frequent than ever, culminating in the embroglios at Seoul in 1882 and 1884 which practically constituted a prelude to the outbreak of the Japan-China war.

The close of the war found Japan in the ascendant over the Peninsula, but in her haste to reap the fruits of victory, she miserably blundered, and gave occasion for Russia to step in and assume a dominant role of the Court. Herein was engendered the germs of conflict with Russia in 1904-5, which, as is well known, ended in victory for Japan.

It will be seen that it is at the cost of two disastrous international wars that Japan has finally succeeded in securing predominance in the Chosen Peninsula. The case was, however, different with China, which is too big a country to fall under the exclusive dominance of one or two Powers.

While Japan was forced to retrocede the Liaotung Peninsula under pressure of the joint intervention of Russia, France and Germany, and, indeed, to give up, for the time being, her ambitions in the direction of territory on the Continent, the three Powers, taking advantage of their intervention, began to pursue a daring and aggressive policy toward the helpless Empire, imperilling the balance of power in the Far East. Fortunately England stood aloof from the concerted action of the three Powers. She even contrived a counter move, especially to guard her sphere of interests against the southern expansion of the Muscovite Empire. Her endeavor in this direction gave birth to the historic event of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The conclusion of this alliance came upon the whole world as a surprise and doubtless deserves a chapter in the history of modern

diplomacy especially when it is considered that Japan had so far been generally regarded as a contemptible upstart in the East.

It is interesting to note *en passant*, that Japan's admission into the comity of civilized nations was not due to any convention concluded among the Powers, as in the case of certain Protestant or Mohammedan countries in Europe; neither was it attributable to such peculiar circumstances as those that entitled some states of the new World to participate in the concert of European Powers in the capacity of their dependencies or colonial states. It has been solely through strenuous efforts of her own that she has acquired for herself her present position among the Powers,—an achievement little short of a miracle, indeed, for an Oriental nation of alien race and religion which had for centuries been following a path of civilization quite independent of the general trend of the Occidental.

Just as she did in the introduction of Occidental civilization in its various aspects, Japan has exhibited her characteristic assimilability in adopting divers institutions of Europe relative to international law. Thus, only a few years after the Restoration of 1868 when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, she lost no time in declaring her neutrality in a manner perfect down to the minutest details, and, indeed, she went the length of preventing as a matter of right due to her neutrality the French warship *Lincol*n from opening fire against a Prussian merchant ship in the port of Nagasaki. Then the appropriate measures she took *vis-à-vis* the *S. S. Maria Luz*, a Peruvian slave-trading vessel, was no less creditable.

In 1877 and 1879 she joined the International Postal Union and Telegraph Union, and in 1886 took part in the Geneva Convention of the Red Cross Association, while she became a party to the Declaration of Paris in 1887.

In the two great international wars as well as on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in North China, Japan's army and navy won the well-merited admiration of all for their faithful observation of the accepted rules of war. All things taken together, it is not to be wondered at that England was induced to depart from her traditional policy of 'splendid isolation' and to join hands with the island Empire in the Eastern Seas.

Lastly, Japan's participation in the present general conflict, the capture of the German fortress in China, the occupation of German possessions in the South Seas and the effective expulsion of the remnant of her commerce-raiding cruisers, has, it may be noted, been simply actuated by her sincere intention to maintain general peace in the Pacific to which she is pledged by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

### SURVEY OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY SINCE 1853

**Opening of the Country.**—In 1853 four American men-of-war arrived at the Bay of Yedo, demanding the conclusion of a treaty of intercourse.

In 1853 the first American Consul (Townsend Harris) arrived in Japan and a commercial treaty was signed between him and the Shogunate Government-Representative (Ii-Kamon-no-Kami), followed by conclusion of treaties with Holland, England, France and Russia.

**Russia seizing Tsushima.**—In 1861 Russia suddenly seized the Island of Tsushima but was obliged to withdraw through the intervention of the

British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Admiral J. Hope, Commander of the British-China squadron.

**Kagoshima and Shimonoseki bombarded.**—In August, 1863, Kagoshima was bombarded by a British squadron, and in the following year Shimonoseki by the allied squadrons of England, America, France and Holland; the murder of Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the British legation, by some retainers of the lord of Satsuma, was the cause.

**Imperial Sanction of the Treaties.**—In 1865 Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo as British envoy and an Imperial decree sanctioning the treaties was issued on the 23rd of October 1865.

**Peruvian Slave Ship.**—In 1872 a Peruvian ship, named the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board, entered the harbor of Yokohama; she was seized and the Chinamen were released; the dispute was decided in favor of Japan by the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.

**Saghalien exchanged with the Kuriles.**—In 1875 Japan exchanged the whole island of Saghalien with Kurile Islands which Russia asserted had belonged to her.

**The Ogasawara Affair.**—In 1875 Ogasawara-jima or Bonin was recognized by America as Japan's possession.

**Formosan Expedition.**—In 1872 Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to punish the natives who murdered our wrecked crew.

**Treaty Revision Negotiation.**—In 1871 Prince Iwakura went to America and Europe on the treaty revision mission, to recover judicial and tariff autonomy, but the mission failed.

In 1882 Count Inouye started fresh negotiations which were broken off owing to popular opposition.

In 1883 Count Okuma resumed the negotiations, but had to drop from the same cause; the late Viscount Aoki who succeeded Count Okuma as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the late Viscount Enomoto who held the portfolio for a short while, fared no better.

In 1892 the late Count Mutsu opened negotiation with Great Britain and the treaty was signed at London, between Lord Kimberley and Viscount Aoki on July 16th, 1894. By the end of 1897 similar negotiation with the United States, Italy, Russia, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary had been accomplished.

**The Treaty of Tientsin.**—This was signed in 1885 by Count (the late Prince) Ito and the late Li-Hungchang for defining the relative position of the two countries towards Korea for which they had long entertained rival claims for recognizing equal rights of the two towards Korea, the independence of which was also agreed upon.

**Japan-China War.**—The outbreak of an insurrection in Korea in May 1894, the dispatch of troops by China to the Korean capital and those of Japan soon after; the refusal of China to jointly reform Korea with Japan; the sinking of Chinese transport flying the British flag by a Japanese cruiser; the defeat of the Chinese troops by the Japanese at Asan, Korea, on July 29th, all this culminated in the formal declaration of war on August 1st at Tokyo and Peking.

The War was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded on Apr. 14, 1895, which bound China (1) to agree to complete independence of Korea; (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral; (3) and Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay indemnity of 200 million taels;



to open up Shashih, Chung-king. Suchow and Hangchow to commerce, and of the Yangtze to navigation. The second clause Japan had to renounce owing to the pressure exerted by Russia, Germany and France, and had to console herself with the 30,000,000 taels paid by China for it.

**The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.**—On 30th Jan. 1902 Agreement for Alliance (which see) was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, and this developed into the Treaty for Alliance (which see) signed at London on 12th Aug. 1905 and made public on Sept. 27th.

**Russo-Japanese War.**—China now retired from the field but Japan had to confront a more formidable rivalry of Russia which actively began to pursue aggressive policy not only in Korea but in Manchuria as well. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeding in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention, 1896, Komura-Weber Memorandum, 1896, and Nishi-Rosen Protocol 1893. The strained relation between Japan and Russia, was aggravated by Russia's occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war on 10th Feb. 1904.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. on 5th Sept. 1905 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries, President Roosevelt of the time using his best efforts to reconcile the rival representatives. In the Treaty Russia agrees (Art. 2) to leave Japan a free hand in Korea, (Art. 4) to hand over to Japan the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with their littoral; (Art. 6) to hand over to Japan the Manchurian Railway from Changchun to Port Arthur and the mining and other rights pertaining to it; (Art. 9) to cede to Japan the southern half of Saghalien from the 50th latitude N. and to permit to Japanese the right of navigation in the Bays of Ia Perouse and Tartary, and further (Art. 11) the right to fishing in Russian territorial waters.

**The House-Tax Dispute.**—In May 1905 the Hague Arbitration Committee passed a decision unfavorable to Japan.

**Korea Protectorate.**—On 17th Nov. 1905 a convention thereof was concluded.

**The Peking Treaty.**—On 22nd Dec. 1905 the Treaty was concluded as a necessary consequence of the Portsmouth Treaty.

**Schoolboy Question in California.**—In 1906 after the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco, Japanese boys were denied admission to schools on the excuse of insufficient accommodation.

**For Safeguarding Peace in the Far East.**—The Agreement for this purpose was concluded between Japan and France (which see) on 10th June 1907, and with Russia (which see) on 30th July 1907.

**Canadian Immigration.**—A Memorandum was exchanged with Canada on 23rd Dec. 1907 (which see).

**Arbitration Treaty.**—On 12th Sept. 1903 this Treaty (which see) was signed between Japan and the United States.

**Japan-America Understanding.**—On 30th Nov. 1908 a Diplomatic Note (which see) for safeguarding the peace in the Far East and other matters was exchanged between the representatives of the two countries.

**Antung-Mukden Railway and other Question.**—On Aug. 19th 1909 Japan-China Agreements concerning the Antung-Mukden Railway Chien-to and other outstanding questions with China were concluded.

**Neutralization of the Manchuria Rly.**—On 21st Jan. 1910 Japan sent a reply to America declining Knox's proposal to neutralize the South Manchuria Railway.

**Russo-Japanese Agreement.**—On July 4th 1910 the Russo-Japanese Agreement (which see) for maintaining the *status quo* in Manchuria was concluded.

**Treaty Revision.**—On July 17th 1910 Japan sent notices to Great Britain and ten other European Powers denouncing the existing Treaties a year hence.

On Aug. 4th similar notices were sent to France and Austria-Hungary.

**Korean Annexation.**—On Aug. 22nd 1910 the Treaty of Annexation was signed by the Representatives of Japan and Korea and was made public on Aug. 29th.

**New International Copyright Convention.**—A new treaty signed at Berlin was made public on Sept. 8th 1910.

**Franco-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Protection of Patents, etc., Copyrights in China.**—Promulgated on May 15th 1911.

**Russo-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Recognition of Companies.**—Concluded on June 30th 1911.

**Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.**—New Treaty occasioned by the Anglo-American arbitration agreement concluded on July 13th 1911.

**Conclusion of New Treaties Promulgated.**—America April 5th, Great Britain April 6th, Spain May 15th, Sweden July 13th, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada (all provisional) July 15th, Germany July 16th, Austria-Hungary (provisional) Aug. 3th, France (provisional) Aug. 26th.

**Russo-Japanese Outstanding Claims settled.**—The Foreign Office announced on Aug. 29th 1911 that ¥ 450,000 was paid to Russia for damages suffered by Russian subjects in the Russo-Japanese War, that ¥ 180,000 was paid as purchasing price of some forty Russian buildings in Port Arthur; that of the three hospital ships seized by Japan, the *Angara* was returned, and that Russia agreed to pay 60,000 roubles for the Japanese steamers seized.

**Portuguese Republic.**—Recognized on Sept. 13th 1911.

**Russo-Japanese Extradition Treaty.**—Concluded on Sept. 13th 1911.

**Anti-Japanese Legislation in California.**—The Webb Bill aiming at the prohibition of real property by Japanese passed the Californian legislature on May 3rd 1913 signed by the Governor on May 19th and became operative on Aug. 19th. Ambassador Chinda entered protest three times from May to Aug.

**Nanking Affair, etc.**—On 7th Oct. 1913 were settled the Nanking, Yenchow and Hankow Affair that happened on the occasion of the revolutionary war in Southern China and in which some Japanese merchants and officers were either murdered or rudely treated by Chinese troops. China paid ¥ 640,000 as damages for the Nanking affair and Chang Hu formally tendered apology.

**Railway Concessions in Manchuria.**—In Oct. 1913 agreement about railway concessions in Manchuria was concluded between Japan and China.

**Cruiser Izumo to Mexico.**—The cruiser started for Mexico on Nov. 20th 1914.

**Chinese Republic recognized.**—On the election of Yuan Shi-kai as President on Oct. 6th 1913 Japan at once sent notice of recognition.

**Abolition of Foreign Settlement in Korea.**—The Protocol for the abolition dated 21st April 1913 was gazetted on April 1st 1914

**Japan in the European War.**—On Aug. 4th, 1914 the Foreign Office issued a Statement; on Aug. 15th Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany; on Aug. 23rd Japan declared war on Germany; on Aug. 27th the Japanese expeditionary forces invested Tsingtau; on the same day treaty relation with Austria-Hungary ceased; on Nov. 7th in conjunction with the British contingent Tsingtau was captured.

**The Sino-Japanese Negotiations.**—On Jan. 18th the Japanese Minister at Peking delivered to the Chinese Government a list of 21 demands; on Feb. 2nd negotiations commenced; on April 17, by which time 24 conferences had been conducted, the negotiations came to a deadlock; on April 26th Japan presented a modified list of demands; on May 1st China proposed a counter list; on May 7th Japan delivered an ultimatum demanding reply by 6 P.M. 9th; at 1.30 A.M. on 9th China delivered a Note agreeing to Japan's demands; on June 8th the Treaty was signed and ratified.

### LIST OF TREATY POWERS

Powers	Signed on			Ratification exchanged on		
U. S. A. ... ..	Feb.	21,	1911	April	4,	1911
Great Britain... ..	April	3,	1911	May	5,	1911
Russia ... ..	July	21,	1907	Sept.	9,	1907
Holland ... ..	July	9,	1912	July	31,	1912
France ... ..	Aug.	19,	1911	April	22,	1912
Germany ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland ... ..	June	21,	1911	Dec.	20,	1911
Italy... ..	Nov.	25,	1911	June	17,	1913
Denmark... ..	Feb.	12,	1912	May	6,	1912
Sweden ... ..	May	19,	1911	June	12,	1911
Norway ... ..	Jun.	16,	1911	July	15,	1911
Spain ... ..	May	15,	1911	—	—	—
Austria-Hungary ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
China ... ..	July	21,	1896	Jan.	11,	1904
Peru ... ..	March	20,	1895	Dec.	24,	1896
Siam ... ..	Feb.	25,	1898	May	31,	1898
Mexico ... ..	Nov.	30,	1888	June	6,	1889
Brazil ... ..	Nov.	5,	1895	Feb.	12,	1897
Argentine Republic ... ..	Feb.	3,	1898	Sept.	18,	1901
Greece ... ..	June	1,	1899	Sept.	21,	1890
Chile ... ..	{ Sept.	25,	1897	Sept.	24,	1906
	{ Oct.	16,	1899	Sept.	24,	1906
Columbia ... ..	May	25,	1903	Oct.	10,	1908

With Belgium and Portugal treaty revision is still unfinished and the treaty relation with them is now covered by temporary agreements.

## TREATY OF COMMERCE &amp; NAVIGATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between them and between their subjects, and to facilitate and extend the commercial relations between their two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency Monsieur Takaaki Kato, Jussami, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ART. I.—The subjects of each High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the law of the country—

1. Shall in all that relates to travel and residence be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subject, or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their

claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ART. II.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ART. III.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects.

ART. IV.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognise such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorisations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorisations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART. V.—In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of

the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estate of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ART. VI.—There shall be between the territories of the High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, still enjoy the same right, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ART. VII.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ART. VIII.—The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part I of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in part II of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date the Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

ART. IX.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties

to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ART. X.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

ART. XI.—No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations which affects, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ART. XII.—Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, can not be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ART. XIII.—The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection except so far as may be necessary to establish that samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ART. XIV.—The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorised in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ART. XV.—Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organised

in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

ART. XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes, and passengers, shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charge than, national vessel and their cargoes and passengers.

ART. XVII.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessel which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. XVIII.—All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ART. XIX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ART. XX.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXI.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessel of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding tickets or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above mentioned limits, and while engaged in such



carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ART. XXII.—If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subject of the country where the desertion takes place.

ART. XXIII.—Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ART. XXIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXV.—The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to

contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ART. XXVI.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorate beyond the seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ART. XXVII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 7th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of its intention to terminate the Treaty it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the seal of their Arms.

Done at London in duplicate this 3rd day of April, 1911.

(Signed) TAKAOKI KATO. (L.S.)

(Signed) E. GREY. (L.S.)

#### TREATY WITH U. S. A.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from

compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. II.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ART. III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART. IV.—There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigations. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ART. V.—The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ART. VI.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or

citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ART. VII.—Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ART. VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ART. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. X.—Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of the United States and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

ART. XI.—No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favored nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. XII.—Vessels charged with performance of regular, scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy in the ports of

the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

ART. XIII.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

ART. XIV.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ART. XV.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subject or citizens in regard to patents, trademarks and designs, upon fulfillment of the formation prescribed by law.

ART. XVI.—The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ART. XVII.—The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

ART. XVIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji, corresponding the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of Christian era.

(Signed) Y. UCHIDA. (L.S.)

(Signed) PHILANDER C. KNOX. (L.S.)

AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE  
IN THE FAR EAST

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

(1st) Agreement, concluded 30th Jan. '02

ART. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent others from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

ART. III.—If, in the above event, any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

(2nd) Alliance Treaty, made public Sept. 27, '05

## PREAMBLE

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(a).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

(b).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence to their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives,

either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*(3rd) Alliance Treaty concluded July 13th 1911*

The Japanese Government being well satisfied that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will render in future, as in the past, conspicuous service in the cause of general peace and tranquillity, have considered it necessary at the proper moment to extend the terms of the Alliance, in order to assure lasting security in the East. They have found it desirable at the same time to introduce into the existing agreement of 1905 suitable modifications, which will respond to the important changes brought about in the situation since the conclusion of that Agreement, and which will also facilitate a more perfect consummation of the peaceful purpose of the Alliance. Having regard to the foregoing consideration, the Japanese Government recently entered into an exchange of views with Great Britain, and the two Governments having come to a complete understanding, a revised Agreement has now been concluded between Japan and Great Britain.

PREAMBLE

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that the revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

A.—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

B.—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights and interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action,



wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall impose upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force.

ART. V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years its intention of termination, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th day of July, 1911.

T. KATO, the Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the the Court of St. James.

EDWARD GREY, H. B. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

#### THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russia desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

ART. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special convention concluded between Japan and Russia.

ART. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1907.

(Signed) I. MOTONO.

(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION (1910)

The Governments of Japan and Russia, in their sincere wish to strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two States, and to ensure lasting peace and stability in the Extreme East, recently entered into an exchange of views as to the means best suited to the consummation of the desired end.

Having in view the actual situation in Manchuria, where the interests of the two Powers meet, they were persuaded of the advisability of harmonizing their actions and co-ordinating their interests in that region, in completion of their Convention of 1907, and were agreed, upon mutual deliberation, to formulate an accord in the sense indicated. That accord is embodied in the new Convention just signed at St. Petersburg. The present Convention, having for its object the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria and the consolidation of general peace in the Far East,

serves simply to confirm the principles recognized by the last Convention and to complete the provisions of that arrangement.

*Convention Between Japan and Russia Signed at St.  
Petersburg on July 4, 1910*

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on the 30/17 July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Extreme East, have agreed to complete the said Arrangement by the following provisions:—

ART. I.—With the object of facilitating communications and developing the commerce of nations, the two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to lend to each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

ART. II.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day, between Japan and Russia, or between either of those two Powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

ART. III.—In case any event arises of a nature to menace the *status quo* above mentioned, the two High Contracting Parties shall, in each case, enter into communication with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said *status quo*.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

#### THE AMERICO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING

*Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

“Japanese Embassy,

“Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

“SIR:—

“The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

“Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

“1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region;

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

"K. TAKAHIRA."

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador*

"Department of State,  
Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews, defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words:"

Here follow a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira and the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

## VARIOUS AGREEMENTS, ETC.

### THE HOUSE-TAX DISPUTE

#### *The Hague Arbitration Committee*

A special Arbitration Court was held at The Hague in May 1905.

The Decision was unfavorable to Japan and read as follow:—

"The provisions of treaties and other engagements mentioned in arbitral protocol do not merely exempt lands held in virtue of perpetual leases granted by the Japanese Government or in its name. They exempt lands and buildings of whatever description constructed or which may be constructed on such lands from all imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question."

The principal basis of decision is as follows:—

"The question at issue is that of determining whether or not from a fiscal point of view buildings erected on leased lands have by common accord been regarded as accessories to land. The solution of this question does not depend upon distinction drawn from alleged difference as regards right of ownership in these immovables. The tribunal therefore does not consider discussion on this point which is based on principles of civil law. The lands in question were leased for purposes of erecting buildings in certain localities. Obligation to build was imposed under penalty of cancellation of lease. The leases often contained a clause that buildings shall become the property of the Japanese Government in cases lessors failed to fulfil engagement. These circumstances offer arguments against the claim that land and buildings constitute entirely distinct objects as between parties, and from a fiscal point of view the Japanese Government in granting leases acted not merely as owner of lands but as sovereign. The intention of the parties was therefore law in the matter and for correct interpretation of those leases it is necessary to refer to treatment accorded to leaseholders from the point of view of taxation. In this respect, according to invariable practice which has existed for long series of years, not only land but buildings erected thereon have been exempt from taxes etc. other than those expressly stipulated in leases. The Japanese Government maintain that this condition of things resulted from consular jurisdiction, but that contention is not supported by evidence nor has the Japanese Government ever made any reserve against the Governments of Germany, France and Great Britain as regards right of taxation under old treaties. Although this immunity is claimed to have been general, it does not seem to have been of universal application, as is shown in cases of holders of certain immovables in Hiogo. In formulating provision relating to abrogation of former foreign settlements, the parties have not confined themselves to simple confirmation of leases but added no conditions whatever, other than those contained in existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. This latter clause is drawn up still more clearly in the French Treaty. At all events the powers have not used the word land in this connection as they should necessarily have done if it was intended to limit immunity to land alone. On the contrary, they used a fairly wide expression to comprise in its entirety the situation created by leases. As regards lease-holders, the tribunal cannot admit that the German complementary notes are of nature to place Germany in less advantageous condition than other powers. The Japanese Government draws argument from the fact that the German Government has based the fiscal immunity in question on the ground that ownership of land is not recognised in favour of foreigners, but it must be considered that from a point of view of taxation, buildings have in fact the character of accessory to land and the German Government can not be presumed to have intended to renounce advantages already conceded in the British Treaty."

#### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

##### *The Copyright Convention*

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against

illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books pamphlets, or any other writings, dramatic work and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translation.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.

(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare "the word 'published' used in Art. III. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications." (rat'd Apr. 29, '06.)

*The Arbitration Treaty with U. S. A.*

(Promulgated first on 12th Sept., 1903 ; renewed on 23rd May, 1914)

ART. I.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ART. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of Notes.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

ART. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIBA,

[L. S.] (Signed) ELIHU ROOT.

## RUSSIA

### *Mutual Recognition of Status of Mercantile Corporations*

(Promulgated June 30th, 1911)

The Governments of Japan and Russia considering it beneficial to mutually recognize the standing of the joint-stock companies engaged in commerce, industry of banking business or of other companies or corporations in the Empire of Japan or in the Empire of Russia, the undersigned have agreed upon the following Articles, in conformity with the powers they have each received from their respective Governments:—

1. The joint-stock companies engaged in commerce, industry or banking business, and other companies or corporations, having their seat in either of the two contracting countries and effectually established in conformity with the laws of the country, are to be recognized to exist legally in the other country, upon the condition that the laws and regulations of the country are obeyed. In especial, they will be entitled to appear in the law courts either as plaintiff or as defendant.

2. In whatever case, the companies or the corporations as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be allowed the same rights as actually enjoyed or to be enjoyed in future, in the other country, by foreign companies of a similar nature.

3. The provisions as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph have nothing to do with the question as to whether the aforementioned companies or corporations as established in either of the two contracting countries will be recognized to engage in the other countries in commerce or industry. The said recognition will be subject to the laws or regulations concerned in operation in the other country.

4. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs will equally be applicable to all companies or corporations irrespective of whether they were established before or after the present Agreement.

The present Agreement will be put into execution from the day of signing and will expire after one year from the day on which either of the two contracting countries shall notify the other of the abrogation of the same.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, the 23rd day of the 6th month, the 44th year of Meiji, or the 10th of June, 1911, Russia Calendar.

(L. S.) JUTARO KOMURA.

(L. S.) NICOLAS MALEWSKY MALEWITCH.

### *Extradition Arrangement*

(Promulgated Sept. 16th '11)

The Treaty consists of 15 articles, and in substance is identical with the Treaty between Japan and America. According to an official explanation, the following are the main features of the new Treaty:—

"Treaties of extradition hitherto concluded among the Powers have been generally based on the principle of naming the offences to which the Treaty applies. For instance, 14 of offences are specifically mentioned in the Treaty between Japan and America. In the Russo-Japanese Treaty just concluded, however, the comprehensive principle is followed. It is agreed that any person having committed any offence which renders him or her liable to imprisonment or penal servitude for a term of more than one year under the laws of his or her nation, shall be delivered up on formal requisition being made."

"It is a fundamental rule in regard to extradition that the contracting parties shall not deliver up their own subjects, but an exception is made in the Japanese-American Treaty, in which it is provided that, when the party requested to deliver up a criminal considers such course to be proper, even its own subjects may be so extradited."

"In the Russo-Japanese Treaty it is stipulated that neither party is bound to deliver their own subjects nor those who are legally regarded in being equal to their own subjects. Thus it is agreed that in no circumstances will either party deliver up its own subjects."

"It is also agreed that political offenders shall not be handed over, in accordance with the general rule prevailing among the Powers, but following exceptions are made:—

"A.—Actions directed against the persons of the Emperor and members of the Imperial families, and their reputations, shall not be considered as political offences."

"B.—When any doubt arises as to the nature of an action such as is referred to in the preceding clause, the decision of the authorities of the country requested to deliver up the offender shall be final and conclusive."

"Provisions are added to the Treaty relating to the process of application for extradition, the arrest and treatment of offenders, and the costs of proceedings. Either of the contracting parties can terminate the Treaty by giving six months' notice. In a diplomatic Note attached to the Treaty, the Japanese Government guarantees the delivery to Russia of offenders in Kwantung Province, though this is not permanent Japanese territory."

#### FRANCO-JAPANESE DECLARATION CONCERNING INDO-CHINA

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follow:—

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

#### JAPAN-CANADIAN MEMORANDUM CONCERNING JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in 1907 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who



expressly came over to Japan in November '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relations existing between the two countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX, &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and to comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intentions of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations

you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

#### RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN CHINA

For the reciprocal protection of industrial property in China which has not yet joined the International Convention, special agreements have been concluded between Japan and various Western Powers as follows:—

With	Signed	Promulgated
U. S. A.	6th Aug., 1908	12th Aug., 1908
France	—	18th May., 1911
Russia	23rd June, 1911	4th Mar., 1913

Similar arrangements are under negotiation with England, Germany and Sweden.

#### ABOLITION OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN KOREA

##### *Text of the Protocol*

The following protocol relating to the abolition of the system of Foreign Settlements in Korea was published in the Official Gazette of the Government-General of Korea on April 1, 1914, and agreed to at the Conference held between the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Government-General of Korea and the Consular Representatives of Treaty Powers concerned:—

I. The Foreign Settlements in Korea namely: Chemulpo, Chinampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo and Songchin shall be incorporated with the respective newly organised Communes of Korea to which they appropriately belong.

II. When such incorporation takes place, the competent local authorities shall assume all the duties and obligations of local administration hitherto performed and incurred by the Municipal Councils of the said Foreign Settlements, including public works, sanitation, etc.

III. The common funds and property, if any, belonging to the Municipal Councils of the said Foreign Settlements, shall be transferred to the local authorities concerned.

IV. The holders of leases in perpetuity of land within the circumscriptions of the said Foreign Settlements shall be allowed the option of converting the said leases in perpetuity to actual ownership. Such ownership shall be on the same basis as that of Japanese subjects in Korea.

V. When such conversions have been made and registered, the owners of the said land shall be accorded national and most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns the use and enjoyment of such land and houses thereon, as well as in the matter of imposts, taxes and rates leviable on such land and houses. The conversions and registrations aforesaid shall be made without any taxes, fees or charges whatever.

VI. In case such option is not availed of, the rights created by the said leases in perpetuity, not inconsistent with the arrangements agreed to in the present Protocol, shall continue to be duly respected. In the matter of imposts, taxes and rates leviable in respect of the leased land and houses thereon under the second clause of the leases in perpetuity, the following adjustment shall be made:

- a. A sufficient sum shall be appropriated out of, and not in excess of, the ground rent payable in respect of the leased land in question to cover national land and house taxes leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner;
- b. In case the remainder, if any, of the said ground rent equals the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner, the said land and houses shall be exempt from all such local and municipal taxes and rates;
- c. In case the remainder of the said ground rent exceeds the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner, the surplus shall be refunded;
- d. In case the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner exceed the remainder of the said ground rent, the said land and houses shall be liable to taxes and rates to an extent sufficient to make the local and municipal taxes and rates on such land and houses equal to the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner.

VII. The holders of leases in perpetuity aforesaid shall be accorded national and most favoured nation treatment in the matter of imposts, taxes and rates of whatever kind and nature, whether national, local or municipal, not otherwise provided for in the present Protocol.

VIII. The competent Registry Offices in Korea shall undertake due registration of the leases in perpetuity aforesaid as well as subsidiary rights relating thereto. Such registration, consistently with the provisions of law, shall be available against third parties. Legalised copies of the existing Consular registrations relating to the said subsidiary rights shall be transferred to the competent Registry Offices. Registrations so transferred shall continue to have the same force and value as they had in the Consular offices in which such registrations were effected.

With regard to the leases in perpetuity on which mortgages exist in the Consular Registers concerned at the time of the abolition of the system of Foreign Settlements, no registration shall be made in respect of the transfer of such leases in perpetuity to a third party or their conversion to actual ownership, or the cancellation of subsidiary rights relating thereto, except upon the written application of the holders of the said leases in perpetuity or their duly authorised agents certified by their Consular Representatives. This arrangement, however, shall not affect cases where leases in perpetuity are disposed of in default of payment of rent, taxes or rates, or by virtue of legal process.

IX. The existing Public Gardens in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained in good order and condition by the authorities concerned; and their respective areas shall not be diminished except for public purposes.

X. The existing Foreign Cemeteries in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained by local foreign residents, in conformity with the laws and ordinances governing cemeteries, crematories, burial, cremation, etc., free of all taxes and rates. The sum of Twenty Thousand yen (¥ 20,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be appropriated for this purpose.

out of the property belonging to the Municipal Council of the General Foreign Settlements at Chemulpo.

Done at Keijo, Korea, the 21st day of April, 1913.

#### JAPAN'S NEW RAILWAY CONCESSION IN MANCHURIA

In Oct. 1913 China entered into agreement with Japan for the construction of four railway lines in Manchuria with funds to be supplied by Japan. These lines are as follows:—

1. **Asupingchieh-Taonanfu Line**—(241 miles). The traffic from Asupingchieh to Chengchiatun is being carried on daily by over fifty carts. This fact alone will give an idea of the volume of goods and passenger traffic over this section. Farther west of Chengchiatun up to Taonanfu the work of reclaiming waste lands in the estates of several Mongolian princes such as Taerhhan, South Kuorhlossu, Tushihtu, and Chasakutu, is in progress with enterprise and vigor rarely seen among Mongolians. The valley of the Taoerh River running through Taonan Prefecture is comparably fertile.

2. **Changchun-Taonanfu Line**—(150 miles). This route passes through small marts like Pachiatzu, Fulungchuan, Chaglingtsu, and Chichingtsu, but it is expected to take six or seven working years before it will be placed on a paying basis.

3. **Taonanfu-Jehol Line**—(the exact distance not ascertainable). There are two routes leading from Jehol to Eastern Mongolia, one running to Chengchiatun along the West Liao and the other reaching Taonanfu along the southern foot of the Hingan Ranges. The latter route traverses a far more fertile country than the former and is preferable as a railway route.

4. **Kaiyuan-Hailungcheng Line**—(130 miles). The Eastern Hill District, through which the proposed line is to run is held as the richest granary of South Manchuria, containing such towns as Taolu, Takata, Tatuchuan, Shanghengtzu, etc.

The funds, chiefly to be supplied by the South Manchuria Railway, are said to be ¥30,000,000 or 50,000,000 and subject to the following conditions:—(1) Interest, 5.3 %; (2) security, railways; (3) the terms of redemption to be 50 years and the railways to be purchasable by the Chinese Government after the lapse of 30 years from the construction; (4) chief engineer and materials to be supplied by the creditor country; (5) managers to be appointed by the two countries. Concerning the immediate and prospective value of the lines Mr. Shirani, Chief of the Civil Administration of the Kwantung Government-General, is quoted to have remarked to this effect:—

The line that connects Asupingchieh with Taonanfu via Paokumen and Chengchiatun may prove fairly remunerative at once, as it passes through many distributing centres of commodities, and districts that are comparatively well cultivated and populous. The line going to Hailungcheng is also placed in a similarly advantageous condition. The prospect for the other two lines is not so favorable, and at least years must elapse after the construction before they can yield a sufficient return. To the west of where these four lines are to run lies the vast unexploited region of Mongolia, whose economic development will prove a good source of receipts both to passenger and freight traffic. The population within the limits of the four lines numbers between 20 and 30 millions but the region can easily support double this number. The farming as at present pursued is so rough that each family occupies on an average 25 to 35 acres.

## THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES

(Gazetted on June 9th, 1915)

At the meeting in the Palace on 7th June, 1915 of the Privy Council, the terms of the treaties between China and Japan were approved, and later presented to H. I. M. the Emperor. His Majesty gave Imperial sanction to the terms thereof, and on the 8th June, at the Foreign Office, the treaties between the two countries regarding Kiaochou, Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia, were duly ratified by Minister Liu, representing the Republic of China, as Minister Plenipotentiary, and Baron Kato Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing Japan, also as Minister Plenipotentiary.

We give below in full the treaties, as signed, concerning Kiaochou Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia.

## Treaty Respecting the Province of Shantung

(Signed at Peking, May 25th, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to maintain the general peace of the Far East and to further strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood existing between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Lu-Cheng-hsiang, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of Chia-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following article:—

Article I. The Chinese Government engage to recognize all matters that may be agreed upon between the Japanese Government and the German Government respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions, which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses *vis-a-vis* China in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Article II. The Chinese Government engage that, in case they undertake the construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkou with the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, they shall, in the event of Germany's surrendering her right of providing capital for the Chefoo-Weihsien railway line, enter into negotiations with Japanese capitalists for the purpose of financing the said undertaking.

Article III. The Chinese Government engage to open, of their own accord, as early as possible, suitable cities and towns in the Province of Shantung for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article IV. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and by His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty made in duplicate, in Japanese and in Chinese, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of Taisho, corresponding to the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of the inauguration of the Republic of China.

(signed) EKI HIOKI. (seal)  
&c., &c., &c.

(signed) LU CHENG-HSIENG. (seal)  
&c., &c., &c.

### Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia

(Signed at Peking, May 25, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to develop the economic relations of the two countries in the regions of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsieng, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of Chia-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to extend the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, and the term relating to the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, to a period of ninety-nine years respectively.

Article II. The subjects of Japan shall be permitted in South Manchuria to lease land necessary either for erecting buildings for various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

Article III. The subjects of Japan shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in South Manchuria and to carry on business of various kinds—commercial, industrial and otherwise.

Article IV. The Government of China shall permit joint undertakings in Eastern Inner Mongolia, of the subjects of Japan and citizens of China, in agriculture and industries auxiliary thereto.

Article V. With respect to the three preceding Articles, the subjects of Japan shall produce before the local authorities the passports duly issued for the purpose of registration, and shall also submit themselves to the police laws and regulations and taxes of China.

In civil and criminal suits, the Japanese consular officer, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the

case, both the Japanese consular officer and the Chinese official being permitted each to send his agent to attend the trial of the other to watch the proceedings; provided that in civil suits arising out of land disputes between Japanese subjects and Chinese citizens, the cases shall be tried and decided by the joint tribunal composed of the properly authorized officials of the two countries, in accordance with the laws and local usages of China.

In the future when the judicial system in the said regions shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the law-courts of China.

Article VI. The Government of China engage to open of their own accord, as early as possible, suitable cities and towns in Eastern Inner Mongolia, for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article VII. The Government of China agree to a speedy fundamental revision of various agreements and contracts relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway, on the basis of the terms embodied in railway loan agreements which China has heretofore entered into with various foreign capitalists.

If, in future, the Chinese Government grant to foreign capitalists, in matters that relate to railway loans, more advantageous terms than those in the various existing railway loan agreements, the above-mentioned Kirin-Chungchun Railway Loan Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, be further revised.

Article VIII. Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, all existing treaties between Japan and China with respect to Manchuria shall remain in force.

Article IX. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, etc., etc.

### The Documents Regarding the Negotiations

#### FIRST INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY BARON KATO TO MR. HIOKI

(Handed in Tokyo, Dec. 3, 1914)

In order to provide for the readjustment of affairs consequent on the Japan-German war and for the purpose of ensuring a lasting peace in the Far East by strengthening the position of the Empire, the Imperial Government have resolved to approach the Chinese Government with a view to conclude treaties and agreements mainly along the lines laid down in the first four Groups of the appended proposals. Of these, the first Group relates to the settlement of the Shantung question, while the second Group has for its chief aim the defining of Japan's position in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, that is to say, securing at this time from the Chinese Government full recognition of Japan's natural position in these regions, absence of which has hitherto been the cause for various questions tending to estrange the feelings of the two peoples towards each other. The object of the third Group is to safeguard the best interest of the Han-Yeh-Ping Company, with which Japanese capitalists are closely identified. It will thus be seen that there is nothing especially new in our proposals embodied in the foregoing three

Groups, while as regards the fourth Group, it is only intended to emphasize the principle of China's territorial integrity, which has so often been declared by the Imperial Government.

Believing it absolutely essential, for strengthening Japan's position in Eastern Asia as well as for preservation of the general interests of that region, to secure China's adherence to the foregoing proposals, the Imperial Government are determined to attain this end by all means within their power. You are, therefore, requested to use your best endeavour in the conduct of the negotiations, which are hereby placed in your hands.

As regards the proposals contained in the fifth Group, they are presented as the wishes of the Imperial Government. The matters which are dealt with under this category are entirely different in character from those which are included in the first four Groups. An adjustment, at this time, of these matters some of which have been pending between the two countries, being nevertheless highly desirable for the advancement of the friendly relations between Japan and China as well as for safeguarding their common interests, you are also requested to exercise your best efforts to have our wishes carried out.

It is very likely that in the course of these negotiations the Chinese Government desire to find out the attitude of the Imperial Government on the question of the disposition of the leased territory of Kiaochou Bay. If the Chinese Government will accept our proposals as above-stated, the Imperial Government may, with due regard to the principle of China's territorial integrity and in the interest of the friendship of the two countries, will consider the question with a view to restoring the said territory to China, in the event of Japan's being given free hand in the disposition thereof as the result of the coming peace conference between Japan and Germany. As, however, it will be absolutely necessary, in restoring the said territory to China, to lay certain conditions such as the opening of the territory for foreign trade, establishment of a Japanese settlement, etc., you will ask for further instructions when you propose to declare to the Chinese Government the willingness of the Imperial Government to consider the question.

#### GROUP I.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, being desirous to maintain the general peace in the Far East and to strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourly relations existing between the two countries, agree to the following articles:—

Art. I. The Chinese Government engage to give full assent to all matters that the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concession, which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses *vis-a-vis* China in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Art. II. The Chinese Government engage that, within the Province of Shantung or along its coast, no territory or island will be ceded or leased to any other Power, under any pretext whatever.

Art. III. The Chinese Government agree to Japan's building a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkow with the Kiaochou-Tsinanfu Railway.

Art. IV. The Chinese Government engage to open of their own accord, as soon as possible, certain important cities and towns in the



Province of Shantung for the residence and commerce of foreigners. The places to be so opened shall be decided upon in a separate agreement.

#### GROUP II.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, in view of the fact that the Chinese Government has always recognized the predominant position of Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, agree to the following articles:—

Art. I. The two Contracting Parties mutually agree that the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen and the term respecting the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway shall be extended to a further period of 99 years respectively.

Art. II. The Japanese subjects shall be permitted in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia to lease or own land required either for erecting buildings for various commercial and industrial uses or for farming.

Art. III. The Japanese subjects shall have liberty to enter, reside and travel in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and to carry on business of various kinds—commercial, industrial and otherwise.

Art. IV. The Chinese Government grant to the Japanese subjects the right of mining in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. As regards the mines to be worked, they shall be decided upon in a separate agreement.

Art. V. The Chinese Government agree that the consent of the Japanese Government shall be obtained in advance, (1) whenever it is proposed to grant to other nationals the right of constructing a railway or to obtain from other nationals the supply of funds for constructing a railway in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and (2) whenever a loan is to be made with any other Power, under security of the taxes of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

Art. VI. The Chinese Government engage that whenever the Chinese Government need the service of political, financial or military advisers or instructors in South Manchuria or in Eastern Inner Mongolia, Japan shall first be consulted.

Art. VII. The Chinese Government agree that the control and management of the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be handed over to Japan for a term of 99 years dating from the signing of this Treaty.

#### GROUP III.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, having regard to the close relations existing between Japanese capitalists and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company and desiring to promote the common interests of the two nations, agree to the following articles:—

Art. I. The two Contracting Parties mutually agree that when the opportune moment arrives the Han-Yeh-Ping Company shall be made a joint concern of the two nations, and that, without the consent of the Japanese Government, the Chinese Government shall not dispose or permit the Company to dispose of any right or property of the Company.

Art. II. The Chinese Government engage that, as a necessary measure for protection of the invested interests of Japanese capitalists, no mines in the neighbourhood of those owned by the Han-Yeh-Ping

Company shall be permitted, without the consent of the said Company, to be worked by anyone other than the said Company; and further that whenever it is proposed to take any other measure which may likely affect the interests of the said Company directly or indirectly, the consent of the said Company shall first be obtained.

#### GROUP IV.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, with the object of effectively preserving the territorial integrity of China, agree to the following article:—

The Chinese Government engage not to cede or lease to any other Powers any harbour or bay on or any island along the coast of China.

#### GROUP V.

1. The Chinese Central Government to engage influential Japanese as political, financial and military advisers;

2. The Chinese Government to grant the Japanese hospitals, temples and schools in the interior of China the right to own land;

3. In the face of many police disputes which have hitherto arisen between Japan and China, causing no little annoyance, the police in localities (in China), where such arrangements are necessary, to be placed under joint Japanese and Chinese administration, or Japanese to be employed in police offices in such localities, so as to help at the same time the improvement of the Chinese Police Service;

4. China to obtain from Japan the supply of a certain quantity of arms, or to establish an arsenal in China under joint Japanese and Chinese management and to be supplied with experts and materials from Japan;

5. In order to help the development of the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway, with which Japanese capitalists are so closely identified, and with due regard to the negotiations which have for years been pending between Japan and China in relation to the railway question in South China, China to agree to give to Japan the right of constructing a railway to connect Wuchang with the Kiukiang-Nanchang line, and also the railways between Nanchang and Hangchou and between Nanchang and Chaochou;

6. In view of the relations between the Province of Fukien and Formosa and of the agreement respecting the non-alienation of that province, Japan to be consulted first whenever foreign capital is needed in connection with the railways, mines and harbour works (including dockyards) in the Province of Fukien;

7. China to grant to Japanese subjects the right of preaching in China.

#### COUNTER PROJECT OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

(Handed to Mr. Hioki on Feb. 12, 1915)

#### GROUP I.

The Government of China and Japan, being sincerely desirous to maintain the general peace of the Far East and further strengthen the friendly relations and good neighbourly relations existing between the two countries, have concluded the following articles:—

**Art. I.** The Chinese Government declare that they will give full assent to the dispositions that may hereafter be agreed upon between the Japanese and German Governments in regard to all interests which Germany possesses in the Province of Shantung by virtue of treaties or recorded cases (excepting the provision of Section I of the Convention for the Lease of Kiaochou to Germany).

The Japanese Government declare that, when the assent of the Chinese Government in regard to the interests above referred to has been given, Japan will restore Kiaochou to China, and they recognize the right of the Chinese Government to participate in the negotiations mentioned in the preceding clause between the Japanese and German Governments.

**Art. II.** The Japanese Government agree that they will be entirely responsible in regard to indemnification for losses of all kinds occasioned by Japan's military operations in Kiaochou; and although the Customs, telegraphs and posts within the leased territory of Kiaochou will, pending the restoration of Kiaochou, be administered for the present as heretofore, the military railways and telegraphs which were constructed for the use of the Japanese troops will be immediately removed; and the Japanese forces remaining outside the leased territory of Kiaochou will first be withdrawn and those remaining within the said territory will be completely withdrawn at the time of the restoration of Kiaochou to China.

**Art. III.** In case the Chinese Government propose themselves to construct a railway from Chefoo or Lungkou to connect with the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway and raise a foreign loan for the purpose, they agree, provided Germany is willing to abandon the right to furnish capital for the Chefoo-Weihshien line, to negotiate first with Japanese capitalists.

**Art. IV.** The Chinese Government agree, for purposes of foreign trade, to select suitable places in the Province of Shantung and open them as ports; and the regulations relating to such ports will be determined by China herself.

## GROUP II.

The Japanese Government declare that they will always respect the complete sovereignty of China in the Three Eastern Provinces, and accordingly the Chinese and Japanese Government have, with a view to development of their commercial relations in the southern portion of the Three Eastern Provinces, agreed upon the following articles:—

**Art. I.** The Chinese Government agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dairen shall be extended to ninety-nine years expiring in the eighty-sixth year of the Republic or in the year 1997 of the Christian era, and that the time for the restoration of the entire South Manchuria Railway to China shall be extended to ninety-nine years, falling due in the ninetieth year of the Republic or in the 2001 of the Christian era; and further that in all other matters the provisions of the respective original treaties shall be adhered to.

**Art. II.** The Chinese Government consent, upon the expiration of the term of the Japanese management of the Antung-Mukden Railway, to negotiate with Japan respecting the manner of extending the said term and to continue to carry into effect all other provisions according to

Art. VI of the Annex to the Agreement relating to Manchuria concluded between Japan and China.

Art. III. The Chinese Government shall select places, in addition to the ports already opened, in the Three Eastern Provinces and of their own accord open them to trade, and after fixing the boundary lines, permit merchants of Japan and other countries freely to reside, trade, and carry on commercial and industrial business of all kinds, and also to rent land, after fair negotiation with the respective owners of such land with regard to rental, for the erection of buildings required for commercial and industrial purposes. Such merchants, however, shall equally pay taxes and contributions imposed upon them.

Art. IV. If, not later than one full year from the day on which the present Agreement is signed, any Japanese syndicate desires to engage in mining in the southern portion of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Chinese Government shall consent to grant to such syndicate for the term of one year only the privilege of prospecting mines in that region with the exception of those on which prospecting or mining has already been commenced. Of the mines which have been examined, permission shall be granted to work one-half the number according to the provisions of the Chinese Mining Law; and the remaining mines shall be disposed of by China herself.

Art. V. The Chinese Government agree that if it is found necessary hereafter to construct railways in the southern portion of the Three Eastern Provinces, they will construct them with capital provided by China herself; and if foreign capital is required, they will first negotiate for a loan with Japanese capitalists.

Art. VI. The Chinese Government declare that if it is proposed hereafter to employ foreign advisers in regard to political, financial, and military affairs of the southern portion of the Three Eastern Provinces, preference will be given to Japanese.

Art. VII. The existing treaties between China and Japan in regard to the Three Eastern Provinces shall remain in force as heretofore except as otherwise provided for in the present Agreement.

### GROUP III.

#### NOTES TO BE EXCHANGED RESPECTING THE HAN-YEH-PING COMPANY

As the Han-Yeh-Ping Company, being a Chinese commercial concern, has undoubtedly, according to the laws of China, the right to preserve its property and conduct and supervise its business, the Chinese Government do not think it proper to take measure immediately in its behalf without first consulting the Company. If, however, the Company desires on a future occasion to come to agreement with Japanese capitalists for the joint management of its present business, the Chinese Government will give permission in so far as such a step does not conflict with the laws of the country.

## THE AMENDED JAPANESE PROPOSALS

(Presented to the Chinese Government on April 26, 1915)

## GROUP I.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, being desirous to maintain the general peace in the Far East and to further strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourly relations existing between the two countries, agree to the following articles:—

Art. I. The Chinese Government engage to give full assent to all matters that the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions, which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses *vis-a-vis* China in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Art. II. (An exchange of notes may be acceptable) The Chinese Government declare that, within the Province of Shantung or along its coast, no territory or island will be ceded or leased to any other Power, under any pretext whatever.

Art. III. The Chinese Government engage that, in case they undertake the construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkow with the Kiaochau-Tsinanfu Railway, they shall, in the event of Germany's surrendering her right of providing capital for the Chefoo Weihsien railway line, enter into negotiations with Japanese capitalists for the purpose of financing the said undertaking.

Art. IV. The Chinese Government engage to open of their own accord, as soon as possible, certain important cities and towns in the Province of Shantung for the residence and commerce of foreigners.

(Supplementary Exchange of Notes). The places to be opened and the regulation therefor shall be determined by the Chinese Government after consultation with the Japanese Minister.

## • GROUP II.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, with the object of developing the economic relation of the two countries in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, agree to the following articles:—

Art. I. The two Contracting Parties mutually agree that the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen and the term respecting the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway shall be extended to a period of 99 years respectively.

(Supplementary Exchange of Notes). The term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen shall expire in the 86th year of the Republic or 1997 A. D. The date for reversion to China of the South Manchuria Railway shall fall due in the 91st year of the Republic or 2002 A. D. The clause of Article 12 of the original Chinese Eastern Railway Agreement, that after 36 years from the commencement of traffic, China may take over the line on payment, etc., is hereby cancelled. The term of the Antung-Mukden Railway shall expire in the 96th year of the Republic, or 2007 A. D.

**Art. II.** The Japanese subjects shall be permitted in South Manchuria to lease or purchase land required either for erecting buildings for various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

**Art. III.** The Japanese subjects shall have liberty to enter, reside and travel in South Manchuria, and to carry on business of various kinds—commercial, industrial and otherwise.

Referring to the present and preceding two Articles, the Japanese subjects shall produce before the Chinese local authorities the passports duly issued, and be registered by the said authorities. They shall also observe the Chinese police laws or regulations approved by the Japanese consuls and pay to the Chinese authorities the taxes approved by the Japanese consuls. In civil and criminal suits, the Japanese consul, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the case, both the Japanese consul and the Chinese official being permitted each to send his agent to attend the trial of the other and watch proceedings; provided that in a civil suit concerning land between Japanese and Chinese, the case shall be tried and decided jointly by the Japanese Consul and the Chinese official according to the laws and local usages of China; provided further that in the future when the judicial system in the said region shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the Chinese law courts.

**Art. IV.** (An exchange of notes may be acceptable). The Chinese Government permit the Japanese subjects immediately to investigate, select, and then prospect for and open mines at the following places in South Manchuria, excepting those mining areas which have already been prospected for or worked; provided that until the Mining Law becomes definite operative practices at present in force shall be followed.

#### PROVINCE OF FENGTIEN

Locality	District	Mineral
Niu Hsin T'ai... ..	Pen-hsi... ..	Coal
Tien Shih Fu Kou... ..	Pen-hsi... ..	"
Sha Sung Kang ... ..	Hai-lung ... ..	"
Tieh Chang ... ..	Tung-hua ... ..	"
Nuan Ti T'ang ... ..	Chin ... ..	"
An Shan Chan region ...	From Liaoyang to Pen-hsi	Iron;

#### PROVINCE OF KIRIN

##### (Southern Portion)

Locality	District	Mineral
Sha Sung Kan... ..	Ho-lung ... ..	Coal and Iron
Kang Yao... ..	Kirin ... ..	Coal
Chia P'i Kou ... ..	Hua-tien ... ..	Gold

**Art. V.** (An exchange of notes may be acceptable). The Chinese Government agree that they will hereafter build railways in South Manchuria with funds from Chinese sources, and if foreign capital is required preference shall be given to Japanese capitalists; and that in case a foreign loan is to be made on the security of the taxes of South Manchuria (excepting the customs and salt revenues which are already

made the securities for loans contracted by the Central Government) preference shall be given to Japanese capitalists.

Art. VI. (An exchange of notes may be acceptable) The Chinese Government declare that whenever in future the Chinese Government propose to employ foreign political, financial, military or police advisers or instructors in South Manchuria, Japanese will be employed first.

Art. VII. The Chinese Government agree to make speedily a fundamental revision of the Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement, taking as a standard the provisions in railway loan agreements made heretofore between China and foreign capitalists. If, in future, more advantageous terms than those in the existing railway loan agreements are granted to foreign capitalists in connection with railway loans, the above-mentioned Kirin-Changchun Railway Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, again be revised.

Art. VIII. All existing treaties between Japan and China relating to Manchuria shall, except as otherwise provided in this Convention, remain in force.

#### MATTERS RELATING TO EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA

1. The Chinese Government agree that whenever in future a foreign loan is to be made on the security of the taxes of Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Japanese Government will be consulted first.

2. The Chinese Government agree that in future they will build railways in Eastern Inner Mongolia with funds from Chinese sources, and if foreign capital is required the Japanese Government will be consulted first.

3. The Chinese Government agree to open of their own accord, as soon as possible, suitable places in Eastern Inner Mongolia for the residence and trade of foreigners. The places to be so opened and the regulations therefor shall be determined by the Chinese Government after consultation with the Japanese Minister.

4. In the event of Japanese and Chinese desiring jointly to undertake agricultural enterprises and industries auxiliary thereto in Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Chinese Government shall give their permission.

#### GROUP III.

In view of the close relations between Japan and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company, the Government shall approve the agreement that may hereafter be reached by those interested in the said Company with Japanese capitalists for its joint undertaking, nor shall the Chinese Government confiscate the Company, nor shall, without consent of the Japanese capitalists, nationalize it, nor shall permit it to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

#### GROUP IV.

The Chinese Government to make the following declaration:—

The Chinese Government will not cede or lease to any other Power any bay, harbour or island along the coast of China,

1. (Notes to be exchanged.)

The Chinese Government shall not permit any Powers to construct a dockyard, a coaling station for military use, or a naval base or to set up any other military establishment on the coast of Fukien Province, nor shall they allow any like establishment to be set up with any foreign capital on the said coast.

2. (Note to be exchanged.)

As regards the right of financing a railway to connect Wuchang with the Kiukiang-Nanchang Line, and the Nanchang-Hangchou and Nanchang-Chaochou railways, the Chinese Government shall either grant it to Japan, in case it is clearly ascertained that there is no objection on the part of any other foreign Power, or refrain from granting it to any other Power before the Japanese Government come to an understanding directly with the other Power which is interested in these railway schemes.

3. (Mr. Lu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, stated as follows)

- a. The Chinese Government will in case of necessity in future, employ Japanese advisers;
- b. Whenever the Japanese subjects desire to lease or purchase land for the purpose of building schools and hospitals in the interior of China the Chinese Government will permit them to do so;
- c. Some day in future when a suitable opportunity arrives, the Chinese Government will send military officers to Japan in order to make arrangements directly with the military authorities of Japan either for purchase of arms from Japan or for establishing an arsenal in China under joint Japanese and Chinese management.

4. (Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, stated as follows).

As regards the question of the right of preaching of Japanese in China, it will be left for future discussion.

5. The proposal relating to the police administration. (withdrawn)

The Japanese Government engage that, if the Chinese Government accept the Japanese revised proposals as above stated, the leased territory of Kiaochow Bay shall be returned to China, in the event of the said territory being left to the free disposal of Japan as the result of the peace conference upon conclusion of the present war, on the following conditions:—

1. To open the entire territory as a commercial port;
2. To permit a Japanese settlement to be established in the area to be designated by Japan;
3. To permit an international settlement to be established, if desired by the Powers;
4. Arrangements to be made between Japan and China, before the restoration of the territory to China, regarding the disposition of the German establishments and with respect to the other conditions and procedures.

At the time of the presentation of the above revised proposals, Mr. Hioki declared to the Chinese Government as follows:—

The wording or choice of terms and phrases adopted in the above project may be changed or amended at the time of its final reduction.



## THE FINAL AMENDED PROJECT OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

(Handed to Mr. Hioki on May 1, 1915)

The Governments of China and Japan, being sincerely desirous to maintain the general peace of the Far East and further strengthen the friendly relations and good neighbourly relations existing between the two countries, have concluded the following articles:—

Art. I. The Chinese Government declare that they will give full assent to the dispositions that may hereafter be agreed upon between the Japanese and German Governments in regard to all interests which Germany possesses in the Province of Shantung by virtue of treaties or recorded cases.

The Japanese Government declare that when the assent of the Chinese Government in regard to the interests above referred to has been given, Japan will restore Kiaochou to China, and recognize the right of the Chinese Government to participate in the negotiations between the Japanese and German Governments.

Art. II. The Japanese Government agree that they will be entirely responsible in regard to indemnification for losses of all kinds occasioned by Japan's military operations in Kiaochou, and also that the Customs, telegraphs, and posts within the leased territory of Kiaochou shall, pending the restoration of Kiaochou, be administered for the present as heretofore. The military railways and telegraphs which were constructed for the use of the Japanese troops shall be immediately removed, and the Japanese forces remaining outside the leased territory of Kiaochou shall first be withdrawn, and those remaining within the said territory shall be completely withdrawn at the time of restoration of Kiaochou to China.

Art. III. (Draft for exchange of notes.)

The Chinese Government declare that they will not transfer or lease to another Power, under any designation whatever, any territory within the Province of Shantung or any zone of land or any island along the coast thereof.

Art. IV. In case the Chinese Government propose to construct themselves a railway from Chefoo or Lungkou to connect with the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway and raise a foreign loan for the purpose, they engage, provided Germany is willing to abandon the right to furnish capital for the Chefoo-Weihhsien line, to negotiate for a loan with Japanese capitalists.

Art. V. The Chinese Government engage, for the residence and trade of foreigners, to open of their own accord, as soon as possible, suitable places in the Province of Shantung as ports.

(Draft for Exchange of Notes.)

The places to be so opened shall be selected and regulations relative thereto framed by the Chinese Government and decided upon after consultation with the Japanese Minister.

Art. VI. The foregoing Articles relating to the transfer and other matters that are to be settled in the future negotiations between the Japanese and German Governments, in the event of their failure to come to a definite agreement, the provisional engagements made in this Treaty shall become null and void.

## GROUP II.

The Chinese and Japanese Governments, with a view to the development of their economic relations in South Manchuria, have concluded the following articles:—

Art. I. The two High Contracting Parties engage to extend to ninety-nine years the term of Port Arthur and Dairen and the terms of the South Manchuria and Antung-Mukden Railways.

(Draft for Exchange of Notes). The term of lease of Port Arthur and Dairen shall expire in the eighty-sixth year of the Republic, or in the year 1997 of the Christian era, and the time for the restoration of the South Manchuria Railway shall fall due in the ninety-first year of the Republic, or in the year 2002 of the Christian era. The clause in Art. 12 of the original Chinese Eastern Railway Convention stipulating that the Chinese Government shall have the right to recover the Railway by purchase upon expiration of thirty-six years from the day on which it is opened for traffic, shall become null and void. The term of the Antung-Mukden Railway shall fall due in the ninety-sixth year of the Republic, or in the year 2007 of the Christian era.

Art. II. Japanese subjects may lease from the owners land required for the erection of buildings for commercial and industrial uses and that required for agricultural purposes in South Manchuria.

Art. III. Japanese subjects may freely reside, travel, or engage in commercial, industrial, and other pursuits of every description in South Manchuria.

The Japanese subjects mentioned in the preceding two Articles shall present for registration to the local authorities their passports duly issued, and shall observe the Chinese police laws and regulations, and pay all taxes in the same manner as Chinese.

Civil and criminal cases shall be tried and decided by the authorities of the defendant's nationality, and the proceedings may be watched by officers of the other nationality. Cases, whether between Japanese themselves or between Chinese and Japanese, arising out of disputes relating to land or lease shall be tried and decided by the Chinese authorities, and an officer may be sent by the Japanese Consul to watch the proceedings. When, however, the judicial system of the region has been completely reformed, all civil and criminal cases relating to Japanese subjects shall be tried entirely by Chinese courts.

Art. IV. The Chinese Government agree to effect at an early date a radical revision of the Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement on the basis of the stipulations of the railway loan agreements which have hitherto been concluded between China and capitalists of other countries.

In the event of the Chinese Government granting in future to foreign capitalists in regard to railway loans most advantageous terms than those of the existing railway loan agreements, the above mentioned Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, again be revised.

Art. V. (Draft for exchange of notes.)

The Chinese Government shall permit Japanese subjects to prospect or work, after an early examination and selection, the mines elsewhere specified in South Manchuria (excepting the mine lots which have

already been prospected or are being worked). The existing arrangements shall be followed until the Mining law is made definitely operative.

Art. VI. (Draft for exchange of notes.)

The Chinese Government agree that, in future they will build railways in South Manchuria with funds from Chinese sources, and if foreign capital is required preference will be given to Japanese capitalists.

If, in future, the Chinese Government propose to raise a foreign loan on the security of the taxes of South Manchuria, (excluding the customs and salt revenues which are already made the securities for loans contracted by the Central Government), they shall first consult Japanese capitalists for such a loan.

Art. VII. (Draft for exchange of notes.)

The Chinese Government declare that if it is proposed, in future, to engage foreign advisers and instructors in regard to the political, financial, military and police affairs of South Manchuria, they will give the preference to Japanese.

Art. VIII. The existing treaties between China and Japan relative to Manchuria shall remain in force as heretofore, except as otherwise provided for in the present Agreement.

#### DRAFT FOR EXCHANGE OF NOTES RELATING TO EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA

The Chinese Government declare that they will hereafter not pledge for foreign loans any taxes or duties, excepting the salt gabelle and customs duties, in Eastern Inner Mongolia under the jurisdiction of South Manchuria and the Jehol Intendancy.

The Chinese Government declare that, if it is proposed, in future, to construct railways in Eastern Inner Mongolia under the jurisdiction of South Manchuria and the Jehol Intendancy, China herself will provide the capital for the undertaking, and if foreign capital is required, they will first negotiate with Japanese capitalists, provided such course does not conflict with the existing agreements with the other Powers.

The Chinese Government agree to establish of their own accord open marts, as soon as possible, in suitable places in Eastern Inner Mongolia under the jurisdiction of South Manchuria and the Jehol Intendancy for the residence and trade of foreigners; and regulations relating thereto will be determined according to those of other marts already opened by China herself.

#### GROUP III.

The relations between Japan and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company being especially intimate, the Chinese Government shall, when the Company and Japanese capitalists shall hereafter have agreed to bring it under joint management, give their consent thereto; and the Chinese Government shall not confiscate or nationalise the concern, nor permit the Company to raise any foreign loan other than Japanese.

#### GROUP IV.

The Chinese Government to make on their own initiative the following declaration:

The Chinese Government will not transfer or lease to any other Power the bays, harbors and islands along the coast of China.

#### GROUP V.

##### DRAFT OF A NOTE TO BE SENT BY MR. HIOKI TO THE CHINESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

It has been rumoured that the Chinese Government will permit a foreign Power to construct shipyards, military coaling stations, naval bases, and other military establishments of all kinds on the coast of Fukien Province, and also the China herself intends to construct the above establishments with the loan of foreign capital. A reply is desired as to the truth of the rumour.

##### DRAFT OF A NOTE TO BE SENT BY THE CHINESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO MR. HIOKI

In reply to your Note under date the....., the Chinese Government are in a position to declare that they will never permit a foreign Power to construct shipyards, military coaling-stations, naval bases, and other military establishments, nor have they any intention of constructing such establishments with the loan of foreign capital.

#### JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM TO CHINA

(Delivered by Mr. Hioki to the Chinese Minister of Foreign  
Affairs, May 7, 1915)

In opening the present negotiations with the Chinese Government, the Imperial Government were actuated by the desire to adjust matters to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany and of strengthening, in the interest of a firm and lasting peace in the Far East, the bond of amity and friendship between Japan and China by removing from the relations of the two countries causes of misunderstanding and suspicion. Since the Imperial Government first presented their proposals to the Chinese Government in January last, twenty-five conferences have been held between the representatives of the two Governments. In these successive conferences, the Imperial Government presented their side of the case fully and frankly, while at the same time, animated by a spirit of conciliation and concord, they gave every possible consideration to the argument advanced by the Chinese Government. This fact, the Imperial Government believe, affords abundant proof of their sincere desire to bring the present negotiations to a peaceful conclusion. With the close of the twenty-fourth conference on April 17th, discussions on all questions were practically brought to an end. Thereupon the Imperial Government, in deference to the expressed wishes of the Chinese Government, considerably modified their original proposals and prepared an amended project, showing no small concessions on their part. This they presented to the Chinese Government on the 26th of the same month, with the announcement that should the Chinese Government accept it, Kiauchou Bay, which is a point

of no small importance in the Far East commercially as well as strategically, and which cost Japan so much to take, would be returned to China at a proper time under fair and reasonable conditions. The reply which the Chinese Government gave on May 1st to this amended project of the Imperial Government was a total disappointment. It gave not only no indication of the Japanese amended project having been seriously examined by the Chinese Government, but also failed to show any appreciation of the friendly and generous offer of the Imperial Government. Japan, being now in possession of Kiaochou Bay, is under no obligation to return it to China. It is because of her desire to promote the friendly relations with China that Japan proposes to do so. The Imperial Government cannot conceal their keen disappointment at the utter disregard, on the part of the Chinese Government, of the sentiment which prompted them to make this offer. The Chinese Government, so far from showing an appreciation of the good will of the Imperial Government in respect of Kiaochou Bay, even demanded its unconditional surrender and called upon Japan to indemnify inevitable losses suffered by China in consequence of the war between Japan and Germany. Moreover they presented several other demands in connection with the occupied territory, and declared that they were entitled to participate in the coming peace negotiations between Japan and Germany. A demand like the unconditional surrender of Kiaochou Bay or indemnification by Japan of inevitable losses suffered by China in consequence of the Japan-German war, is one that cannot be justly accepted by the Imperial Government. Nevertheless the Chinese Government declared the last reply to be their final decision. Any agreements that have already been or may hereafter be reached as to the other points would, therefore, be of no effect, unless those inadmissible demands of China are accepted by Japan. In other words, the last reply of the Chinese Government, taken as a whole, amounts to nothing more than a rejection of the entire Japanese proposals.

In several other respects the Chinese reply is no less unsatisfactory.

As regards South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, for instance, the Chinese Government ignored the universally recognized fact that these are the regions where, owing to geographical, political and economical reasons, Japan has special interests which have been made the more preponderating as the result of the last two wars. Some of the proposals which the Imperial Government formulated with a conciliatory spirit on the declarations made by the Chinese representative at the conference, were arbitrarily amended by the Chinese Government, thus nullifying the statement of their own responsible Minister, while in some others an inconsistent and therefore inadmissible amendment was introduced, showing thus no evidence of good faith and sincerity on their part.

As to the questions of advisers, land for schools and hospitals and of supply of arms, the Imperial Government merely asked to leave on record what had been declared by the Chinese representative, while as regards the railway concessions in South China, they were satisfied with a promise that the matter would be favourably considered, in case there was no objection on the part of the other interested Powers. These proposals affected in no wise China's sovereignty or treaty obligations, but the Chinese Government refused to give their consent on the ground

that they involved the question of China's sovereignty or of treaty obligations.

The Imperial Government extremely regret that they find in the attitude of the Chinese Government little use of further continuing the present negotiations. Yet the Imperial Government, who are ever solicitous for the preservation of peace in the Far East, prompted by the desire to bring the present negotiations to a satisfactory close and avoid the development of any serious complication in the situation, have decided, as a mark of their sincere good will towards the Chinese Government, to withdraw from the present negotiations and reserve for future discussion the whole of Group V, except the one item respecting Fukien Province about which agreement has been reached between the representatives of the two Governments.

The Imperial Government therefore advise the Chinese Government that they will, in appreciation of the good will of the Imperial Government, accept without amendment all items, included in Group I, II, III, and IV, together with the item in Group V relating to Fukien, as embodied in the Japanese amended project of April 26th.

In case the Imperial Government fail to receive from the Chinese Government, before 6 p.m. of May 9th, satisfactory response to their advice they will take such independent action as they may deem necessary to meet the situation.

EXPLANATORY NOTE HANDED TO THE CHINESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER AT THE TIME OF THE  
DELIVERY OF THE ULTIMATUM MAY 7, 1915

1. The sentence "the whole of Group V except the one item respecting Fukien Province," which appears in the latter part of the Ultimatum, refers to the question (a) of advisers, (b) of land for schools and hospitals, (c) of railways in South China, (d) of arms and arsenal and (e) of right of preaching.

2. The acceptance by the Chinese Government of the item relating to Fukien Province, may be either in the form proposed by the Japanese Minister on April 26th, or in that contained in the Chinese reply of May 1st.

Although the Ultimatum calls for the acceptance by China, without alteration, of the revised Japanese proposals presented on April 26th, yet it should be noted that it merely states the principle, and does not apply to such exceptions as this item and items 4 and 5 of this note.

3. If the Chinese Government accept all the items as demanded in the Ultimatum, the offer of the Japanese Government to restore Kiaochow Bay to China, made on April 26th, will hold good.

4. The words "lease or purchase" in Art. 2 of Group II may be replaced by the words "temporary lease" or "perpetual lease," or simply by "lease" on the clear understanding that it means a long-term lease with the privilege of its unconditional renewal.

5. The phrase "Japanese Government will be consulted" in connection with questions of railway loans and loans to be secured by the taxes in Eastern Inner Mongolia, should be altered in the sense that "Japanese capitalists shall be consulted," as in the case of similar agreement relating to Manchuria on matters of the same kind.

Of the Article relating to opening of trade marts in Eastern Inner Mongolia, the part which refers to the location and regulations may be left to an exchange of notes, as in the case of Shantung agreement.

6. From the phrase "those interested in the said Company" in Group III of the revised Japanese proposals, the words "those interested in" may be deleted.

7. The official text of the treaties and their annexes shall be in Japanese or in both Japanese and Chinese.

THE REPLY OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO THE ULTIMATUM  
OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

(Handed to Mr. Hioki on May 8, 1915)

On the 7th May, at 3.0 p.m., the Chinese Government received from the Japanese Minister the Ultimatum of his Government, together with an Explanatory Note of seven articles. The Ultimatum concluded with the statement that the Japanese Government expected a satisfactory reply from the Chinese Government not later than 6.0 p.m. on the 9th May, and that in the event of their failing to receive a satisfactory reply by that hour, they would take such measures as they might deem necessary.

The Chinese Government, having in view the preservation of peace in East Asia, hereby accept, with the exception of the five items of the Fifth Group, which are reserved for future negotiation, of the Revised Proposals presented on the 26th April by the Japanese Government, all items of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Groups together with the exchange of Notes relative to the Fukien question in the Fifth Group, as set forth in the said Revised Proposals and explained in the seven articles annexed to the Ultimatum, and hope that all outstanding questions between China and Japan will thereby be solved and the friendly relations between the two countries be further strengthened.

The Japanese Minister is requested to appoint a day for calling at the Department of Foreign Affairs in order to make verbal amendments in the text and sign the Documents at an early date.

Peking, May 25th 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre:—

In the name of the Chinese Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

The Chinese Government will never lease or alienate, under any designation whatever, to any foreign Power any territory within or along the coast of the Province of Shantung or any island lying near the said coast.

I avail, etc., etc., .....

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

Note of acknowledgment from Mr. Hioki to Mr. Lu omitted.

Peking, May 25th, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre: —

I have the honour to state that the cities and towns to be opened in accordance with the stipulation of Art. III of the Treaty respecting Shantung Province, signed to-day, will be selected and the regulations therefor will be drawn up, by the Chinese Government, and will be decided upon after consultation with the Japanese Minister.

I avail, etc., etc.,.....

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25th, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that respecting the stipulation of Art. I of Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the extension of the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen shall expire in the eighty-sixth year of the Republic, that is to say, in the year 1997 of the Christian Era. The date for reversion to China of the South Manchuria Railway shall fall due in the ninety-first year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2002 of the Christian Era, and the clause in Art. XII of the original Chinese Eastern Railway Agreement, providing that the Chinese Government may take over the Railway after thirty six years from the day on which it is opened for traffic, is hereby declared null and void. The term with respect to the Antung-Mukden Railway shall expire in the ninety-sixth year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2007 of the Christian Era.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25th, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that the cities and towns to be opened in accordance with the stipulation of Art. VI of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, will be selected and the regulations therefor will be drawn up, by the Chinese Government, and will be decided upon after consultation with the Japanese Minister.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that when the undermentioned mines in South Manchuria (exclusive of those mining lots which have already been prospected or worked) have at an early date been examined and selected by Japanese subjects, permission to prospect or work such mines will be granted by the Chinese Government; but until the Mining Law becomes definitely operative, the practice at present in force shall be followed.



## PROVINCE OF FENGTIEN

Locality	District	Mineral
Niu Hsin T'ai ... ..	Pen-hsi ... ..	Coal
Tien Shih Fu Kou ... ..	Pen-hsi ... ..	"
Shan Sung Kang ... ..	Hai-lung ... ..	"
T'ieh Ch'ang ... ..	T'ung-hua ... ..	"
Nuan Ti Tang ... ..	Chin ... ..	"
An Shan Chanregion ... ..	From Liao-yeng to Pen-hsi ...	Iron

## PROVINCE OF KIRIN

## (Southern Portion)

Sha sung Kang ... ..	Ho-lung ... ..	Coal and Iron
Kang Yao ... ..	Kirin ... ..	Coal
Chia P'i Kou ... ..	Hua-tien ... ..	Gold

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the Chinese Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

The Chinese Government will, when it is proposed in future to build railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, employ Chinese capital for the purpose, and if foreign capital should be required, they will negotiate first with Japanese capitalists for a loan; and further, when the Chinese Government propose to raise a loan abroad on the security of the taxes of the above mentioned regions (excluding, however, the salt gabelle and customs duties which are already made securities for the loans of the Chinese Central Government), they will first consult Japanese capitalists.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the Chinese Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

If, in future, the Chinese Government desire to employ foreign advisers and instructors on political, financial, military and police affairs in South Manchuria, preference will be given to Japanese.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that it is understood that the term "lease" mentioned in Art. II of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and

Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, includes leases for a long term up to thirty years and unconditionally renewable.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that in regard to the police law and regulations and taxation, to which Japanese subjects are to submit according to the stipulation of Art. V of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the Chinese authorities should consult the Japanese consular officer before they are carried into effect. I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that as various preparations are requisite with respect to Arts. II, III, IV, and V of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the Chinese Government request your Government to agree to the postponement of the putting into effect of the said Articles for a period of three months from the date of its signing.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

In the note of acknowledgment from Mr. Hioki the following words are added: "I beg to state that the Imperial Government, deeming it unavoidable in the present circumstances, agree to the desired postponement."

Peking, May, 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in view of the very close relations subsisting between Japanese capitalists and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company, the Chinese Government engage to approve the agreement that may be concluded in future between the Company and Japanese capitalists for its joint undertaking, and not to confiscate it, to nationalize it without the consent of the Japanese capitalists, or to permit it to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

As it has been reported that the Chinese Government intend to permit a foreign Power to build a shipyard, military coaling-station, naval station, and all other military establishments, on the coast of Fukien Province, or that China herself intends to build the above-mentioned establishments with foreign capital, I have the honour to request your Excellency to be good enough to inform me whether the Chinese Government have in fact such intention.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

Peking, May, 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In reply to your Excellency's note of to-day's date, I have the honour to make the declaration that the Chinese Government will in no case permit a foreign Power to build a shipyard, military coaling-station, naval station, or any other military establishment, nor do they intend to build the above-mentioned establishments with foreign capital.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Peking, May 25, 1915,

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the Imperial Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

If, upon the conclusion of the present war, the Japanese Government should be given an absolutely free disposal of the leased territory of Kiaochou Bay, they will return the said territory to China subject to the following conditions:—

1. Opening of the whole of Kiaochou as commercial port;
2. Establishment of Japanese settlement in the locality to be designated by the Japanese Government;
3. Establishment, if desired by the Powers, of an international settlement;
4. Arrangements to be made, before the return of the said territory is effected, between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, with respect to the disposal of German public establishments and properties and with regard to the other conditions and procedures.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

## FOREIGN EMBASSIES IN TOKYO

**Austria-Hungary** (7, *Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 3108.)

Ambassador	...	...	...	...
Councillor	...	...	...	...
Secretary Interpreter	...	...	...	...
Attaché	...	...	...	...
Military and Naval Attaché	...	...	...	...
Chancellor	...	...	...	...

**France** (1, *Iida-machi Ichhome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 291.)

Ambassador	...	...	...	Eugène Louis Georges Regnault.
Embassy Councillor	...	...	...	Marquis de la Bégassière.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	Gaston Maugras. (absent)
Vice-Consul, 1st Interpreter	...	...	...	René André.
Vice-Consul Interpreter-Chancery	...	...	...	Edme Gallois.
Vice-Consul, 2nd Interpreter	...	...	...	Lt. Vaisseau Gaston Bourgois.
3rd Interpreter	...	...	...	Georges Bonmarchand. (absent)
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. Le Rond. (absent)
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Lt. Vaisseau R. Brylinski.

Military Attaché ... .. Capt. Lapomardère (non arrivé).  
 Consul, Commercial Attaché ... .. Fernand Pila. (absent)

**Germany (14, Nagata-cho Ichome, Kojimachi-ku ; Tel. Shimbashi, 1653 and 902)**

Ambassador ... ..  
 Councillor... ..  
 2nd Secretary ... ..  
 Secretary-Interpreter ... ..  
 2nd Secretary-Interpreter ... ..  
 Interpreter ... ..  
 Id. ... ..  
 Id. ... ..  
 Id. ... ..  
 Attaché ... ..  
 Naval Attaché... ..  
 Military Attaché ... ..  
 Doctor ... ..  
 Aulic Councillor, Chief Chancery  
 Chancellor ... ..

**Great Britain (1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku ; Tel. Bancho, 59, and 3240.)**

Ambassador ... .. Sir William Conyngham Greene.  
 Embassy Councillor ... .. Herman Cameron Norman. (absent)  
 1st Secretary ... .. Lord Kilmarnock.  
 2nd Secretary ... .. Count Charles Henry Bentnick.  
 2nd Sec. and Japanese Sec ... .. E. M. Hobart-Hampden.  
 Acting Japanese Secretary ... .. R. Boulter.  
 Student Interpreter ... .. W. J. Davies.  
 Id. ... .. W. Haigh.  
 Id. ... .. N. K. Roscoe.  
 Naval Attaché ... .. Capt. de Vaisseau Edward H. Rymer.  
 Military Attaché ... .. Lieut.-Col. E. F. Calthrop. (absent)  
 Id. ... .. Lieut.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville.  
 Commercial Attaché ... .. E. F. Crowe.  
 Medical Attache ... .. Dr. R. J. Wilkinson.  
 Honorary Chaplain ... .. L. R. Cholmondeley.

**Italy (4, Ura-Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku ; Tel. Shimbashi, 2385.)**

Ambassador ... .. Marquis Guiccioli.  
 Councillor... .. Chevalier Marchetti Ferrante.  
 3rd Secretary ... .. Alessandro Mariani. (absent)  
 1st Sec.-Interpreter... .. Chev. Alphonse Gasco  
 2nd Interpreter ... .. Alfredo de Prospero. (absent)  
 Military Attaché ... .. Lt.-Col. Cesare Allievi.  
 Commercial Attaché ... .. Chev. C. Cavazzani.

**Russia (1, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku ; Tel. Shimbashi, 472 & 473.)**

Ambassador ... .. Nicolas Malewsky-Maléwitch.  
 Embassy Councillor ... .. Shekine.  
 1st Secretary ... .. Prince L. Ouroussow. (absent)  
 2nd Secretary ... .. Baron Behr.  
 Secretary-Interpreter ... .. Paul Vaskévitch.

Attaché ... ..	Nicolas Oursati.
Language Student ... ..	Vitali Skorodoumow. (absent)
Id. ... ..	Henri Zaniewsky. (absent)
Military Attaché ... ..	General de Brigade Samoyloff.
Naval Attaché ... ..	Capt. A. Voskressensky.
Assistant Military Attaché ... ..	Lt.-Col. Morel.
Commercial Attaché ... ..	Sunnerberg. (non arrivé.)
Chaplain ... ..	Rev. Pierre Boulgakoff.

**United States of America** (1, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku; Tel. Shiba, 144.)

Ambassador ... ..	George Wilkins Guthrie. (absent)
Embassy Councillor ... ..	Post Wheeler (Chargé d'Affaires).
Japanese Secretary... ..	Charles J. Arnell.
2nd Secretary ... ..	Henry Coleman May.
3rd Secretary ... ..	Frank Dandore Arnold.
Assist and Japanese Secretary ... ..	J. W. Ballantine.
Attaché ... ..	Capt. George M. Brooke.
Id. ... ..	Capt. William L. Rodles.
Id. ... ..	Capt. Franz J. Feinler.
Id. ... ..	Lt. Louis L. Pendleton.
Id. ... ..	Lt. Allan F. Mclean.
Id. ... ..	Lt. Karl F. Baldwin.
Student-Interpreter ... ..	Erle R. Dickover.
Id. ... ..	William R. Langdon.
Military Attaché ... ..	Col. James A. Irous.
Naval Attaché ... ..	Capt. Corvette Frederick Joseph.
Chief of the Chancery ... ..	John B. Andrews.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

**Argentine** (Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachiku; Tel. Shimbashi, 201-3.)

Charge d'Affair s ... ..	Francisco Ortiz.
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**Belgium** (3, Sannen-cho, Ura-Kasumigaseki, Kojimachiku; Tel. Shimbashi, 3180.)

Minister ... ..	Count Georges della Faille.
Legation Secretary ... ..	Lemaire de Warzée d'Hermalle.

**Brazil** (6, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku; Tel. Shimbashi, 5301.)

Minister ... ..	José Francisco de Barros Pimentel.
Councillor... ..	(Chargé d'Affaires)
1st Secretary ... ..	Carlos Lemgruber Kropf (non arrivé.)
2nd Secretary ... ..	Carlos Taylor (non arrivé.)

**Chili** (15, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku; Tel. Bancho, 1900.)

Minister ... ..	Don Francisco J. Herboso,
2nd Secretary ... ..	Arturo Cabrera.

**China** (2, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku; Tel. Shimbashi, 791-3.)

Minister ... ..	Lou Tsung-Yü.
Councillor... ..	Liu Chung-Cheh.

2nd Secretary ... ..	Sun Jun-Yü.
3rd Secretary ... ..	Chillien Tsur.
Attaché ... ..	Kwo Tsu-Chee.
Id. ... ..	Ling Kun-Ziang.
Id. ... ..	Yao-Ching.
Chancellor... ..	Won King-Kee.

**Denmark** (*Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku.*)

Minister ... ..	Count P. Ahlefeldt Laurvig. (absent)
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**Netherlands** (*3, Sakae-cho Shiba-ku ; Tel. Shiba, 131.*)

Minister ... ..	Baron D. van Asbeck.
Councillor... ..	Léon van de Polder.
2nd Secretary ... ..	G. L. Thurkow.
Assistant Interpreter ... ..	R. E. Peelen. (absent)
Military Attaché ... ..	Com. J. C. Pabst. (absent)
Assit. Military Attaché... ..	Capt. K. L. Rorendaal.

**Mexico** (*21, Nagata-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku ; Tel. Shimbashi, 1848.*)

Minister' ... ..	
1st Secretary ... ..	
Attaché ... ..	
Student-Interpreter ... ..	
Id. ... ..	
Military Attaché ... ..	

**Norway** (*8, Takagi-cho, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku ; Tel. Shiba, 2690.*)

Charge d'Affaires ... ..	B. D'Anker.
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**Portugal** (*143, Harajuku, Aoyama ; Tel. Shiba, 4200.*)

Minister ... ..	
1st Secretary ... ..	Cesar de Sousa Mendes. (Charge d'Affaires)

**Siam** (*2, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku ; Tel. Shiba, 185.*)

Minister ... ..	Phya Chamnong Dithakar. (absent)
2nd Secretary ... ..	Luang Basa Parivatr. (Charge d'Affaires)

**Spain** (*2, Hiroo-machi, Azabu-ku ; Tel. Shiba, 444.*)

Minister ... ..	Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarri.
3rd Secretary, act. 1st Sec. ... ..	Don Francisco Agramonte (absent)
Military Attaché ... ..	Com. Don E. Herrera de la Rosa.

**Sweden** (*24, Tsukiji Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku ; Tel. Kyobashi, 539.*)

Minister ... ..	Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg. (absent)
Councillor... ..	Baron Carl Evert Akerhielm. (Charge d'Affaires)

**Switzerland** (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabuku ; Tel. Shiba, 986.*)

Minister ... ..	Ferdinand Salis.
2nd Secretary ... ..	Maxime de Stoutz.

## FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN

**Argentina.**—Tokyo (Gen.-Con.) ... Don S. Fioravanti Chimenz. (V.-Con.)

Yokohama (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Don S. Fioravanti Chimenz (Vice-Con.)
Kobe (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Don Emilio A. Herrera de la Rosa.
<b>Austria-Hungary.</b> —Yokohama (G.-C.)	
Kobe (Hon.-Con.) ... ..	
Nagasaki ... ..	
Hakodate ... ..	
Shimonoseki ... ..	
Tansui & Daitotei ... ..	
Dairen ... ..	
<b>Belgium.</b> —Yokohama (Con.-Gen.) ...	Ch. Bastin (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe ... ..	Eastear (Con.)
Nagasaki ... ..	P. J. Buckland (Con.)
Osaka ... ..	C. Favre-Brandt (Act.-Gen.)
Seoul (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	J. Briboesia (Con.-Gen.)
<b>Brazil.</b> —Yokohama (Con.-Gen.) ...	Dr. J. B. N. Gonzaga Filho.
Kobe (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Johon M. Maitland (Com. agt.)
<b>Chili.</b> —Tokyo (Hon.-Con.) ... ..	
Yokohama (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	Carlos Munoz Hurtado (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe ... ..	M. Vendrell (Consul.)
<b>China.</b> —Yokohama (Con.-Gen.) ...	Wong Shao-shan (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki ... ..	Hu Nai-tai (Con.)
Chinnampo (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Chang Kuo-wai (Con.)
New Wiju ... ..	Hsü Tung-fan (Con.)
Kobe ... ..	Chi Ching (Con.)
Seoul (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	Foo Shih-ying (Con.-Gen.)
Chemulpo ... ..	Chang Hung (Con.)
Fusan ... ..	Ko Hung-lich (Con.)
Gensan (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Ma Ying-fa (Vice-Con.)
<b>Denmark.</b> —Yokohama ... ..	S. Warming (Con.)
Kobe ... ..	A. H. Hausen (Con.)
Nagasaki ... ..	P. J. Buckland (Con.)
Hakodate ... ..	S. Warming (Act.-Con.)
Tansui ... ..	W. M. Royds (Consular-Agent.)
Chosen ... ..	(In charge of Russian Consulates.)
<b>France.</b> —Yokohama ... ..	Henry Most (Con.)
Kobe (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Maurice C. C. Charpentier (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki ... ..	(Russian Con. in charge.)
Seoul ... ..	Guerin Francois Alphonse Victor. (C.)
Tansui ... ..	(British Con. in charge.)
<b>Germany.</b> —Yokohama (Con.-Gen.) ...	
Nagasaki ... ..	
Tansui ... ..	
Dairen ... ..	
Seoul (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	
Shimonoseki ... ..	
Kobe ... ..	
<b>Great Britain.</b> —Yokohama (C.-G.) ...	J. M. Chalmers (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	R. G. E. Forster (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki ... ..	J. T. Wawn (Con.)
Hakodate (Vice-Con.) ... ..	F. C. Greatrex (Act. Vice-Con.)

Shimonoseki ... ..	E. Hamilton Holmes (Con.)
Osaka (Vice-Con.) ... ..	P. D. Butler (Ass. Act. Con.)
Tansui & Daitotei ... ..	G. B. Daton (Act. Con.)
Seoul (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	A. H. Lay (Con.-Gen.)
Chemulpo ... ..	(In charge of Seoul Con.)
Tainan ... ..	W. Cunningham. (Act.-Con.)
Karatsu ... ..	John P. Carr (Con. agent.)
<b>Greece.</b> —Yokohama ... ..	A. J. Cornes (Act.-Con.)
<b>Italy.</b> —Tokyo (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	Alessandro Guiccioli (Con.-Gen.)
Yokohama ... ..	Chev. A. Gasco (Con. in charge.)
Kobe ... ..	
Nagasaki ... ..	
Seoul ... ..	A. H. Lay (in charge.)
<b>Mexico.</b> —Yokohama (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	Luis Perez Figueroa (Con. in charge.)
Kobe ... ..	Don Manuel C. Tellez (Con.)
Keelung ... ..	H. Kodaira (Con.)
<b>Netherlands.</b> —Yokohama (V.-C.) ... ..	(Belgian Con. in charge.)
Kobe ... ..	G. S. D. Hamel (Con.)
Nagasaki ... ..	(British Con. in charge.)
Taihoku ... ..	A. W. Gillingham (Act. Con.)
Dairen ... ..	(American Con. in charge.)
Seoul (Vice-Con.) ... ..	(Belg. Con. in charge.)
Ampin ... ..	(Danish Con. in charge.)
<b>Norway.</b> —Tokyo (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	B. Anker (Con.-Gen.)
Yokohama ... ..	S. Warming (in charge.)
Kobe ... ..	(Danish Con. in charge.)
Nagasaki ... ..	P. J. Buckland (Con.)
Hakodate (Vice-Con.) ... ..	(British Con. in charge.)
Shimonoseki (do.) ... ..	R. Mackenzie (in charge.)
Tansui & Daitotei (do.) ... ..	(British Con. in charge)
<b>Peru.</b> —Yokohama ... ..	Don Eduards Muelle (Con.)
Kobe (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Alfred Pahl (Act. Vice-Con.)
Osaka (do.) ... ..	
<b>Portugal.</b> —Yokohama ... ..	Chev. A. Gasco, (in charge)
Kobe ... ..	Antonions Luizceveira (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki (Vice-Con.) ... ..	P. J. Buckland (Vice-Con.)
<b>Russia.</b> —Yokohama ... ..	Arthur Wilm (Con.)
Kobe ... ..	Arthar von Landesén (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	V. Skorodonnoff (in charge.)
Hakodate (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Eugène Lébédéff (Vice-Con.)
Chemulpo ... ..	W. Bratzow (Vice-Con.)
Seishin (Vice-Con.) ... ..	Alexandre Troutzky (Vice-Con.)
Seoul (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	Maximilien Geftler (Sec. in charge.)
Gensan ... ..	Nicolas Birinkoff (Act. Hon. Con.)
Fusan ... ..	Theodore Wassiliew (Con.)
Dairen ... ..	Alexandre Maximow (Con.)
Tsuruga ... ..	Fédoroff (Hon. Vice Con.)
<b>Spain.</b> —Dairen ... ..	Guillaume Trautschold (Con.)
Yokohama ... ..	Don Alfredo Amigo Y. Arquer (Con.)
Kobe ... ..	Don Mignel Vendrell (Hon. Con.)
Tansui ... ..	(In charge of British Con.)



Osaka ... ..	Don Miguel Vendrell (Hon. Con.)
Sweden. — Kobe (Vice-Con.) ... ..	H. V. Summers (Act. Vice-Con.)
Yokohama ... ..	A. Gerdtz (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki ... ..	Samuel M. Officors (in charge.)
Tokyo ... ..	Carl Oscar Cederlof (Vice-Con.)
Switzerland. — Yokohama... ..	Ferdinand Ialis (Con.)
Kobe ... ..	(in charge of German Con.)
Nagasaki ... ..	(do. )
U. S. A. — Yokohama ... ..	George H. Seidmore (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe ... ..	George N. West (Con.)
Nagasaki ... ..	Carleton Miller (Vice and Deputy Con.)
Hakodate ... ..	Edward Julian King (Con. Agent.)
Seoul (Con.-Gen.) ... ..	Ransford S. Miller (Con.-Gen.)
Tansui ... ..	Edwin L. Neville (Con.)
Dairen ... ..	Adolph A. Williamson (Con.)
Taipeh ... ..	J. W. Ballantine (Vice & Deputy-Con.)
Yokkaichi ... ..	Willard de Lamater Kingburg (Com. A.)
Venezuela. — Yokohama (Hon. Con.)	Isidore Bickarte (Con. Hon. no arriv.)

## JAPANESE EMBASSIES ABROAD

**Austria Hungary and Switzerland (Legation) (*Embassy at Vienna*)**

Ambassador ... ..
Councillor... ..
3rd Secretary ... ..
Id. ... ..
Military Attaché ... ..
Naval Attaché... ..
Assist. Military Attaché ... ..

**France (*Embassy at Paris*)**

Ambassador ... ..	Baron Kikujiro Ishii.
Councillor... ..	
1st Secretary ... ..	Takematsu Okuda.
2nd Secretary ... ..	Komaji Kikuchi.
Id. ... ..	Sadao Saburi.
Attaché ... ..	Y. Sugimura.
Id. ... ..	M. Hotta.
Id. ... ..	S. Kurino.
Military Attaché ... ..	Colonel K. Fukuwara.
Naval Attaché... ..	Commander S. Maruyama.
Assist. Military Attaché ... ..	Captain G. Takeda.

**Germany (*Embassy at Berlin*)**

Ambassador ... ..
Councillor... ..
1st Secretary ... ..
3rd Secretary ... ..
Id. ... ..
Id. ... ..
Id. ... ..

Military Attaché ... ..  
 Naval Attaché ... ..  
 Assist. Military Attaché ... ..

**Great Britain** (*Embassy at London*)

Ambassador ... .. Katsunosuke Inouye.  
 Councillor... .. Kumataro Honda.  
 2nd Secretary ... .. I. Yoshida.  
 Id. ... .. N. Sakenobe.  
 Id. ... .. K. Yamazaki.  
 3rd Secretary ... .. T. Matsunaga.  
 Id. ... .. H. Hirota.  
 Id. ... .. S. Sawada.  
 Attaché ... .. M. Yano.  
 Id. ... .. N. Okabe.  
 Military Attaché ... .. Col. S. Inagaki.  
 Naval Attaché ... .. Captain S. Aho.  
 Assist. Mil. Attaché ... .. Major S. Tanikawa.

**Italy** (*Embassy at Rome*)

Ambassador ... .. Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.  
 2nd Secretary ... .. Eisaku Suzuki.  
 Attaché ... .. J. Ito.  
 Military Attaché ... .. Maj. S. Shizuma.  
 Naval Attaché... .. Com. S. Yamamoto.

**Russia** (*Embassy at Petrograd*)

Ambassador ... .. Dr. Baron Ichiro Motono.  
 Councillor... .. Shichita Tatsuki.  
 1st Secretary ... .. Naotoshi Marumo.  
 2nd Secretary ... .. Naotake Sato.  
 3rd Secretary ... .. Hajime Matsushima.  
 Id. ... .. Shiro Hanaoka.  
 Attaché ... .. K. Fujii.  
 Id. ... .. H. Kawai.  
 Id. ... .. H. Ashida.  
 Id. ... .. M. Kitada.  
 1st Interpreter... .. Naohiko Fukuda.  
 Id. ... .. Sentaro Uyeda.  
 Military Attaché ... .. Colonel M. Odagiri.  
 Naval Attaché... ..  
 Assist. Mil. Attaché ... .. Maj. R. Isome.

**U.S.A.** (*Embassy at Washington*)

Ambassador ... .. Viscount Sutemi Chinda.  
 Councillor... .. Yagoro Miura.  
 2nd Secretary ... .. Saburo Okabe.  
 Id. ... .. You Matsuoka.  
 3rd Secretary ... .. Shintaro Kawajima.  
 Id. ... .. Tamekichi Ohta.  
 Attaché ... .. Hiroshi Saito.  
 Id. ... .. Yoshio Iwate.  
 Military Attaché ... .. Lieut.-Colonel M. Itami.  
 Naval Attaché... .. Captain S. Takenouchi.

## JAPANESE LEGATIONS ABROAD

**Belgium** (*Legation at Calais*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	Count Hirokichi Mutsu.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Rokuro Moroi.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Eiichi Kimura.
Attaché	...	...	...	...	A. Shigemitsu.

**Brazil** (*Legation at Rio de Janeiro*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	Ryotaro Hata.
1st Sec. and Consul-General	...	...	...	...	Sadao Matsumura.
1st Interpreter	...	...	...	...	Ryoji Noda.

**Chili and Argentine and Peru** (*Legation at Santiago*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	
Attaché	...	...	...	...	G. Kondo.
1st Interpreter	...	...	...	...	Zoji Amari.

**China** (*Legation at Peking*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	Yeki Hioki.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	T. Obata.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Eiho Tei.
Id.	...	...	...	...	Tsuneo Matsudaira.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Toru Takao.
Attaché	...	...	...	...	Morinobu Hirota.
Id.	...	...	...	...	Eishiro Nuita.
Id.	...	...	...	...	Kensuke Horiuchi.
1st Interpreter	...	...	...	...	Shunzaburo Komura.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	...	Major-Gen. K. Machida.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	...	Rear-Adm. Y. Mori.
Id.	...	...	...	...	Masujiro Yoshida.

**Mexico** (*Legation at Mexico*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	Dr. Mineichiro Adachi.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	...	K. Miura.
Attaché	...	...	...	...	Toshihiko Taketomi.
1st Interpreter	...	...	...	...	San-yu Iwasaki.

**Netherlands and Denmark** (*Legation at The Hague*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	Kijuro Shidehara.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Junpei Shinobu.
Id.	...	...	...	...	Dr. Shun-ichi Nagaoka.
Attaché	...	...	...	...	Seiichiro Yokota.
Id.	...	...	...	...	Seishi Tani.

**Siam** (*Legation at Bangkok*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	Genshiro Nishi.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Goro Miho.

**Spain and Portugal** (*Legation at Madrid*)

Minister	...	...	...	...	Minoji Arakawa.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Hongoro Takemura.
Attaché	...	...	...	...	

**Sweden and Norway** (*Legation at Stockholm*)

Minister ... ..	Sadatsuchi Uchida.
2nd Secretary ... ..	Chiyuki Yamanaka.
3rd Secretary ... ..	Shiro Yamanouchi.

## JAPANESE CONSULATES ABROAD

<b>China.</b> —*Chientao ... ..	Con. Y. Suzuki.
Chützuchieh Branch ... ..	Vice-Con. T. Hojo.
Toutaokou Branch... ..	Vice-Con. S. Yamasaki.
Hünchün Branch ... ..	Vice-Con. K. Oga.
Antung ... ..	Con. S. Yoshida.
*Mukden ... ..	Con.-Gen. K. Ochiai.
Liaoyang ... ..	Vice-Con. K. Tsuchiya.
Hsinminfu Branch ... ..	Acting T. Hojo.
Newchwang ... ..	Con. K. Ota.
Changchun ... ..	Coh. S. Yamanouchi.
Kirin ... ..	Con. K. Hayashi.
*Harbin ... ..	Con.-Gen. K. Honda.
Tiehling ... ..	Con. K. Morita.
Tiuhar ... ..	Act. Con. D. Yoshiwara.
*Tientsin ... ..	Con.-Gen. T. Matsudaira.
Chefu ... ..	Vice-Con. M. Matsumoto.
*Shanghai ... ..	Act. Con.-Gen. Y. Murakami.
Nanking ... ..	Con. T. Funatsu.
Suchou ... ..	Vice-Con. S. Takabashi.
Hangchou ... ..	Vice-Con. S. Fukuzawa.
*Hankau ... ..	Con.-Gen. K. Yoshizawa.
Changsha ... ..	Act. Con. T. Okawahira.
Shashih ... ..	Vice-Con. S. Tsukuzawa.
Chungching ... ..	Vice-Con. J. Shimidzu.
Fuchoo ... ..	Con. K. Amano.
Amoy ... ..	Con. Y. Kikuchi.
Swatow ... ..	Vice-Con. S. Kawanishi.
*Canton ... ..	Act. Con. S. Akamatsu.
<b>British.</b> —*Hongkong... ..	Con.-Gen. N. Imai.
Singapore ... ..	Con. M. Fuji.
<b>Philippines.</b> —Manila... ..	Con. T. Sugimura.
Java.—Batavia ... ..	Con. K. Ukita.
<b>Siam.</b> —Bangkok... ..	Con. G. Miho.
<b>India.</b> —*Calcutta ... ..	Con.-Gen. I. Shinobu.
Bombay ... ..	Con. Y. Yatabe.
<b>Australia.</b> —*Sydney ... ..	Con.-Gen. S. Shimizu.
<b>Hawaii.</b> —*Honolulu ... ..	Con. H. Arita.
<b>U.S.A.</b> —*New York ... ..	Con.-Gen. K. Iijima.
*San Francisco ... ..	Act. Con.-Gen. Y. Numano.
Seattle ... ..	Con. S. Takahashi.
Portland ... ..	Con. K. Kumazaki.
Chicago ... ..	Con. S. Kusunose.
<b>Canada.</b> —*Ottawa ... ..	Con.-Gen. C. Yada.
Vancouver ... ..	Con. Y. Abe.

\* = Consulate-General.

Brazil.—*Rio de Janeiro ... ..	Act. Con.-Gen. Sadao Matsumura.
Peru.—Lima... ..	Con. Y. Mori.
Great Britain.—*London ... ..	Con. K. Yamazaki.
France.—Lyon ... ..	Act. Con. J. Yamazaki.
Belgium.—Antwerp ... ..	Con. S. Yokota.
Germany.—Hamburg .. ..	
Russia.—*Moscow ... ..	Vice-Con. H. Futagame.
Siberia.—Nicolaiensk ... ..	Act. Con. T. Yamaguchi.
*Vladivostok ... ..	Act. Con.-Gen. M. Nomura.

## JAPANESE HONORARY CONSULATES ABROAD

French India.—Saigon ... ..	Hon. Con. E. Saliengé.
Ceylon.—Colombo ... ..	" Walter Shakspear.
Australia.—Broome ... ..	" Archei Male.
Adelaide ... ..	" Herbert Angus Parsons.
Melbourne .. ..	" D. B. Flaton.
New Zealand.—Wellington ... ..	" Thomas Young.
Africa.—Cape Town ... ..	" Julius Jeppe.
Alexandria ... ..	" Alfred Reinhold.
U.S.A.—New Orleans... ..	" John Walker Philips.
St Louis ... ..	" J.E. Smith.
Denver ... ..	
Mobile ... ..	" William Peter Hutchison.
Galveston ... ..	" G. H. Langbehn.
Philadelphia ... ..	" J. Frankling Macfadden.
Boston ... ..	" Erwin H. Walcott.
Mexico.—Manzanillo... ..	" Blas Ruiz.
Argentina.—Buenos Ayres ... ..	" Herbert Shepherd.
Great Britain.—Glasgow ... ..	" A. Scott Younger.
Liverpool ... ..	" H. E. J. Hemelrzyk.
Manchester ... ..	" W. D. Ford Smith.
Middlesborough ... ..	" Waynman Dixon.
France.—Bordeaux ... ..	" Edonard G. Faure.
Le Havre ... ..	" William Ramsay Langtaff.
Belgium.—Brussels .. ..	" Alexandre Halot.
Holland.—Rotterdam ... ..	" Hermanus Do Jongh.
Amsterdam. ... ..	" H. L. Bekker.
Denmark.—Copenhagen ... ..	" P. P. C. Norgald.
Germany.—Bremen ... ..	
Berlin... ..	
Leipzig ... ..	
Frankfurt... ..	
Muenchen... ..	
Freiburg ... ..	
Austria-Hungary.—*Vienna ... ..	
Budapest ... ..	
Switzerland.—Zurich ... ..	Hon. Con. Hermann Madöry.
Italy.—*Genoa ... ..	Hon. Con.-Gen. Chevalier Edd. Canali.
Leghorn ... ..	Hon. Con. Conte George Chayes.
Naples... ..	" Marquis Charles Emile
Palermo ... ..	" Chevalier Michele Follina.

\* = Consulate-General.

Venice	...	...	...	...	Hon. Con.	Gualtiero Fries.
Milano	...	...	...	...	"	Cesaro Rasini.
Malta.—La Valetta	...	...	...	...	"	Joseph Howard.
Sweden.—Stockholm	...	...	...	...	"	Sven Gunnar Lindberg.
Göteborg	...	...	...	...	"	Carl Ossian Kjellberg.
Portugal.—Lisbon	...	...	...	...	"	Ruy d'Orey.
Oporto	...	...	...	...	"	José Augusto Dias.
Norway.—*Christiania	...	...	...	...	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Thos. Cathinco Bang.
Russia.—Warsaw	...	...	...	...	Hon. Con.	Bronislas Goldfeder.

## LIST OF JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED ABROAD

## To Austria-Hungary

				Appointed		Relieved	
Count Sano (late)	...	Min. Ple.	En. Ex.	Jan.	1873	Dec.	1874
Viscount Aoki (late)	...	Id.		Aug.	'76	March	'80
Yuzuru Ida (late)	...	Id.		March	'80	July	'81
Kanenori Uyeno (late)	...	Id.		July	'82	Dec.	'84
Marquis Saionji	...	Id.		Feb.	'85	June	'86
Count Toda...	...	Id.		June	'87	Dec.	'89
Koki Watanabe (late)	...	Id.		July	'90	April	'90
Baron Kogoro Takahira	...	Id.		Dec.	'96	June	'99
Baron Nobuaki Makino	...	Id.		May	'99	March	'06
Baron Yasuya Uchida	...	Amb.		Feb.	'07	Nov.	'09
Satsuo Akizuki	...	Id.		Dec.	'09	July	'14
Aimaro Sato	...	Id.		July	'14	Aug.	'15

## To France

Samejima (late)	Res.-Min.	Oct. '70;	Ple. En. Ex.	Nov. '73	Dec.	'70	
Yuzuru Ida (late)	...	Id.		July	'81	April	'80
Marquis Hachisuka	...	Id.		Dec.	'82	Sept.	'86
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late)	Id.			June	'87	June	'90
Vis. Yasushi Nomura	...	Id.		March	'91	April	'91
Baron Arasuke Soné (late)	Id.			May	'93	Feb.	'97
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	Id.			May	'97	Nov.	'01
Baron Dr. Motono	...	Id.		Dec.	'01	Jan.	'06
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurio	Amb.			Jan.	'06	—	'12
Baron Kikujiro Ishii	...	Id.		—	'12	—	—

## To Germany

Vis. Shuzo Aoki (late)	Min. Ple.	En. Ex.	Sept.	'74	Dec.	'85
Viscount Shinagawa (late)	Id.		Dec.	'85	March	'87
Marquis Saionji	...	Id.	June	'87	Aug.	'91
Viscount Aoki (late)...	...	Id.	Jan.	'92	Feb.	'98
Katsunosuke Inouye...	...	Id.	Feb. '98; Amb.	Jan. '06	June	'08
Baron Sutemi Chinda	...	Amb.	June	'08	Nov.	'11
Toraichi Sugimura	...	Id.	Nov.	'11	Aug.	'14

## To Great Britain

Count Terajima (late)	Min. Ple.	En. Ex.	April	'72	Oct.	'73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	...	Id.	Sept.	'74	July	'79
Viscount Mori (late)	...	Id.	Nov.	'79	April	'84
Viscount Kawase (late)	...	Id.	May	'84	Feb.	'93

			Appointed	Relieved
Viscount Aoki (late)...	Id.	Dec.	'93	Nov. '94
Baron Taka-aki Kato ...	Id.	Nov.	'94	Feb. 1900
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late)	Id. Feb. 19	0; Amb.	Dec. '05	May '06
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late)	Amb.	June	'06	Dec. '12
Baron Taka-aki Kato ...	Id.	Dec.	'12	Feb. '13
Katsunosuke Inouye ...	Id.	Feb.	'13	—

**To Italy**

Count Sano (late) ...	Res.-Min.	Jan.	'73	Dec. '73
Vis. Kawase (late) ...	Min. Ple. En. Fx.	Dec.	'73	July '77
Marquis Nabeshima ...	Id.	March	'80	May '82
Marquis Asano ...	Id.	March	'82	May '83
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late)	Id.	May	'84	June '87
Viscount Tokugawa ...	Id.	July	'87	Jan. '91
Baron Nakashima (late) ...	Id.	Oct.	'92	Aug. '94
Baron Kogoro Takahira...	Id.	Aug.	'94	Dec. '95
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	Id.	April	'96	May '97
Baron Nobuaki Makino ...	Id.	May	'97	May '99
Tsunasuke Oyama (late)...	Id.	May	'99	Feb. '07
Baron Kogoro Takahira...	Amb.	Jan.	'07	Feb. '08
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi	Id.	June	'08	—

**To Russia**

Vis. V.-Adm. Enomoto (late)	Min. Ple. En. Fx.	Jan.	'74	Oct. '78
Count Yanagiwara (late)	Id.	March	'80	June '83
Vis. Yoshitada Hanabusa	Id.	March	'83	Aug. '86
Baron Tokujiro Nishi (late)	Id.	June	'86	June '96
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late)	Id.	March	'97	Feb. '99
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late)	Id.	Feb.	'00	Oct. '00
Baron Sutemi Chinda ...	Id.	Nov.	'00	Nov. '00
Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	Id.	Nov.	'01	Feb. '04
Baron Dr. Ichiro Motono	Id. Jan. '06; Amb.	Apr. '08	—	—

**To U.S.A.**

Viscount Mori (late) ...	Res.-Min.	Oct	'70	July '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late) ...	Id.	Oct	'72	(unattached)
Vis. Kiyomari Yoshida (late)	Min. Ple En. Fx.	Sept.	'74	Jan. '82
Count Munenori Terajima (late)	Id.	July	'82	Nov. '83
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki ...	Id.	May	'84	Nov. '87
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late)	Id.	Feb.	'88	Jan. '90
Gozo Tateno (late) ...	Id.	Dec.	'90	July '94
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	Id.	July	'94	Apr. '96
Toru Hoshi (late) ...	Id.	April	'96	Aug. '98
Marq. Jutaro Komura (late)	Id.	Sept.	'98	Feb. '00
Baron Kogoro Takahira...	Id.	June	'00	Jan. '06
Viscount Shuzo Aoki (late)	Amb.	Jan.	'06	Feb. '08
Baron K. Takahira ...	Id.	Feb.	'03	Nov. '03
Viscount Y. Uchida...	Id.	Nov.	'09	Oct. '11
Viscount S. Chinda...	Id.	Nov.	'11	—

## LIST OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

				Appointed		Relieved	
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late) ... ..	July	8,	1869	July	14,	1871	
Tomomi Iwakura (late)... ..	July	14,	'71	Oct.	8,	'71	
Tameomi Soyejima (late) ... ..	Nov.	4,	'71	Oct.	13,	'73	
Munenori Terajima (late) ... ..	Oct.	28,	'73	Sept.	10,	'79	
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis... ..	Sept.	10,	'79	Sept.	17,	'87	
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince (late)	Sept.	17,	'87	Feb.	1,	'83	
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ... ..	Feb.	1,	'88	Dec.	24,	'89	
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late)... ..	Dec.	24,	'89	May	29,	'91	
Buyo Enomoto, Vis. (late) ... ..	May	29,	'91	Aug.	8,	'92	
Munemitsu Mutsu, (late) ... ..	Aug.	8,	'92	May	30,	'96	
*Kimmochi Saionji, Marquis	May	30,	'96	Sept.	22,	'96	
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ... ..	Sept.	22,	'96	Nov.	6,	'97	
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron (late)... ..	Nov.	6,	'97	June	30,	'98	
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ... ..	June	30,	'98	Nov.	8,	'98	
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late)... ..	Nov.	8,	'98	Oct.	19,	'00	
Taka-aki Kato, Baron ... ..	Oct.	19,	'00	June	2,	'01	
*Arasuke Sone (late) ... ..	June	2,	'01	Sept.	21,	'01	
Jutaro Komura, Count, (late)	Sept.	21,	'01	Jan.	7,	'06	
Taka-aki Kato, Baron ... ..	Jan.	7,	'06	March	3,	'06	
*Saionji, Marquis ... ..	March	3,	'06	May	19,	'06	
Tadasu Hayashi, Count (late)	May	19,	'06	July	14,	'08	
*Gen. Vis. Tera-uchi ... ..	July	14,	'08	Aug.	30,	'08	
Jutaro Komura, Marq. (late)	Aug.	30,	'08	Aug.	25,	'11	
Yasuya Uchida, Viscount ... ..	Sept.	1,	'11	Dec.	—	'12	
*Taro Katsura, Prince (late)	Dec.	—	'12	Dec.	—	'12	
Taka-aki Kato, Baron ... ..	Dec.	—	'12	Feb.	—	'13	
Nobuaki Makino, Baron ... ..	Feb.	—	'13	April	16,	'14	
Takaaki Kato, Baron ... ..	April	16,	'14	—	—	—	

\*Indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

## LIST OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN

## From Austria-Hungary

				Appointed	
Heinrich Freiherr von Calice ... ..	1871,	23,	April		
Pgnaz Freiherr von Schaeffer ... ..	1874,	21,	Mar.		
Carl Retter von Boleslawski ... ..	1877,	3,	Mar.		
Maximilian Ritter Hoffents von Hoffenfels ... ..	1879,	26,	Jan.		
Garl Graf Zalushi ... ..	1883,	4,	Mar.		
Rudiger Freiherr von Biegeleben ... ..	1888,	20,	July		
Legations-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschäftsträger ... ..					
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch ... ..	1895,	10,	Sept.		
Adalbert Ambró von Adamcz ... ..	1899,	31,	Oct.		
Adalbert Ambró von Adamcz Majesty ... ..	1907,	23,	Jan.		
Baron Guido de Call de Rosenberg et Calmbach... ..	1909,	16,	Mar.		
Baron Ladislans Mülle de Szentgyörgy, Ambassador ... ..	1912,	4,	Sept.		



## From France

	Appointed	
Pushesue de Bellecourt, Charge d'Affairs ... ..	1860, 14,	Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiary	1861, 14,	June
Rooges, Minister Plenipotentiary ... ..	1863, 7,	Oct.
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.... ..	1868, 18,	Feb.
Bershemy, Min Ple. ... ..	1873, 24,	May
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Ple. ...	1876, 30,	April
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ...	1880, 20,	April
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ..	1882, 2,	Mar.
Sienkiewicz, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ..	1894, 19,	April
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ..	1894, 19,	April
Auguste Gerard, Ambassador ... ..	1903, 12,	Oct.
S. Exc. M. E. Regnault ... ..	1913, 24,	Dec.

## From Germany

Von Brandt, Consul ... ..	1868, 5,	May
Von Brandt, Consul-General ... ..	1868, 3,	
Von Brandt, Minister Resident ... ..	1872, 30,	Mar.
Von Eisendecker, Id. ... ..	1875, 3,	Dec.
Von Eisendecker, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Ple.	1880, 3,	June,
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple. ...	1883, 24,	April
Dr. von Holleben, Id. Id. ... ..	1886, 16,	Mar.
Baron von Gutschmid, Id. Id. ... ..	1892, 10,	Dec.
Count Leyden, Id. Id. ... ..	1898, 29,	Mar.
Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple....	1901, 10,	May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Amb. Ex. and Ple.	1906, 22,	May
Count von Rex ... ..	1911, 19,	April

## From Great Britain

James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission ...	1858	
Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Nov. 39. ... ..	1859	
Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March, 28. Hitotsu-Bashi Chiunagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29, 1866. Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13, 1867...	1865	
The Same, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Mikado ... ..	1868	
Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. July	1883	
Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., April 39. [Died at his post ...	1888	
June 4, 1894].		
Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., June 25. ... ..	1895	
Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex., and Min. Ple., June 1. ... ..	1895	
Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., Oct. 26 ... ..	1905	
The Same Amb. Nov. 25. ... ..	1905	
Sir William Conyngham (Greene, Amb., March 24. ... ..	1913	

## From Italy

Sallier de la Tour, Count Vittorio, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. 1867	Mar.
Fe D'Ostiani, Count Ateasandro, " " " " 1870	"
Ulisso Barbolani, Count Raffaele, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. 1877	Feb.
Martin Lanciarez, Chev. Eugenio, Charge d'Affairs ... ..	1892 April

					appointed
De Martino Comm. Renato, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple....	...	...	...	...	1883 Dec.
Orfini, Count Ercole,	"	"	"	"	1894 Aug.
Melegari, Comm. Giulio,	"	"	"	"	1901 April
Vinci, Count Giulio Cesare,	"	"	"	"	1904 July
Gallina, Count Giovanni, Amb. Ex. and Ple.	...	...	...	...	1907 Dec.
Guiccioli, Marquis Alessandro, Amb. Ex. and Ple.	...	...	...	...	1903 Nov.

**From Russia**

					Appointed	Relieved
Chambellan Struve, Minister Resident	...	...	...	...	1875	—
The same, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple....	...	...	...	...	1877	1883
Davydov, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., le Conseiller d'Etat act	...	...	...	...	1883	1885
Schevitch, id.	...	...	...	...	1886	1892
Hitrovo, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. Maitre de la Cour	...	...	...	...	1893	1897
Baron, Rosen, Chamballen, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	...	...	...	...	1897	1900
A. Iswolsky, id. id. id.	...	...	...	...	1900	1902
Baron Rosen, id. id. id.	...	...	...	...	1903	1904
G. Bakhmetoff, id. id. id.	...	...	...	...	1906	1908
Nicolas Malewsky Malewitch, Ambas. Ex. and Ple. Maitre de la Cour	...	...	...	...	1908	—

**From U. S. of America**

					Appointed
Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U.S.A., Special Mission, Nov. 13	...	...	...	...	1852
Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3...	...	...	...	...	1856
Townsend Harris, Minister Resident, Jan. 17	...	...	...	...	1859
Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14	...	...	...	...	1861
Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16...	...	...	...	...	1866
Charles E. De Long, Minister Resident, June 23	...	...	...	...	1869
John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2...	...	...	...	...	1873
Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 6	...	...	...	...	1885
John F. Swift, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., May, 13...	...	...	...	...	1889
Frank L. Coombs, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 25	...	...	...	...	1892
Edwin Dun, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., May 24	...	...	...	...	1893
Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 28	...	...	...	...	1897
Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., March 3	...	...	...	...	1903
Luke E. Wright, Ambassador	...	...	...	...	1906
J. O'Brien, id.	...	...	...	...	1907
Charles Page Bryan, Ambassador	...	...	...	...	1911
Larz Anderson, Ambassador	...	...	...	...	1912
George W. Guthrie, Ambassador, Aug. 7	...	...	...	...	1913

# CHAPTER XXXI

## FINANCE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By BARON SAKATANI

In reviewing the history of our national finance since the Imperial Government was rehabilitated about half a century ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into seven stages, as explained below.

**Financial Unification.**—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more, and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the present Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

**Financial Crisis.**—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter had not yet acquired any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money flowing into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The samurai class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the present Premier Count Okuma.

**Financial Adjustments.**—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in, and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its normal

condition, due mainly to the strenuous efforts of the present Marquis Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principle of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a sound basis.

**The Period of Repose.**--With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the land tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in these days.

**Financial Expansion.**--The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under two heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894-5 and that after the War of 1904-5.

*The Japan-China War.*--Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. What is noteworthy in this respect is that the Diet that had previously committed itself to the negative policy of curtailment and contraction was now disposed to adopt the contrary course of expansion. It approved measures that added much to the outlays of the Government. The result was the expenditure of the State soon swelled to threetimes what it was before the war. Another thing immediately connected with the war was the receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 which was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world. The success of Japanese arms was also shown in another important way, and that was the revision of the Treaties in 1899 and the recovery of tariff autonomy.

*The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.*--The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the war expenses amounting to about ¥2000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions.

Though materially the two affairs cost Japan very dear, they have at the same time served as a means of elevating the status of the country in the estimation of the world. The distinguished part Japan played in the Boxer trouble led to the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, while the war with Russia enabled our country to annex Korea and thereby to remove the cause that had repeatedly disturbed the peace in this quarter of the globe. It also obtained for Japan an enlarged field of

activity. Nor was the war entirely devoid of good financially, seeing that the foreign loans raised with success in connection with it opened the way to the introduction of foreign capital.

**Financial Adjustment.**—The attention of both the Government and people has been concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligations incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of armament and other necessary undertakings. Especially has the question of increased Army Divisions proved one very delicate to handle. The Army shows a threefold increase compared with what it was before the war with China, but this is thought insufficient and the proposal to add to it two more Divisions still remains a problem to be solved. The proposal has been an insuperable one so far and has disturbed the smooth working of the Administration, having frequently brought about collision between the Ministry of the time and the Diet. At the same time the fact that the expenditure has been more than doubled since the war continues to demand the serious attention of both the Government and Diet. What measures should be devised to check this expansive tendency, and how, within the limit justified by the circumstances, to adjust the taxation system in order to lighten the burden of the tax-payers, and also how to re-arrange the administrative organization with a view to curtailing the expenditure are all questions that are taxing their ingenuity. The redemption of debts on a larger scale than before is another important matter that demands the satisfactory solution of the authorities. In short, the Government is now bent on following the policy of contraction.

**The European War.**—These contemplated measures have received a temporary check by the outbreak of this terrible catastrophe. Japan, actuated by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, took the side of the Entente, declared war on Germany and captured her forts at Tsingtau. This required the emergency fund of over ¥72,000,000, and the proposed adjustment plan had to be abandoned for the time being. Moreover the dislocation of trade with Europe has inflicted a serious blow on our trade and industries. The war, too, by putting a stop to the introduction of foreign capital, has seriously interfered with the financial program of the Government and of civic and economic bodies, all of which have been thrown in consequence upon their own resources. It is to be hoped that our merchants and manufacturers will try to take full advantage of the unique opportunity now afforded for expanding their operations in China, India and the South Seas, and by closely watching the development of these extraordinary circumstances redouble their efforts and take steps calculated to promote the welfare of the country.

#### BUDGET FOR THE 1915-16 YEAR

The Budget to be actually enforced in the 1915-16 fiscal year as published by the Department of Finance is as follows:—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Revenue... ..	¥520,106,192	¥37,085,584	¥557,191,776
Expenditure... ..	394,311,639	97,458,211	491,769,850
Surplus of revenue over expenditure ... ..			65,421,926

Of the emergency appropriations, those directly connected with the warlike operations come to ¥12,840,000 in round figures in the past fiscal year and ¥2,850,000 in the present fiscal year. Besides, as extraordinary war expenses ¥2,920,000 was defrayed in the past fiscal year and ¥14,370,000 in the present year. Thus the war expenses since the outbreak of the war come to ¥79,220,000 for war expenses and ¥20,240,000 for extraordinary military expenses.

## REVENUE

Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Taxes, excises, etc. ....	...	\$16,454,735
Land ....	...	73,268,169
Income ....	...	35,266,116
Business ....	...	18,644,602
Succession ....	...	2,299,186
Transit ....	...	2,789,326
Mining ....	...	2,606,957
Convertible notes ....	...	1,107,322
Sake ....	...	90,553,953
Soy ....	...	4,933,264
Sugar ....	...	23,836,997
Textile fabrics ....	...	13,910,304
Petroleum .....	...	1,433,492
Patent medicine ....	...	264,705

Ordinary	¥
Bourse ... ..	2,998,907
Customs ... ..	30,987,961
Tonnage ... ..	553,474
Stamp receipts ... ..	3,431,907
Govt undertakings and property ... ..	147,713,142
Post, teleg. and teleph. ... ..	61,095,862
Forestry ... ..	10,675,773
Income of dividends ... ..	2,216,000
Prisoners' works ... ..	1,570,624
Rent of Govt property ... ..	318,060
Printing Office... ..	516,517
Monopoly Office ... ..	67,563,226
Tokyo Mil. Arsenal ... ..	145,923
Osaka Mil. Arsenal... ..	121,775
Senju Woolen Factory ... ..	16,429
Naval Briquette ... ..	90,463
Naval Arsenal... ..	376,401
Iron-Foundry ... ..	3,002,413
Teleg. and Light-House Factory ... ..	4,076
Miscellaneous revenues ... ..	3,156,536
License and other fees ... ..	202,690
Confiscations and fines ... ..	894,401
Repayments and forfeits ... ..	385,760
Sundry rept from Customs Houses ... ..	159,397
Miscellaneous ... ..	528,817
Contributions to deceased officials' families Pension Funds	372,451
teachers " " " " "	176,631
Paying one year Volunteers' payment ... ..	434,292
Rept from the Bonin Is. ... ..	2,157
Trans. from Special Deposit Account ... ..	10,232,211
Trans. from Special Chosen Account ... ..	6,401,340
Trans. from Special Formosa Account... ..	5,716,921
Total ordinary revenue ... ..	520,106,192
Extraordinary	¥
Sale of Govt property ... ..	1,939,873
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,932,806
Proceeds from issue of loans ... ..	1,550,000
Forestry fund transferred ... ..	2,495,935
Military repletion fund transferred ... ..	330,000
Warships and torpedo-boats repletion fund transferred ... ..	12,000,000
Riparian works fund transferred ... ..	8,748,310
Contribution for building schools... ..	82,000
Brought forward from last year's Account... ..	6,006,610
Total extraordinary revenue... ..	37,085,581
Grand total ... ..	557,191,776

## EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	¥
Civil List ... ..	4,500,000
Foreign Affairs Department ... ..	3,993,333
Home Affairs Department ... ..	11,159,062

Ordinary										¥
Finance Department...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,765,713
War Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,749,742
Navy Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,837,854
Justice Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,364,000
Education Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,461,112
Agriculture and Commerce Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,840,321
Communications Department...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,637,496
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394,311,639
Extraordinary										¥
Foreign Affairs Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,196,600
Home Affairs Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,686,992
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,407,167
War Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,386,600
Navy Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,066,335
Justice Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417,216
Education Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517,412
Agriculture and Commerce Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,039,463
Communications Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,760,426
Total extraordinary expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,458,211
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491,769,850

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED (yen 1,000)

	Undertakings	Defence	Debts	Administration
1909-10	76,737	177,212	153,251	152,289
1910-11	87,794	185,161	169,372	161,048
1911-12	108,853	184,625	145,923	164,231
1912-13 (est.)	121,681	187,904	142,379	178,854
1913-14 ( „ )	116,020	193,935	142,949	182,221

The "undertakings" consists of allotments for forestry, communications, riparian works, Hokkaido colonization, harbor-works (including maintenance of Yokohama harbor), iron-foundry, telephone expansion, railway construction and improvement, etc.

The percentage which the different items of administrative expenditure bears to the total, and next their index numbers are shown below:—

	Annual expenditure	Defence	Debts	Administration	Subsidies & aids	Pension etc.
1909	100	33.3	28.8	27.4	4.8	5.1
1910	100	32.5	29.7	26.8	5.2	4.9
1911	100	33.5	26.1	27.0	7.1	5.3
1912	100	32.6	24.7	28.1	8.8	5.0
1913	100	33.2	24.4	28.3	8.8	5.3

The allotment in 1902 regarded as 100, the ratio of increase becomes as follows:—

1909	134	208	362	111	126	554
1910	196	217	402	117	136	536
1911	190	216	345	113	176	580
1912	199	221	338	123	231	530
1913	202	226	334	127	230	593



## CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, of which the allotment for the Army and Navy constitutes the bulk. The continued expenditures made a sudden expansion in the 1907-8 fiscal year when the post-bellum programme first came into effect.

	Ordinary Account	Special Account
1913-14... ..	¥ 88,993,607	¥ 74,408,700
1914-15... ..	83,840,215	64,558,030
1915-16... ..	72,320,639	48,726,114
1916-17... ..	32,553,885	35,343,049
1917-18... ..	22,160,248	28,539,580
1918-19... ..	18,169,588	15,357,326
1919-20... ..	17,796,938	11,539,428
1920 to 30 ... ..	80,291,570	28,325,616

## STATE AIDS AND BOUNTIES

Subsidies and bounties granted by the Government go in greater part to steamship service, apart from the sums aided to Korea and other colonies. Aids are also granted to communal works of various descriptions.

	Colonial	Navigation & shipbuilding	Floods	Others	Total
1909-10 ...	¥ 6,794,240	¥ 11,773,283	¥ 541,600	¥ 6,421,555	¥ 25,535,684
1910-11 ...	10,685,000	11,191,540	1,477,250	6,610,440	29,964,230
1911-12 ...	27,765,034	11,775,991	5,461,108	5,920,260	50,922,393
1912-13 ...	31,171,159	12,408,302	—	7,210,215	50,789,676
1913-14 ...	31,424,311	12,250,673	—	7,713,264	51,388,248

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR 1915-16

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number 47, of which the following are principal:—

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS IN THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT (¥ 1000)

Item	Revenue	Expenditure
Kwantung Gov.-General... ..	4,236	4,236
Korean Gov.-General ... ..	55,741	55,291
Korean rly. stores fund ... ..	5,274	5,274
Korean forest capital ... ..	401	17
Do. revenue account ... ..	1,259	1,091
Korean hospital & Saisai-in ... ..	897	873
Formosan Gov.-General ... ..	33,211	37,346
Do. rly stores fund ... ..	1,500	1,500
Saghalien Administration Office ... ..	1,895	1,895

# FINANCE

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	Revenue	Expenditure
Mint ... ..	3,535	2,561
Printing Bureau ... ..	2,546	2,029
Monopoly Bureau ... ..	114,525	47,553
Interest on deposits at the Treasury ... ..	14,689	10,232
Coinage adjustment fund ... ..	4,798	6,309
Riparian fund ... ..	8,743	8,748
Warships & torpedo-boat fund ... ..	12,005	12,000
Sinking fund ... ..	170,142	170,142
Imp. Rly. Capital account ... ..	75,569	174,277
Do. Revenue ... ..	124,118	103,761
Do. Reserve ... ..	2,599	2,599
Tokyo Arsenal ... ..	12,184	12,038
Osaka " ... ..	12,349	12,227
Senju Woolen Factory ... ..	2,817	2,801
Naval-Yard fund ... ..	23,694	23,457
Naval colliery ... ..	2,186	2,090
Imp. Univ., Tokyo ... ..	2,141	2,141
Do. Kyoto ... ..	1,154	1,120
Do. Northeastern ... ..	895	877
Do. Kyushu ... ..	745	743
Schools and libraries ... ..	3,318	3,808
Iron Foundry ... ..	24,511	19,381
Forestry fund ... ..	1,600	2,495

## REVENUE SURPLUS

The revenue surpluses during the last few years are shown below in ¥ 1,000:--

1910-11 ... ..	103,719
1911-12 ... ..	71,817
1912-13 (Actual) ... ..	92,865
1913-14 ( " ) ... ..	53,765
1914-15 ( " ) ... ..	6,473
1915-16 ( Est. ) ... ..	65,421

The sudden increase of surplus in 1907-8 was chiefly due to the transfer to the General account of the remnant of the War account amounting to yen 212,000,000 and of yen 47,450,000 received from Russia on account of the prisoners' maintenance. This abnormal circumstance is reflected in the subsequent years' account, in which are included increased revenue due to elevation of rate of taxes or selling prices of State monopoly goods and also to increase of general prosperity.

## DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in 1913-14 year is as follows:--

	Total amount	Balance on March 31, '14
Postal deposits... ..	¥132,874,371	¥202,009,590
Ordinary deposits ... ..	79,692,837	39,889,768
In custody... ..	21,751,203	1,215,390
Total ... ..	534,318,421	243,114,748

## STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The steel foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not from financial motive but from that of enabling Japan self-dependent as to supply of steel. The tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. In the same year camphor monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1903, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. The three monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence financially.

## STATISTICS OF STATE MONOPOLIES

## TOBACCO

	Area <i>cho</i>	Harvest 1,000 <i>kuan</i>	Purchased	
			1,000 <i>kuan</i>	1,000 <i>yen</i>
1911-12 ... ..	27,756	9,059	8,956	8,091
1912-13 ... ..	29,378	11,623	11,478	13,044
1913-14 ... ..	31,491	13,545	13,380	17,148

Note:—The purchase comprises old and new leaves.

## SALT

	Area <i>cho</i>	Refinery	Harvest 1,000 <i>kin</i>	Purchased	
				1,000 <i>kin</i>	1,000 <i>yen</i>
1911-12 ... ..	6,060	7,125	949,233	948,573	10,284
1912-13 ... ..	5,993	6,913	1,033,445	1,032,865	11,690
1913-14 ... ..	5,925	6,336	1,066,677	1,066,023	12,356

## CAMPHOR IN JAPAN PROPER

	Area <i>cho</i>	No. of factories	Output		Purchased			
			Crude 1,000 <i>kin</i>	Oil 1,000 <i>kin</i>	Crude 1,000 <i>kuan</i>	Camphor ¥1,000	Oil	
							1,000 <i>kin</i>	¥1,000
1911-12	4,303	2,934	1,103	1,849	3,959	2,408	1,845	529
1912-13	2,984	2,976	976	1,689	3,486	2,175	1,687	484
1913-14	3,171	2,679	995	1,691	3,387	2,138	1,691	485

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (*yen*)

	Revenue		Expense		Profit
1911-12 ... ..	123,819,847		60,483,748		63,336,099
1912-13 ... ..	129,216,214		63,200,695		66,015,518
1913-14 ... ..	139,379,994		70,070,571		69,297,423

## COLLECTION EXPENSES

The collection expenses of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns for the last few years are shown below :—

	Tax yen	Expense yen	Ratio per yen 100
1909-10 ... ..	320,534,132	9,761,390	2.109
1910-11 ... ..	320,225 718	6,803,147	2.121
1911-12 ... ..	324 098,423	8,224,954	2.537
1912-13 ... ..	322 964,239	7,547,522	2.336
1913-14 ... ..	316,353,014	7,434,186	2.350

## TAXATION

## HISTORY OF TAXATION

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *sake*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In '96 the registration and business tax laws and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on *sake* was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were abolished. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥ 26,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *sake*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥ 40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *sake* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥ 21,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from moral instead of financial consideration.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavy burden upon the people, who had, as they are now, to pay about ¥ 145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes," subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating of part of import duties. However in the first war tax program the excise on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods, stamp on administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of the war chest. The last increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908, and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. Since 1910 the reverse process of lessening the public burdens has been adopted, on income tax, etc., as described later on.

## TAXATION SYSTEM IN FORCE

By Dr. H. Tanaka, of Finance at Waseda University

The taxation system of Japan as it is in force at present presents

many points of strong contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia. The Japanese system of taxation lacks, for instance, what may be called the main strength. With the exception of tax on land, business tax and income tax, Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched by the Central Treasury as sources of revenue. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced is the fact that land-owners and business-men are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥ 400 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and small local impost. Those living on movable property in the shape of securities, especially Government bonds, are placed in a more comfortable position, for practically they are free even from the income tax. This is because the Japanese collectors, while making assessment on the income of the companies, do not interfere with the dividends payable to shareholders, as English collectors do. In the case of the Government bonds the law attaches to them the special privilege of exemption from the income tax.

**Excises.**—The gradation of excises according to the social condition of consumers and selection of excisable matters are also seriously defective. For instance, the price of salt, though more or less graded, is unfairly heavy upon the poor, and this remark also applies to soy, another article of daily necessity. Then while petroleum, chiefly used by poorer classes, is taxed, gas and electricity for lighting purposes is still free. For the same reason the tax on cotton fabrics should be exempted from tax, while refreshing beverages as cider, etc., now free, justify taxation.

**National and Local Taxes.**—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for provincial and municipal and corporation treasuries. Thus in the provincial treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%. In the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively, while in the village treasury the sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue.

### 1. LAND TAX

Dwelling land, % of registered value	...	...	...	...	2.5/100
Cultivated "	"	"	"	...	4.5/100
Other land	...	...	...	...	5.5/100
Hokkaido { Cultivated land	...	...	...	...	3.2/100
{ Other land (ex. dwelling land)	...	...	...	...	4.0/100

### 2. INCOME TAX

#### 1st Kind, (Income of juridical persons)

#### A. Partnership Cos.

Income under	¥ 5,000	...	...	...	...	40.0/1000
Income over	" 200,000	...	...	...	...	180.0/1000

- B. Joint stock limited, joint stock unlimited Cos. and others ... .. 62.5/1000
- C. Joint stock ltd and joint stock unlt'd Cos. organized by shareholders or partners of not more than 20 come under class A.
- Bonus allowed to officials and others in business corporations is amenable to taxation.

*2nd Kind (Gov. bonds exempted)*

Income from bonds and shares ... .. 20.9/10.0

*3rd Kind (Income of other descriptions)*

Under ¥ 10,000... .. 25.0/1000  
Over „ 100,000... .. 220.0/1000

The minimum liable to taxation has been raised from *yen* 300 to 400, and abatement of *yen* 150 is allowed for an income of not more than *yen* 500, of *yen* 100 for one not more than *yen* 700, and of *yen* 50 for one not more than *yen* 1,000.

The number of juridical and individual persons and their income and tax were as follows in 1913-14 year:—

		No. of persons	Income, total	Tax, total
1st kind	Over ¥ 100,000	18	7,744,753	944,175
	„ „ 50,000	38	1,666,727	147,074
	„ „ 10,000	439	5,688,179	341,571
	Under „ 10,000	8,584	8,529,179	338,771
	Those under class C.	7,141	179,555,361	11,222,073
	Total ... ..	16,220	203,184,199	13,023,664
2nd kind	Public bonds...	—	2,598,713	51,876
	Debentures ... ..	—	12,868,170	251,082
	Total ... ..	—	15,466,883	302,958
3rd kind	Over ¥ 100,000	19	2,230,998	417,739
	„ „ 50,000	121	50,645,598	717,521
	„ „ 10,000	5,297	49,225,951	409,886
	„ „ 1,000	227,410	319,916,884	11,111,839
	¥ 1,000 — ¥ 500	723,499	256,996,345	6,423,227
	Total ... ..	956,346	633,415,775	22,769,191
Grand total...		972,566	852,066,858	36,096,813
1912-13	1st kind ... ..	16,053	180,546,689	11,521,026
	2nd kind... ..	—	14,191,555	278,547
	3rd kind... ..	1,342,071	765,425,742	27,551,465
	Total ... ..	1,358,124	960,163,986	39,351,038
1911-12	1st kind ... ..	15,279	148,963,315	9,713,220
	2nd kind... ..	—	11,858,451	232,480
	3rd kind ... ..	1,275,718	708,101,914	25,078,373
	Total ... ..	1,290,997	868,923,680	35,024,078

## 3. BUSINESS TAX

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914:—

	Assessment	Rate of assessment
Sale of goods	Amount of sale ... ..	{ 8-11/10,000 for whole sale. 20-30/10,000 for retail.
	Rent of building used ...	70/1,000
	No. of persons engaged ...	yen 2 per capita.
Banking, insurance, etc.	Capital ... ..	4.5/1,000
	Rent ... ..	70/1,000
	No. of persons ... ..	yen 2 per capita.
Lending money or articles	Capital ... ..	6/1,000
	Rent ... ..	70/1,000
	No. of persons ... ..	yen 2 per capita.
Manufacturing, printing, etc.	Capital ... ..	3/1,000
	Rent ... ..	70/1,000
	No. of persons ... ..	{ yen 2 per capita but 50 <i>sen</i> for artisans and laborer.

## 4. REGISTRATION FEES

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables). The rate is based on value and a few examples of general interest are given here.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc. ... ..	5/1,000-60/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc. ... ..	4/1,000-6/1,000
Registration of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ...	¥ 0.10-0.20
Establishment of branch office ... ..	yen 15.00
Removal of main office or branch or director (per item) ...	" 7.00
Registration of house-names, appointment of director, etc. (per item) ... ..	" 5.00-7.00

## 5. TAX ON SAKÉ AND OTHER LIQUORS

The tax on *saké* is assessed by *lo'ku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

1. <i>Saké</i> containing not more than 20% of alcohol and <i>shōchū</i> etc. of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. }	... ..	¥ 20.00 per <i>koku</i>
2. <i>Shōchū</i> of strength of not more than 35% of alcohol. }	... ..	25.00 " "
3. " 40% ... ..	... ..	30.00 " "
4. " 45% ... ..	... ..	35.00 " "
5. <i>Saké</i> containing more than 20% of alcohol and <i>shōchū</i> every 1% increase over 45%. }	... ..	1.00 " "

## 6. TAX ON JAPANESE SOY

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is *yen* 1.75 for it refined soy and *yen* 1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of *yen* 4.00 and *yen* 0.50 according to quality.

License (per one kind)	...	...	...	...	...	...yen 0.20
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Stamp duty on medicine	...	...	...	...	...	10% of the price.
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For compounding and selling medicine the tax is imposed according to the output, as: up to ¥ 300 a year, tax ¥ 3; up to ¥ 500, ¥ 5; up to ¥ 1000, ¥ 7, etc.

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 1.23/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

[illegible]

Woolen or woolen mixtures	...	...	...	...	} 10/100 of the value.
Silk or silk mixtures	...	...	...	...	

	80m
Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes ... ..	5-1
50-100 miles, 1st to 3rd classes ... ..	20-2
100-200 " " " " " " " " " "	40-3
200 and over 200 miles, 1st to 3rd classes... ..	50-4

	Fiscal year	No. of detailers	Amount ₹	Loss to Treasury ₹
National	1910-11	662,412	8,811,107	131,882
	1911-12	471,664	5,813,216	76,833
	1912-13	450,514	6,285,750	67,822
Local ...	1910-11	4,832,549	5,738,837	165,008
	1911-12	3,631,127	4,778,337	191,663
	1912-13	3,358,757	4,614,194	165,812

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, saké, and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every Y 100 of the amount of tax owing."

How to relieve the people of their enormous burdens is a grave question that continues to claim the serious attention of both the Government and the public from about 1908.



The land tax preceded all the others in this attempt of adjustment, for farmers' representatives predominate, then as now, in the House of Representatives.

**First adjustment.**—The first move effected in the direction of amelioration was that effected in the 26th session when the land tax was lowered by 0.8%, thereby relieving the farmers' burdens by ¥9,850,000. Besides, the inheritance tax, business tax and excises on sugar and textile fabrics were somewhat modified for the benefit of tax payers, and the reduction amounting to over ¥15,000,000 including that on the land tax, was effected. By administrative retrenchment ¥3,600,000 was also saved. On the other hand the scale of salaries of public servants was raised by about 25%, this causing the increased disbursement of ¥11,000,000. The balance in favor of reduction amounted to about ¥8,000,000. In the meanwhile the cry to revise the three bad taxes, i. e. the business tax, excise on textile fabrics, and travelling tax, came from the tax-payers living in urban districts.

**Second Adjustment.**—In the 30th session the following measures of tax reduction and administrative expenses were adopted:—

Income tax, to be cut down by ... ..	¥ 6,940,000
Lowering of price of salt... ..	¥ 2,050,000
Abolition of import duty on rice from Korea to Japan Proper ... ..	¥ 1,250,000

At the same time the administrative adjustment was carried out economizing expenditure or increasing the revenue, the sum saved permanently by this means amounting to ¥26,770,000.

**Third Adjustment.**—In the 31st session (1913-14) the agitation for the abolition or reduction of the obnoxious taxes became so widely spread in all the corporated cities that the resolution was even passed by the Abolition League to boycott the banks, spinning and paper mills, etc., conducted by Directors who were identified with the Seiyukai party, which as Ministerialists, did not approve the abolition policy. However it was in deference to the strong attitude taken by the urban voters, that the Seiyukai was persuaded to improve on the Government projects and to pass the measures giving greater relief to the tax-payer. The disencumbering program adopted in this session was as follows, the program to become operative from 1915-16 year:—

Business tax (including inquiry expense), to be reduced by ... ..	¥ 8,200,000, about 30 %
Inheritance tax, to be reduced by ... ..	¥ 1,890,000
Land tax, to be reduced by... ..	¥ 2,500,000 .20 %
Commission to civic corporations for collecting national taxes ... ..	¥ 2,360,000

**Fourth Adjustment.**—The Okuma Cabinet effected an adjustment amounting to ¥18,300,000 odd, consisting of ¥12,600,000 from ordinary account and ¥5,700,000 from extraordinary account, the permanent saving being ¥9,400,000,

#### AVERAGE AMOUNT OF TAXES PER CAPITA

Year ended	National tax ¥	Local tax ¥	Communal tax ¥	Total ¥	Ratio		
					Nat.	Loc.	Com.
March 1911	5.429	1.183	1.949	8.561	634	138	228
1912	5.477	1.307	2.054	8.838	620	148	232
1913	5.641	1.363	2.123	9.127	618	149	233

## NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥ 500,000 silver borrowed in 1863 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called as a loan in the usual sense. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥ 4,890,000 chiefly as fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥ 11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥ 23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyos* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥ 230,000,000 by 1877.

## NATIONAL DEBTS, RAISED, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING

Fiscal year	Brought over fr. previous year ¥ 1,000	Amount issued ¥ 1,000	Amount redeemed ¥ 1,000	Outstanding March 31st ¥ 1,000	Debt per capita ¥
1910-11	2,582,804	521,331	453,779	2,650,355	39.534
1911-12	2,650,355	35,541	102,231	2,583,665	37.733
1912-13	2,583,665	80,839	90,835	2,573,219	36.792
1913-14	2,573,219	132,605	121,702	2,534,122	36.609

## OUTSTANDING DEBTS CLASSIFIED BY RATE OF INTEREST (¥ 1,000)

March	7%	6.21%	6%	5.5%	5.43%	5%
1912	200	—	1,000	—	30,000	1,035,126
1913	100	25,000	—	14,644	25,000	1,011,238
1914	—	—	—	—	—	1,101,727,044

(Continued)

March	4½%	4½%	4%	No interest	Total
1912	—	585,752	899,392	2,194	2,583,665
1913	—	575,989	899,271	1,975	2,573,219
1914	24,407	566,226	890,036	1,725	2,584,122

## CONDITIONS OF FOREIGN LOANS

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below :—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
		£	S	d	£	S	d	£	S	d
War loan ... ..	5	103	12	4	1	12	4	102	0	0
1st 4% Sterling ... ..	4	90	0	0	4	0	0	86	0	0
Old 5% ... ..	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	93	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling ... ..	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	83	15	0
2nd „ „ ... ..	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	83	15	0
2nd 4% „ ... ..	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „ ... ..	5	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	15	0
Kansai R'y ... ..	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French ... ..	4	95fr.	50cc.	0	6	50	0	89	0	0
3rd 4% Sterling ... ..	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0

## CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL LOANS (MARCH 31ST, 1915)

According to the inquiries the conditions of outstanding loans are as follows:—

Domestic Loans	Date issued	Period of redemption	Outstanding
Old Public Loan (No interest) ... ..	1872	—1921	1,509,378
Railway Loan ... ..	1893-07	1911-61	5,538,900
Public Works Loan ... ..	1897-07	1911-61	10,795,450
Hokkaidō Railway Loan ... ..	1893-07	1911-61	811,150
Consolidated Loan for Hereditary Pension ... ..	{ 1911 1913	{ 1916-63 1917-67	832,100
Loan for Consolidating Debts of Purchased Rly. Co. ... ..	1906-09	1910-63	27,633,850
Okinawa-ken Pension Bonds ... ..	1910	1914-64	1,642,000
War Compensation Bonds ... ..	1910	1914-64	930,000
Salt Field Bonds ... ..	1910	1914-64	2,436,450
Bonds to Sealers ... ..	1912	1916-66	927,650
Loan for Railway Nationalization ... ..	1903-09	1912-63	430,237,350
Extraordinary Mil. Expenditure Loan ... ..	1906	1910-35	143,137,500
Korean Pension Bonds ... ..	1910	1914-64	30,000,000
1st 4% Loan ... ..	1910	1919-69	172,629,750
2nd 4% Loan ... ..	1910	1919-69	97,290,050
Korean Public Works Bond ... ..	1913	—1917	30,000,000
Total ... ..	—	—	991,531,578
Foreign Loans			
4% Sterling Loan, 1st Issue ... ..	1899	1903-53	92,743,500
4½% Sterling Loan { 1st Issue ... ..	1905	1910-25	275,782,295
2nd Issue ... ..	1905	1910-25	275,793,744
4% Sterling Loan, 2nd Issue ... ..	1905	1920-31	244,070,899
5% Sterling Loan ... ..	1907	1922-47	224,544,509
4% Emprunt de 1910 ... ..	1910	1920-70	174,146,710
4% Sterling Loan, 3rd Issue ... ..	1910	1920-70	107,392,304
5% Obligations du Trésor de 1913 ... ..	1913	—1923	77,400,000
Loan for former Hokkaidō Tankō and Kwansai Rlys, 4½ & 5% ... ..	1906	1913-21	13,668,200
4½% Sterling Rly Bill ... ..	1914-15	1915-16	29,289,000
Total ... ..	—	—	1,514,839,663
Grand Total ... ..	—	—	2,506,371,241

N.B.—The rate of interest is 5% except some otherwise few specified.

## REDEMPTION AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE DEBTS

By the law promulgated March '03, the Government created a special sinking fund and set apart every year a sum not less than ¥ 110 millions towards it, but as greater parts were absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal was comparatively small. In view of this the 2nd Katsura Ministry decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909-10 fiscal year an additional sum of ¥ 50,000,000 towards repaying the principal (¥ 40,000,000 for redeeming domestic loans and ¥ 10,000,000 foreign loans) and also to apply to the same purpose any surplus remaining every year owing to the decrease of

the principal. It was expected that by this process the total redemption of all the war debts could be redeemed in about a quarter of century.

**New Redemption Program.**—The Okuma Ministry has decided to adopt for the present a no-loan policy and to meet the demands of railway extension, Korean undertakings, and riparian works with appropriations from the ordinary revenue.

The annual appropriation on account of the sinking funds has been reduced from ¥ 50,000,000 to ¥ 30,000,000 (¥20,000,000 for domestic and 10,000,000 for foreign debts) the ¥20,000,000 thus obtained to be used for meeting the need of railway extension. The new policy requires 42 years from 1916, i. e. till 1957, before Japan can pay off her foreign debts, as against the limit extending to 1936, according to the old policy.

**Conversion Effected.**—By the adroit manipulation adopted by the 2nd Katsura Ministry for recovering the credit of the State finance, the quotation of 5% bonds that fell to the level of *yen* 70 in April 1908 was raised to above par in January 1910. The Government then proceeded to convert the 5% loan into the one of 4% by issuing 4% loans both at home and abroad as follows, the figures being in 1000:—

	1st	Paid in with 5% bonds	Paid in cash	Amount realized
Conversion at home...	<i>yen</i> 100,000	68,683	31,316	95,007
	2nd			
	<i>yen</i> 100,000	93,357	6,641	95,002
3rd 4% ... ..	11,000	4,793	6,201	97,475
3% Paris Loan ... ..	Fr. 450,000	—	—	4,159,347
Total ... ..	—	—	—	517,477

The bolstered bonds have soon found their own level as shown in the new foreign loans raised in 1913 as mentioned elsewhere.

#### AMOUNT OF NATIONAL DEBTS PER CAPITA

At the end of March	Total outstanding ¥ 1,000	Per capita ¥	Interest thereof ¥ 1,000	Interest per capita ¥
1912... ..	2,583,665	37.733	117,314	1.716
1913... ..	2,573,219	36.792	117,186	1.676
1914... ..	2,584,122	36.659	117,322	1.662

#### PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

In the spring of 1909 several laws were issued and made operative from April of the year, with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans. Thus income-tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while Government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

#### EXCHEQUER AND RAILWAY NOTES

The two are short term loans and play an important part in the financial arrangement of the Government. Four different kinds exist, 1st and the oldest by notification issued in 1884 is intended for temporarily supplementing revenue deficit and is payable with the revenue of the year of issue, 2nd for supplementing deficit of working funds of the Monopoly Bureau and Steel Works, the former within the limit of ¥ 20,000,000 and

the latter ¥12,000,000 and both payable in the financial year following that of issue; 3rd for meeting temporary deficit in the Extraordinary war account (of 1904-5), and which is to disappear with its close; 4th to meet deficit in the Railway construction and other special funds.

The limit of Exchequer bonds pertaining to General Account was put at ¥50,000,000 utmost in 1906-7 year, but this was expanded to ¥75,000,000 in 1907-8 year, ¥80,000,000 in 1908-9 and ¥100,000,000 in 1912-13. The limit has been restored to ¥80,000,000.

As an illustration under what conditions these short term loans have been issued, the latest cases may be quoted below:—

	When issued	Amount (1000)	Discount	Redeem	Interest
Railway notes (English) ...	Eeb. 1915	£1,875	5.75%	Feb. '16	—
" " ( " ) ...	Mar. 1915	£1,125	5.75%	Mar. '16	—
Exchequer notes ...	May 1915	¥13,000	—	Aug. '15	1.3 <i>sen</i>

The interest of 1.3 *sen* means so much a day per ¥100, and corresponds to 4.745% a year. In order to minimize the issue of the Exchequer notes the Okuma administration has decided to appropriate a suitable amount from the surplus revenue and to meet the temporary deficit to the Treasury occasioned by the inconvenient distribution of the period of collecting *saké* and land taxes.

### SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

(¥10000)

At the end of		At the end of	
1906 ... ..	468,358	1910 ... ..	471,316
1907 ... ..	443,322	1911 ... ..	362,100
1908 ... ..	386,170	1912 ... ..	350,700
1909 ... ..	445,845	1913 ... ..	371,000

Of the total at the end of 1913 ¥130,000,000 was kept at home and the remaining ¥241,000,000 abroad, i. e. in England ¥204,000,000, in France ¥26,000,000, in the United States and Germany ¥7,000,000 and ¥4,000,000 respectively. In Mar. 1915 the amount stood at ¥373,600,000.

As regards the exodus of gold, the official record of the last ten years stands as given below.

Exodus of gold (¥1000)		Exodus of gold (¥1000)	
1904 ... ..	147,000	1909 ... ..	23,000
1905 ... ..	209,000	1910 ... ..	133,000
1906 ... ..	229,000	1911 ... ..	138,000
1907 ... ..	71,000	1912 ... ..	88,000
1908 ... ..	96,000	1913 ... ..	84,000
Average 1904-8 ...	150,000	Average 1909-13 ...	93,000

The Finance Minister has announced that, leaving out of account now loans issued or old loans redeemed, the exodus in 1912-13 amounted to ¥99,700,000, and in 1913-14 ¥59,800,000, but that in 1914-15, owing to sale of war supplies and limited imports the inflow of ¥26,500,000 occurred.

## INTERNATIONAL SPECIE ACCOUNT

As explained by Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Finance, at a businessmen's conference in Tokyo in May 1914, the international bullion account for 1912, independent of foreign trade, Government accounts, and money invested by foreigners, showed that Japan received in that year about ¥ 117,000,000, i. e. about ¥ 36,000,000 as freight by the Japanese steamers, ¥ 26,000,000 remitted by emigrants abroad, and ¥ 55,000,000 from other sources. Against this, about ¥ 54,000,000 of net profit on money invested by foreigners in Japan was paid out, leaving balance of about ¥ 62,000,000 in favor of inflow. To this must be added ¥ 18,000,000 on account of gold produced in Japan. This apparent excess of inflow diminishes to something like 50 or 60 millions, when the excess of imports in the foreign trade of Korea and Formosa was paid out and balanced against the foreign trade of Japan. The Government's payment abroad on account of interest on bonds, etc. amounting to roughly ¥ 90,000,000, the deficit in this international account did not exceed ¥ 40,000,000.

## FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS

## Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i. e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax being for dwelling land 13/100 of the national tax, 4/100 for income, 17 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The Prefecture levies rate on each household, and this is the most important item but one of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury reached ¥ 43,000,000 approximately for 1910, and the former, over ¥ 2½ millions, being on account of police expenses. This is at the rate of 40% of the total expenditure for Tokyo and one-sixth for all other prefectures. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, river-work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue ... ..	82,854	80,613	82,938
Expenditure ... ..	82,814	80,592	82,805

## 1. Revenue Items

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Land tax rate ... ..	28,914	26,843	26,848
Business tax ... ..	3,625	3,704	3,740
"    " rate ... ..	2,817	2,856	3,031
Miscellaneous tax ... ..	9,651	10,183	10,711
Income tax rate ... ..	1,518	1,404	1,456
House tax ... ..	15,436	14,871	14,574
Cities, towns & villages' income	1,507	1,404	1,456
Other taxes ... ..	718	753	757
Total ... ..	64,190	62,122	62,447
Per household (¥) ... ..	6.769	—	—

	1913-15	1914-16	1915-16
Per capita (¥) ... ..	1.027	1.168	1.154
Revenue other than taxes ...	18,663	18,490	20,491
Grand total ... ..	82,854	80,613	82,938

## 2. Expenditure Items

	1913-15	1914-16	1915-16
Police ... ..	16,311	15,635	16,054
Public works ... ..	17,421	17,902	18,911
Education ... ..	16,019	15,049	14,466
Industry ... ..	9,677	9,693	9,604
Sanitation & hospital ... ..	2,654	2,476	2,700
District office expenses ... ..	3,781	3,563	3,524
Officials ... ..	2,548	2,579	2,593
Debts ... ..	4,937	5,477	5,871
Other expenses ... ..	8,826	8,218	9,082
Total ... ..	82,814	80,592	82,805
Per capita (¥) ... ..	1.557	—	—

The legal limit and average taxation of local taxes are as follow.

	Average	Legal limit	Excess
Dwelling land rate ... ..	16.6%	13.0%	3.6%
Other " " ... ..	40.7	32.0	8.7
Business tax ... ..	13.0	11.0	2.0
Income tax ... ..	4.9	4.0	0.9

There is no legal limit for House tax.

## Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from rate supplementary to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

### REVENUE OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about *yen* 35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are inferable from the tables inserted in the Chapter on Finance. Rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification etc., copying of official registers etc., proceeds from communal undertakings as gas-works, electric-trams etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. The proceeds from taxation constituted in 1909 about 312/1,000 of the revenue for cities and about 727/1,000 for towns and villages. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc). The surtax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land-transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. That from the Central Treasury is about *yen* 3,760,000 a year. It should be observed that the

District has no taxes to impose, its revenue chiefly consisting of contributions levied from the towns and villages.

## 1. CITIES

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Revenue ... ..	84,488	127,231	102,719
Expenses ... ..	71,708	111,970	97,335

## A. Revenue Items

National tax rate ... ..	5,906	} 16,187	16,978
Local tax rate ... ..	8,455		
Special... ..	6,136		
Total incl. others ...	84,888	127,231	102,719

## B. Expenditure Items

Office ... ..	4,064	4,570	3,929
Council... ..	171	222	230
Public Works ... ..	3,744	5,277	4,838
Education ... ..	10,849	11,248	11,116
Sanitary ... ..	3,993	5,028	3,983
Industry ... ..	200	248	185
Loan ... ..	13,091	12,810	17,059
Total incl. others ...	71,708	111,970	97,335

## 2. TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Revenue ... ..	107,561	112,572	113,002
Expenses ... ..	107,488	112,416	112,998

## A. Revenue Items

National tax rate ... ..	17,080	} 83,121	83,464
Local tax rate ... ..	58,848		
Special tax ... ..	714		
Total incl. others ...	107,561	112,572	113,002

## B. Expenditure Items

Office ... ..	19,795	21,117	22,142
Council ... ..	979	1,054	1,105
Public Works ... ..	8,971	9,141	9,608
Education ... ..	47,020	48,467	46,136
Sanitary ... ..	2,874	3,147	3,778
Industry ... ..	1,083	970	878
Loans ... ..	6,264	5,559	4,631
Total incl. others ...	107,488	112,416	112,998

## Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course, in doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs



and of Finance is required, though this relative provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans, either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in 1909 to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits when in that year a measure was adopted to encourage savings. In 1909 the sum loaned was only ¥ 3,000,000 to be used for farm adjustment and co-operative societies' work. The sum was increased to ¥ 10,000,000 in 1910 and to ¥ 20,000,000 in 1911. Of that sum ¥ 15,000,000 was given to public corporations, industrial guilds and farm adjustment, the loans being granted direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks as heretofore. The balance, ¥ 5,000,000, was used for taking up bonds issued by those Banks for facilitating petty loans.

*Local Loans Existing at the End of the Fiscal Year (in ¥ 1,000)*

Fiscal year	Prefectures	Counties	Cities	Towns & Villages	Loan Assoc.'s	8 year loans	Total
1909 ... ..	15,164	1,470	125,430	4,972	4,018	11,876	162,933
1910 ... ..	15,852	1,505	130,174	6,198	4,710	9,561	168,002
1911 ... ..	31,541	1,352	237,100	7,888	5,053	—	232,938
1912 ... ..	34,462	1,369	237,732	8,504	5,267	—	287,337
1913 ... ..	37,921	2,161	247,621	13,018	6,832	—	306,957

The loans of the leading cities at the end of March 1913 were as follows:—Tokyo yen 104,144, Osaka 65,798, Kyoto 19,727, Yokohama 14,430, Nagoya 8,936.

*Classification of Local Loans (in ¥ 1,000)*

Fiscal year	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Old loans redeemed	Old's	Total incl. 8 year loans
1909 ... ..	4,344	21,770	8,355	50,794	65,166	627	162,933
1910 ... ..	14,304	21,220	7,140	61,851	76,185	2,616	183,319
1911 ... ..	14,158	16,743	107,000	73,560	80,837	3,600	295,900
1912 ... ..	14,158	16,743	107,000	73,560	80,837	3,601	295,901
1913 ... ..	14,682	49,981	15,244	91,663	173	136,211	306,957

*Municipal Foreign Loans at end of 1912 Classified (¥ 1,000)*

	Object	Amount ¥ 1,000	Issue price	Interest %	Amount outstanding ¥ 1,000
Tokyo ...	{Consolidating old loans, etc. ... ..} f.	14,580	96.50	5	14,580
Kyoto ...	{Water power & canal, Electric Enterprises ...} f.	17,550	93.00	5	17,550
Osaka ...	{Harbor-works ... ..} f.	13,953	92.31	6	13,881
	{Electric Cars and Water-works ... ..} f.	3,085	96.50	6	3,069
Yokohama	{Water-works {1st Issue} f.	30,220	92.00	5	30,220
	{2nd " " f.	1,155	93.70	6	1,001
	{Gas works ... ..} f.	900	90.00	6	754
Nagoya ...	{Harbor-works ... ..} f.	7,800	94.00	5	7,000
	{Gas works ... ..} f.	3,108	96.50	5	3,108
Nagoya ...	{Water-works ... ..} f.	648	95.00	6	620
Nagoya ...	{Water-works ... ..} f.	7,816	90.00	5	7,816

## PROPERTY OF URBAN AND RURAL CORPORATIONS (¥ 1,000)

*Urban*

In March	Land & buildings	Grains	Securities	Cash	Others	Total
1898... ..	8,944	11	1,130	476	749	11,321
1903... ..	13,537	12	534	993	3,268	18,346
1907... ..	24,548	2	1,263	1,973	3,707	31,494
1911... ..	45,466	—	1,652	2,346	4,545	54,010

*Rural*

1898... ..	14,494	373	2,090	4,159	431	21,549
1903... ..	29,310	342	3,256	5,599	845	39,354
1907... ..	47,415	353	7,558	7,648	1,440	64,453
1911... ..	93,047	461	8,290	15,268	1,943	119,014

## VI. DEBENTURE LOANS

Issue of debenture bonds by economic corporations dates about 10 years back. Amount issued and that outstanding at the end of the terms are as follows, according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

		New issue ¥ 1,000	Repayment ¥ 1,000	Total outstanding ¥ 1,000
1910	{ Domestic ... ..	88,393	26,724	200,044
	{ Foreign... ..	5,000	—	108,737
1911	{ Dom. ... ..	95,703	19,650	276,090
	{ For. ... ..	58,578	19,526	147,780
1912	{ Dom. ... ..	92,173	17,701	350,566
	{ For. ... ..	—	250	147,539
1913	{ Dom. ... ..	64,962	25,062	394,588
	{ For. ... ..	Fr. 50,000	—	{ Fr. 50,000 £ 14,600

## VII. FINANCES OF THE SIX PREMIER MUNICIPALITIES

## 1. Tokyo

The finances of Tokyo Municipality will be dealt with under two different heads,—general and special accounts, the latter subdivided again into 10 minor special items, such as street improvement, funds for redemption of public works loan, waterworks, electric undertakings, etc.

The municipal finances made a sudden expansion after the recent war with Russia, the revenue being more than doubled and the expenditure tripled as compared with the respective figures in 1898. With the adoption of tramway municipalization scheme in 1911, the figures swelled further, so that the revenue and expenditure for the 1911-12 respectively advanced to 25 and 27 times as much as those in 1898. The movement subsequently witnessed has been in the direction of curtailment of municipal undertakings. Details are shown below:—

Year ending March next	Revenue yen	Expenditure yen
1898	6,254,246	3,355,340
1905	7,998,224	4,428,034
1910	13,804,553	9,343,613
1911	91,671,016	83,178,345
1912 (estimate)	49,989,500	46,306,998
1913 (estimate)	31,329,240	27,600,725

**Expenditure.**—The estimate expenditures on the general account of the Municipality for 1912-'13 are made up as under:—

	Ordinary yen	Extraordinary yen	Total yen
Office Expenses ... ..	840,240	18,504	858,744
Public Instruction ... ..	208,222	20,315	228,537
Public Works ... ..	565,020	1,444,738	1,909,758
Sanitary Affairs ... ..	704,008	49,428	753,436
Public Welfare & Relief ... ..	133,949	80,323	214,272
Bounties for Industries ... ..	1,053	2,000	3,053
Taxes & Charges ... ..	19,363	—	19,363
Public Loan Charges... ..	—	69,000	69,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	537,574	791,218	1,328,792
Total ... ..	3,009,432	2,375,525	5,384,957

**Revenue.**—The following are the sources of revenue for the same fiscal year:—

Income from Property ... ..	¥ 203,169
Charges & Fees ... ..	320,926
Allotment from State Treasury for collection of national taxes ... ..	311,318
Payment to Municipality... ..	54,889
Levies on Monopolies... ..	410,000
Subsidy from State Treasury ... ..	29,016
Subsidy from Prefectural Treasury ... ..	59,318
Contribution... ..	17,300
Sale of Land... ..	50,000
Brought over from last account ... ..	180,000
Transferred from other accounts & proceeds of debentures	1,309,019
Miscellaneous ... ..	325,439
Municipal Taxes ... ..	2,114,501
Total ... ..	5,384,957

The Levies on Monopolies are calculated to give a yield of ¥ 220,000 from the Tokyo Electric Company (6 per cent. of net profit), and ¥ 190,000 from the Tokyo Gas Company (6 per cent. of net profit).

The enormous increase of Municipal finances, obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present three times as heavy as in 1898. Details are shown below:—

Year	Additional Taxes yen	Special Taxes yen	Special Taxes for street improvement yen	Total yen
1898	760,739	—	347,516	1,108,255
1905	856,626	116,285	345,844	1,318,756
1910	2,113,826	538,155	671,604	3,373,586
1911	2,113,499	707,732	713,111	3,534,342
1912	2,045,059	569,681	760,900	3,875,940

*Special Account*

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the 10 special accounts of the Municipality for 1912-3:—

	Revenue yen	Expenditure yen
1. Poor-House... ..	170,207	170,207
2. Riverside ground (Stock Property) ...	381,135	42,505
3. Street Improvement... ..	2,238,851	2,238,851
4. Sewage System Improvement ... ..	2,004,746	2,004,746
5. Water Works ... ..	2,174,342	1,562,130
6. Public Works Loan ... ..	3,853,225	750,075
7. Common School Construction ... ..	1,332,000	1,332,000
8. Special Fund ... ..	14,955	5,802
9. Mutual Relief against Fires ... ..	120,278	120,278
10. Electric Undertaking ... ..	16,261,520	16,261,520
Total ... ..	28,551,259	24,488,114

Some of the principal undertakings carried on the municipal resources shall be described below:—

1. **Street Improvement.**—The original plan for street improvement was laid out in 1889 at an estimated outlay ¥ 23,000,000, but this was replaced in 1903 by one of smaller scope, i. e. ¥ 20,000,000, on 20 year program. Later on, to expedite the completion of some leading thoroughfares, a foreign loan of ¥ 15,000,000 was floated. With ¥ 7,239,000 appropriated out of the sum the work was started. In 1911 a number of certain thoroughfares were selected for immediate attention, and the rest was postponed *sin diem*. The work has since been energetically conducted on this plan.

2. **Waterworks.**—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago at the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes being adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out with an estimated outlay of ¥ 8,500,000 raised by issuing foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic *shaku* per day per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing demand, a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 with an outlay of ¥ 20,000,000 on 7 year program. The expansion work will be started as soon the Government sanction is obtained. At the end of December, 1912, condition of water supply stood as follows:—

## SERVICE WATER TAPS

Municipal	Special use	Common use	No. of persons served	Population	Rate per 100 of population
40,469	103,438	285,413	1,440,155	2,009,018	71.7

3. **Sewage System.**—In 1907 the first comprehensive working plan of sewage system to be completed in 1911-27 was promulgated at an estimated outlay of ¥ 33,660,000, of which ¥ 6,130,000 was passed by the Council in 1911, for the first term work spread over five years, a third of the sum being subsidized from the State treasury. The estimate was subsequently increased to ¥ 6,800,000.

The expense is to be met with subsidy from the Government, special tax for street improvement, the sum transferred from other accounts, and of the proceeds of sale of property in connection with the dredging of the river Sumida. The deficit is to be made good by floating public loans.

4. **Electric Tramways.**—The longstanding question of municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911, and the purchase of the three tramways was effected at ¥ 63,915,000. The data of the service are tabulated below :—

Year	Mileage open to traffic	No. of passengers carried per day	Earning from passengers per day ¥
1909 ... ..	108,668	467,542	16,383,730
1910 ... ..	117,277	498,542	17,469,190
1911 ... ..	127,733	553,267	19,429,770
1912 ... ..	140,423	607,384	21,295,780
1913 ... .. (9 months)	148,253	645,486	22,525,670

The uniform tariff plan of 4 *sen* is in force, to which rate the fare was increased when the three cos. were fused, it having been 3 *sen* before.

5. **Electric Lighting.**—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it has taken over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The rates before and after the appearance of the undertaking are given as under :—

	Charges per month		Charges of Municipality	
	May 1907 ¥	April 1911 ¥	July 1912 ¥	April 1913 ¥
5 candle { indoor	.60	.50	.45	{ indoor .45
{ outdoor	.50			{ outdoor .42
16 candle { indoor	1.80	1.25	1.10	1.00
{ outdoor	1.60			
Meter per k.w.h.	.20	.18	.162	.18

The expansion of the service after the municipalization is striking, as :—

Year	City	Suburbs	Total
1908, at end of May ... ..	3,876	8,822	12,698
1911, at end of Nov. ... ..	23,329	33,157	61,486
Percentage of increase ... ..	639.09%	277.50%	342.00%

#### Municipal Assets & Liabilities

**Assets.**—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below :—

Year	1898 ¥	1905 ¥	1911 ¥
Public Loan Bonds... ..	1,143,108	1,286,343	1,442,044
Bills & Shares ... ..	1,725	11,760	132,610
Deposits, Loans, & Cash... ..	185,827	261,029	2,173,906
Land (in <i>tsubo</i> ) ... ..	1,783,184	1,824,965	3,771,766
do. (value in ¥) ... ..	—	12,488,852	21,720,105
Building Ground (in <i>tsubo</i> )	11,193	16,294	49,887
do. (value in ¥) ... ..	—	673,894	3,274,825

Length of Service Pipes	1900	1905	1911
of Waterworks (in <i>ken</i> )	271,638	363,265	423,199
Electric Tramway Mileage			127
Electric Lines ... ..			6,802

**Debts.**—From 1891 to 1904 the Municipality issued ¥ 10,000,000 domestic loans on account of the waterworks and the street improvement. This sum was repaid out of the ¥ 15,000,000 floated abroad in 1906. In 1911 another foreign loan was issued in connection with the municipalization of the tramways. The amount of foreign loans now outstanding is ¥ 105,000,000 in round figures, as detailed below :—

	Foreign loans, £	Rate of interest
Public Works Loan ... ..	1,500,000	5%
Electric Undertakings ... ..	9,175,000 *	5%
Total ... ..	10,675,000	—

(Continued)

	Date of issue	Source of redemption	Appropriated for
Public works loan	July, 1906	Water charges & taxes	Street improvement, improvement of the Sumida, redemption of Waterworks loans
Electric undertakings	Feb., 1912	Revenue from electric undertakings	Purchase of tramways, exploitation of tramway and lighting business

The principal of the Public Works Loan is to be redeemed in 20 years from 1916 on at the rate of ¥ 729,000 per annum, and the principal and interest of the Electric Undertakings Loans in 36 years from the same year on ¥4,405,910 instalment plan. With the purpose of completing the projected tram lines and also effecting the extension of electric lighting business a second issue of Electric Undertakings Loans is contemplated.

## 2. Osaka

The settled accounts of Osaka Municipality for the past 5 years stand as follows in ¥ 1000 :—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Carried forward to next account
1907 ... ..	14,648	9,797	4,851
1908 ... ..	12,523	10,224	2,298
1909 ... ..	38,973	22,273	16,699
1910 ... ..	29,020	15,346	13,673
1911 ... ..	34,955	23,093	11,861

A marked increase in the figures for both 1908 and 1910 over the respective preceding years was due to the flotation of foreign and domestic loans, as shown afterward.

The estimated accounts on general account for 1913 are as under :—

Revenue ... ..	¥ 3,087,557	
Expenditure { Ordinary	¥ 2,786,751	
Extraordinary	¥ 288,573	Total ¥ 3,075,324

### Expenditure

The expenditure on special account for the same year amounted to ¥ 94,724,106 made up of 17 items of which the following are important :—

1. Waterworks...	1,544,541
2. Extension of Waterworks ...	929,350
3. Operating Expenses of Electric Tramway...	3,772,143
4. Construction of Electric Tramway ...	8,116,700
5. Store Funds for Electric Tramway ...	4,003,000
6. Harbour Works (including Construction of Harbour)	625,066
7. Public Loan Expenses ...	14,716,866

### Revenue

The following are some of the sources of revenue created for meeting these enormous expenses:—

Income from properties, ¥ 62,307; Rentals, 108,553; Fee, 57,172; Subsidy, Levies, etc., 426,155; Municipal Taxes 2,126,515.

Levies imposed on monopolies are estimated to yield ¥ 150,000, consisting of these items:—Gas Company, ¥ 39,000; Electric Lighting Co., 104,597; Ujigawa Electric Co., 4,380; Live-Stock Market, 220.

The per capita burden comes to ¥ 11.205, consisting of ¥ 6.657 for national tax, ¥ 1.232 for the prefectural, ¥ 1.724 for the municipal, and ¥ 1.586 for the ward charges.

The expenditure on ordinary account may be classified as under:—

Office Expenses...	¥ 740,978
Public Works ...	303,713
Public Instruction ...	159,387
Sanitary Affairs ...	293,224
Public Welfare & Charity ...	85,619
Public Loans ...	1,434,884
Others...	57,519

The special account is composed of 17 different items, of which harbour works, electricity, water supply and street tramway management absorb the largest shares of expenditure, and, indeed, constitute principal factors in the municipal finances. These shall be described separately.

1. **Waterworks.**—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates in 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000, and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥ 10,630,000, of which ¥ 2,330,000 were subsidized from the State treasury.

The waterworks expenditure consists of two items, i.e. Waterworks, ¥ 1,544,541 and Extension, ¥ 929,350.

The revenue side of waterworks account consists practically of Service Water Charges, ¥ 1,044,558; Contribution to Waterworks, 227,124; Brought over from last account ¥ 274,834; total 1,546,516.

The Expenditure side covers these items:—

Office Expenses ...	¥ 101,192
Operating Expenses ...	367,563
Equipment ...	32,558
Water Service Works ...	220,072
Paying Principal & Interest ...	732,158
Depreciation ...	69,000

2. **Electric Tramway.**—From the very outset Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 25.6 m. out of the total

36 mile projected on 4 term program are now open to traffic (December, 1913). The special account for the tramway comprises 3 items:—

## EXPENDITURE

Operating Expenses ... ..	¥ 3,772,143
Construction... ..	8,116,700
Store Funds ... ..	4,003,000

The revenue accruable from the tramway undertaking amounted to ¥ 3,617,550 as earnings from traffic and ¥ 74,778 for supply of current, and expenditure is as under:—

General Expenses ... ..	¥ 122,022
Traffic Expenses ... ..	722,700
Current ... ..	288,560
Maintenance ... ..	445,926
Depreciation... ..	33,126
Transferred to Public Loan Expenses ... ..	1,890,800

The capital outlay invested in the tramway totals ¥ 23,000,000 in round figures, while the percentage of profit to the investment in the open line works out to 8 per cent., but when the outlay on account of the lines not yet opened is taken into account, it comes only to 6 per cent. and barely covers interest on the public loans.

(3) **Harbor Works.**—The Osaka Harbor works were started in 1897 on 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥ 22,570,400 of which ¥ 1,872,000 were subsidized from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥ 9,200,000 on 10 year program was made in 1906. It will still require a considerable amount before it is brought to a finish.

(4) **Sewage Work.**—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the city undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894—99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on 10 year program with an estimated outlay of ¥ 4,500,000, one third of which was subsidized from the State treasury. A start was made in 1912, but as the subsidy applied for still remains uncertain, the work has failed so far to make the progress as arranged. The estimate accounts for 1913 show ¥ 274,866 for revenue, practically consisting of the proceeds from loans, and ¥ 271,313 for expenditure.

*Municipal Liabilities*

The four big enterprises of Osaka city, i.e. Harbor, Electric Tramway, Waterworks and Sewage, have involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to ¥ 70,000,000, which must practically be met by the proceeds from taxation. The loans outstanding at the end of 1913 show as follows:—

1st Waterworks Loan ... ..	¥ 696,000
2nd Waterworks Loan ... ..	429,000
1st Harbor Construction Loan ... ..	16,777,000
2nd Harbor Construction Loan ... ..	2,240,800
Electric Tramway & Waterworks Loan (floated abroad) ... ..	30,220,000
Public Works Loan ... ..	1,503,200
Electric Tramway Loan ... ..	17,000,000
Consolidated Loan ... ..	2,158,000
Total ... ..	71,024,000



The estimated accounts for 1913 include ¥ 3,912,827 on account of interest for the aforementioned loans, the redemption of the principal figuring only at ¥ 313,200. According to the original program the Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest, something between 180 and 190 millions by 1918, with funds obtained from taxation, (¥ 61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway (¥ 83,000,000), service water charges (¥ 17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥ 11,000,000), proceeds of sale of reclaimed land (¥ 3,200,000) income from properties (¥ 3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥ 6,500,000). The following table shows the amount of redemption for 1913 :—

From Taxation...	1,215,220
" Profit of Electric Tramways	1,890,000
" Service Water Charges	732,153
" Receipts from Harbor...	48,665
" Income from Properties	1,124,232

Besides the above, the Municipality owes ¥ 590,000 of debentures and ¥ 2,100,000, the latter due to the Keihan Electric and the Hanshin Electric Railways and the Nankai Railway, being the advance payment made by those cos. for the privilege of extending their termini into the city proper. This contract had to be cancelled by the city owing to the adoption of uniform tariff system in its tramways. The principal outlays in sight are the extension of sewage system, ¥ 3,000,000; deficit in the 3rd term expansion of tramways, ¥ 5,000,000; fund for the 4th expansion of tramways, ¥ 15,000,000; completion of Harbor works, ¥ 10,100,000 to 15,000,000, and reconstruction of Town Hall, ¥ 1,000,000.

The estimate expenditure on general account of Kyoto municipality for 1913 amounts to approximately ¥ 1,500,000, which works out to ¥ 2.427 per head for the citizens numbering 459,249 at the end of December, 1912.

According to the Budget for 1912, the expenditure is classified as under :—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Office expenses ... ..	¥ 195,219	¥ 1,862	¥ 197,081
Public Works ... ..	105,315	95,914	201,229
Public Instruction ... ..	213,132	29,735	242,867
Sanitary Affairs ... ..	136,351	16,729	153,080
Bounties for Industries ... ..	47,773	56,947	104,720
Public Loans Expenses ... ..	—	21,790	21,790
Transferred to Exploitation			
Loans Account ... ..	—	150,000	150,000
Taxes & Charges ... ..	343,413	—	343,413
Others ... ..	72,500	14,450	86,950
Total ... ..	1,113,715	387,439	1,050,154

#### Revenue:

The following shows the sources of revenue :—

	Ordinary	¥
Income from Properties ... ..		2,128
Charges & Fees ... ..		130,224
Grants ... ..		51,017

Ordinary	¥
Levies, etc. ... ..	2,099
Brought over from last Account ... ..	26,000
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	59,091
Municipal Taxes ... ..	1,202,461
Total ... ..	1,473,053
Extraordinary	
Subsidy from State Treasury ... ..	9,700
Do. from the Prefectural Treasury ... ..	13,505
Proceeds from Sale of Property ... ..	4,895
Total ... ..	28,100
Grand Total ... ..	1,501,154

The Municipality receives from the Kyoto Electric Co. and the Kyoto Gas Co. ¥ 2,000 per annum in return for the licences granted thereto.

#### Special Account Items

These number, with the aggregate expenditure of ¥4,000,000 in round figures. The principal items are:—

Canal & Water Power Works ... ..	597,333
Waterworks ... ..	422,563
Electric Tramway ... ..	1,067,379
Provisional Undertaking ... ..	763,431
Public Works Loan ... ..	1,066,581
Other items ... ..	109,547
Total ... ..	4,026,834

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal & Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric Tramway, are described below.

1. **Canal & Water-Power Works.**—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥ 1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers & goods and also for the supply of water-power, while the second estimate, ¥ 4,477,805, which is now nearing completion, is to supply water for drinking, fire brigade and purposes generation of hydro-electricity, etc. The second Canal when completed is expected to yield revenue of ¥ 609,203, at expenditure of ¥ 90,721, netting a profit of ¥ 518,482, which means 8.2 per cent. on the total investment.

The revenue is made up of these items:—

Current Supply, ¥ 541,477; Water-Power, 25,000; Canalage, 12,817; Total, 579,294.

2. **Waterworks.**—The water is drawn at the estimated cost of ¥ 3,000,000 from Lake Biwa by means of the second Canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated 3.5 cubic *shaku* per day per head, with the maximum consumption of 75 *sho*.

The accounts for 1912 show ¥ 44,804 for revenue and ¥ 62,150 for expenditure, leaving a deficit of ¥ 17,346, and interest charges amounting to ¥ 163,390. The works constitute a heavy drain upon the general account. It will be some years before the undertaking gives a yield sufficient to cover the expenses and interest as well. At the end of December, 1913 the number of places supplied amounted to 11,337, the earnings derived therefrom being ¥ 8,660 per month.

3. **Electric Tramway.**—The construction of the street tramway, commenced in 1908, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥ 10,379,212. The results of working are:—

Mileage open to traffic	... ..	16.5
No. of trams in service	... ..	165
No. of trams despatched for operation	... ..	one time per 2 minutes
Average speed maintained by the trams	... ..	6 miles per hour
Hours of service	... ..	16 hours per day
Mileage run by trams per car per day	... ..	96 miles
Number of passengers carried per day	... ..	58,000
Do. per car per mile	... ..	3.7
No. of passengers carried one mile	... ..	21,170,000
Fares	... ..	4 sen (Transit tax excluded)

Earnings from the service per annum  
(estimate) ... .. ¥ 846,8000

In January, 1914 there were 13 miles 87 chains of tracks open to traffic, and earnings accruable therefrom are estimated at ¥ 1,060,539.

#### *Municipal Liabilities*

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of December, 1913 are as follows:

Foreign (French) loans	... ..	¥ 19,500,000
2nd Kyoto Municipality Loan	... ..	1,200,000
Maruyama Park Extension Loan	... ..	66,000
School Wards Loans	... ..	119,300
Total	... ..	20,885,300

The French loan of 50,000,000 fr. bears 5 per cent. interest and is redeemable by 1938. It was appropriated as follows:—

2nd Canal	... ..	¥ 4,258,821
Construction of Power Station	... ..	577,021
Waterworks, 1st term	... ..	3,000,000
Extension of Waterworks	... ..	755,279
Street Extension	... ..	9,324,604
Redemption of old Loans (Canal works)	... ..	215,000

The interest amounting to ¥ a million per annum must partly be charged to the general account, so long as the earnings from the various undertakings fail to cover the expenses. This accounts for the appearance of ¥ 171,790 under items Transferred from Public Loans (Principal & Interest) and Exploitation Loan on the Extraordinary Expenditure side of General Account.

Though the Municipality is so heavily indebted, it must be remembered that the so-called three big undertakings are now practically completed and it will not take many years before they will be placed on a footing of self-sufficiency and yield good revenue to the general account.

#### 4. Yokohama

The amount of taxes averaged per capita of 455,244 inhabitants of Yokohama is ¥ 9.259 consisting of ¥ 6.347 for national tax, ¥ 2.574 for Municipal taxes and ¥ .338 for ward charges.

#### *Expenditure*

The estimate expenditure on general account for 1913 consists as under:—

	Ordinary yen	Extraordinary yen	Total yen
Office Expenses ... ..	168,072	4,471	172,543
Public Works ... ..	91,258	179,962	271,320
Public Instruction ... ..	368,673	4,129	372,802
Sanitary Affairs ... ..	69,714	22,922	92,636
Bounties for Industries... ..	77	30	107
Public Welfare ... ..	13,501	—	13,501
Police Affairs ... ..	23,287	1,452	24,739
Taxes & Charges ... ..	516,716	—	516,716
Public Loans ... ..	—	350,510	350,510
Capitalization fund ... ..	5,251	345,337	350,588
Miscellaneous ... ..	40,375	11,003	51,378
Total ... ..	1,297,024	910,816	2,216,840

It is interesting to note that as regards the amount of ordinary expenditure Yokohama stands third on the list of the six leading cities of Japan as to average per capita.

	General Expenditure	Average per c. p. ta of population
Tokyo ... ..	¥5,384,957	2.679
Osaka ... ..	3,075,324	2.309
Kyoto ... ..	1,501,154	3.031
Yokohama ... ..	2,216,840	4.869
Kobe ... ..	1,550,683	3.594
Nagoya ... ..	1,447,439	3.327

#### Revenue

The revenue budget for 1913 amounts to ¥ 2,216,840, the principal items being:—

Municipal Taxes ... ..	1,346,187
Sale of Land... ..	345,568
Charges & Fees ... ..	106,289

#### Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas works, Hospital, Special Fund, Cemetery and Crematory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the Municipality.

**Gas Works.**—The Works were started by the city on its own account prior to the enforcement of the Municipal Regulation and have annually shown very satisfactory results, the income for 1912 amounting to ¥ 212,905 or 11.85 per cent. of the capital invested. The estimate account for 1913 puts income at ¥ 746,618 and disbursements ¥ 702,460 including ¥ 78,900 for redemption of principal and ¥ 88,224 for payment of interest.

Up to the end of March in 1913 ¥ 1,041,364 was invested in the Works.

**Waterworks.**—Revenue on the waterworks account consists mainly of ¥ 391,597 for service water charges and fees and ¥ 41,601 brought over from last year's account. After paying ¥ 55,649 for office expenses, ¥ 38,503 for operation and upkeep and ¥ 67,788 for pipes, the balance is devoted to the redemption of ¥ 71,000 of loans and ¥ 92,000 of interest (6 per cent. interest), the remainder ¥ 120,000 being transferable to the provisional works fund.

The following are revenue items for 1913 on the provisional works fund provided for the extension of waterworks.

Income from property	...	...	...	...	...	125,635
Subsidy from State treasury	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...	...	856
Transferred from revenue on waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	120,000
Brought over from last account	...	...	...	...	...	3,200,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,546,491

Out of the above are paid ¥ 1,545,000 for capital outlay, and ¥ 354,251 for interest (5 per cent. interest on £ 715,500), the balance being transferable to the works fund for next year.

#### *Municipal Liabilities*

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of March 1914 are as follows:—

1. Public Works Loan	...	¥	206,400	6%	redeemable by 1917
2. do. (English Currency)	...	£	317,000	5%	" " 1935
3. Second Public Works Loan	...	¥	397,000	5%	" " 1920
4. Waterworks Loan	...	"	1,464,250	6%	" " 1925
5. Second Waterworks Loan (English Currency)	...	£	716,500	5%	" " 1933
6. Gas Works Loan	...	¥	391,500	6%	" " 1917
7. Second Gas Works Loan	...	"	1,200,000	5%	" " 1928

The above make up a total indebtedness of ¥ 14,000,000 in round figures, involving an annual payment of interest to the amount of approximately ¥ 720,000. Then there are some items which yield no revenues but the principals of which must be paid out of the Municipal coffers. The budget for 1913 gives ¥ 120,600 for the redemption of principal and ¥ 215,206 for interest.

#### *Outstanding Taxes of Foreign Residents*

The problem of taxation of foreign residents still continues to embarrass the Yokohama Municipal authorities, for the refusal of the residents to pay rent in virtue of the Hague Arbitration Committee's resolution is a serious matter to the Municipal finance, the rent amounting to about ¥ 80,000 a year. The Municipal authorities applied to the Treasury for grant of aid of so much a year, but the Budget having failed to exist in 1913 and 1914 this aid is not yet forthcoming. The outstanding taxes by foreigners since 1902 to 1913 inclusive amount to ¥ 882,000 approximately.

#### 5. Kobe

The estimate expenditure on general account for 1913-4 may roughly be classified as follows:—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Office Expenses	¥ 159,208	¥ 160	¥ 159,368
Public Work	49,630	61,997	111,627
Public Instruction	43,035	51,237	94,272
Sanitary Affairs	111,844	51,185	163,029
Bounties for Industries	22,485	400	22,885
Public Welfare & Charity	10,158	700	10,858
Police Affairs	26,265	7,076	33,341

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Taxes & Charges ... ..	421,378	...	421,378
Public Loan expenses ... ..	...	295,195	295,194
Contribution to State Treasury ...	...	200,000	200,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	48,731	...	48,731
Total ... ..	882,734	667,947	1,550,683

### Revenue

The above expenditure is met with revenue of which the following are important items:—

Miscellaneous ... ..	116,793
Municipal Loans... ..	200,000
Municipal Taxes... ..	928,447

The levies on monopolies are calculated to give a yield of ¥11,000 (5 per cent. of profit) from the Kobe Gas Co. and ¥3,500 (5 per cent. of profit) from the Kobe Electric Tramway Co.

It may be noted that with its population of 431,378, Kobe bears the burden of taxes to the amount of ¥928,400, which works out to ¥1,963 per capita.

### Municipal undertakings

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking. Kobe is therefore fortunately exempt from the encumbrance which, as in the case of Kyoto and Osaka, is generally attendant upon the Municipal management of industrial enterprises.

**Waterworks.**—The Municipal authorities are on the other hand much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. The shortage has lately been so keenly felt, that the extension work is now under way. The outlay on the extension work, estimated at ¥1,910,000 for 1914, is to be defrayed out of the proceeds of loans to the amount of ¥1,520,000 with a subsidy of ¥150,000 from the State treasury, and ¥198,000 transferred from the revenue on the service water. The special account on the existing waterworks for 1914 comprises, on the revenue side, ¥628,000 for service water charges and ¥53,000 for the charges for the laying of service pipes, out of which are paid ¥165,000 for service water expenses and ¥48,000 for the laying of pipes. Then, the balance, after payment of ¥143,000 for the redemption of the principal of loans and ¥132,000 for interest, is to be transferred to the waterworks extension fund, i.e. to the amount of ¥198,000 in round figures.

**Harbor-works.**—Kobe also pays its share in the harbor works, i. e. ¥3,030,070 out of the total outlay of ¥12,740,000. The last payment is only ¥237,000 and is to be paid by March 1915.

### Municipal Liabilities

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of 1913 are as under:—

1. Municipal ... ..	¥699,200	6% redeemable by 1925
*2. Harbor Construction Loan ...	3,100,000	6% " " 1933
3. Waterworks Loan ... ..	2,541,000	6% " " 1935
4. Public Works Loan... ..	287,000	5% " " 1926
Total ... ..	6,627,200	

\*exclusive of ¥1,500,000 to be issued.

All these are domestic loans and call for an annual debt service of approximately ¥ 370,000 as interest and redemption of principal, but as the waterworks loan is productive and self-supporting, the amount to be charged to the ordinary account may not exceed ¥ 250,000 a year.

#### 6. Nagoya

The population of Nagoya stands at 435,069 or 3,691 more than Kobe, while the municipal finances, according to the estimates for 1912-13, are less than those of Kobe by ¥ 103,244. On the other hand, the municipal taxes upon the citizens work out to ¥ 2.374 per capita against ¥ 1.963 in Kobe. Moreover Nagoya has additional charges to bear to the amount of ¥ 1.262 in its share in the prefectural expenses which in the case of Kobe are included in the above figures.

The following shows the estimate revenue and expenditure of the Municipality for 1913 :—

<i>Revenue</i>									
Charges & Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¥ 124,080
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162,820
Municipal Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025,513
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,026
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447,439

<i>Expenditure</i>									
	<i>Ordinary</i>			<i>Extraordinary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
Office Expenses	...	...	196,596	...	...	2,851	...	...	199,447
Public Works	...	...	45,840	...	...	47,535	...	...	93,375
Public Instruction	...	...	397,434	...	...	65,914	...	...	463,348
Sanitary Affairs	...	...	55,926	...	...	53,278	...	...	109,204
Bounties for Industries	...	...	973	...	...	5,500	...	...	6,473
Public Welfare and Charity	...	...	14,180	...	...	21,550	...	...	35,730
Police Affairs	...	...	14,584	...	...	10,969	...	...	25,553
Transferred to special accounts	...	...	—	...	...	441,000	...	...	441,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	38,363	...	...	9,275	...	...	47,638
Total	...	...	763,905	...	...	683,533	...	...	1,447,439

The Municipality receives 4 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company, 3 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Co. and 4 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Lighting Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources the waterworks, sewage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto.

The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed, at the cost of ¥ 5,715,000. The sewage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks is to be brought to a finish in 1917, the total estimate cost being ¥ 3,150,000. The subsidy from the State treasury amounts to ¥ 1,302,000 for the waterworks and ¥ 1,043,000 for the sewage, and the necessary fund was raised by floating municipal loans.

#### *Municipal Liabilities*

The liabilities outstanding at the end of December, 1913 are as follows :—

Public Works Loan (English)	{ £ 800,000	5% repayable in 1917-43
	{ ¥ 7,816,000	
Publ Instruction Loan ... ..	¥ 870,000	5.5 " " 1915-29
Total ... ..	¥ 8,686,000	

Besides the above, there is a prospective waterworks loan of ¥1,530,000.

Altogether ¥ 438,650 are taken annually out of the Municipal coffers for the service of the loans above, which, in the absence of revenue derivable from the enterprises, must wholly be procured through taxation. The city owns 4% Government bonds to the extent of ¥ 2,000,000, having invested about ¥ 3,200,000 in this particular security.

### THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF JAPAN

Mr. Hide-omi Takahashi, a well-known economist who published several years ago the result of his researches on the above subject, has continued this ambitious task. Below are quoted his later inquiry printed in the Tokyo Economist.

	¥1,000,000
1. Land ... ..	17,052
2. Buildings ... ..	6,771
3. Furniture and Treasures ... ..	3,428
4. Domestic Animals, Poultry, etc. ... ..	205
5. Minerals ... ..	1,059
6. Marine Products ... ..	1,476
7. Forestry Products ... ..	776
8. Electric, Gas & Water-works ... ..	337
9. Ships, Warships, Vehicles ... ..	772
10. Gold & Silver Coins & Bullions ... ..	401
11. Companies and Banks ... ..	1,060
12. Merchandises ... ..	1,511
13. Railways, Telegraph & Telephones ... ..	1,338
14. Libraries ... ..	27
15. Harbors, Rivers, Canals, etc. ... ..	1,303
Total ... ..	37,523
Per capita (in full) ... ..	725

### COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF OTHER COUNTRIES

	Total (¥1,000,000)	Per capita ¥
U. S. A. ... ..	280,423	3,049
Great Britain ... ..	164,254	3,568
Germany ... ..	115,869	2,239
France ... ..	129,704	3,250
China ... ..	106,133	267
Russia ... ..	100,026	769
Italy ... ..	43,084	1,324



# CHAPTER XXXII

## POLITICS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The political and social system of Japan has not yet completely recovered from the effect of rough shaking it sustained from the demise of the illustrious Meiji Tenno. Especially in politics has the dislocating effect been most keenly felt, and it will be some time before domestic politics settle down conformably to the new order of things.

Amidst all these disquieting circumstances two things stand out conspicuous, viz., the *Genro* or Elder statesmen, though no longer able, owing to age, to form a Ministry, still continue to wield an extraordinary power, while the Japanese politics are gradually acquiring party color.

For the crushing defeat of the Seiyukai the explanation offered is that the Seiyukai had lost public confidence on account of the Naval Scandal and the overweening behavior shown by the party when it commanded an absolute majority. The triumph of the Ministerialists is to be sought in the profound sympathy which the public extended to Count Okuma, the desire of the public to avoid Cabinet change in view of the coming Coronation and the European War, and perhaps in the strenuous canvassing tours which the Premier and civilian Ministers undertook throughout the country in contrast to the comparative inactivity of the Seiyukai leaders. As a sign of the times it may be noted that the society for supporting followers of the Premier was organized and 28 Okumaite candidates were returned.

The three Government bodies, viz., Doshikai, Chuseikai, and Independents including Okumaite, do not yet form one homogeneous whole. They are obliged to move in a line not from principle, but simply out of common hatred of the Seiyukai. This loose bond is a weak point among the Ministerial supporters.

### THE OKUMA CABINET

The distribution of Ministerial chairs:—

Premier...	Count Shigenobu Okuma.
Minister for Home Affairs	Viscount Kanetake Oura (Doshikai).
" " Foreign Affairs	Baron Takaaki Kato (Doshikai).
" " Finance	Reiji Wakatsuki (Doshikai).
" " Army	Lt.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.
" " Navy	Vice-Adm. Rokuro Yashiro.
" " Justice	Yukio Ozaki (Chuseikai).
" " Education	Dr. Kitokuro Ichiki.
" " Ag. & Com.	Hironaka Kono (Doshikai).
" " Communications	Tokitoshi Taketomi (Doshikai).

When the Yamamoto Ministry fell on Mar. 24, 1914, the three *Genro* statesmen, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata and Prince Oyama, in obedience to the order of the Emperor, began conferences as to successor. They recommended first Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and next Viscount Kiyoura, Privy Councillor, but they failed.

Meanwhile the Seiyu-kai, Chusei-kai, and other bodies passed resolution denouncing the formation of a Ministry not on party line. At this juncture some shrewd politicians of the Doshi-kai conceived the idea of persuading Count Okuma to organize a Cabinet with the backing of the three anti-Seiyukai parties, the Doshi-kai, Chusei-kai and Kokumin-to. The result was that Count Okuma, who had contented himself with criticising current politics as disinterested outsider for over 15 years, was obliged to "come out" at an advanced age of nearly 77, a unique sight in the history of modern Japanese politics.

The Okuma Ministry had at first the weakness of being a minority in the House, but the general election carried out in Mar. 1915 completely reversed the relative position between it and the Opposition.

### THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since then, may be seen in the following list:

#### MINISTRIES FROM 1885 TO 1896

Min'al chairs	1st Ito Ministry '86-'88	Kuroda Ministry '88-'89	1st Yamagata Ministry '89-'91	1st Matsukata Ministry '91-'92	2nd Ito Ministry Aug. '92-'96
Premier .....	Ito.	Kuroda.	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito. Kuroda. Mutsu. Saionji.
Foreign .....	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	
Home .....	Yamagata,	Yamagata, Matsukata, Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo.	Saigo, Shinagawa, Soyejima, Matsukata, Kono.	Inouye, Nomura, Yoshikawa, Itagaki.
Finance .....	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe, Oyama, Saigo, Yamagata, Oyama.
War .....	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Saigo, Yamagata, Oyama.
Navy .....	Saigo, Oyama, Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo, Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo.
Justice .....	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada, Tanaka, Kono.	Yamagata, Ito, Yoshikawa.
Education .....	Mori.	Mori, Oyama, Enomoto.	Yoshikawa,	Yoshikawa, Oki.	Kono, Yoshikawa, Inouye, Saionji.

Agr. & Com.	Tani, Saigo, Yamagata, Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda.	Enomoto, Inouye.	Mutsu.	Mutsu, Kono, Sano.	Goto, Enomoto.
Com'tions...	Enomoto.	Enomoto, Goto.	Goto.	Goto.	Kuroda.

## MINISTRIES FROM 1896 TO 1901.

Min'al chairs	2nd Matsukata Ministry, Sep. '96-'98	3rd Ito Min'try Jan.-June, '98	1st Okuma Min'try June- Nov. '98	2nd Yamagata Ministry, Nov. '98-'00	4th Ito Ministry, Oct. 1900-'01
Premier	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito, Saionji. Kato.
Foreign	Okuma, Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	
Home	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo.	Suyematsu.
Finance	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsuda.	Watanabe, Saionji.
War	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy	Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo.	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.
Education	Hachisuka. Hamao.	Saionji, Toyama.	Ozaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
Agr. & Com.	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada.	M. Ito, Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.
Com'tions	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi, Hara.

## MINISTRIES FROM 1901 TO 1911

Min'al chairs	1st Katsura Ministry '01-'05	1st Saionji Ministry '06-'08	2nd Katsura Ministry '08-'11
Premier	Katsura.	Saionji.	Katsura.
Foreign	Sone, Komura.	Kato, Hayashi.	Terauchi, Komura.
Home	Utsumi, Kodama, Yoshikawa, Kiyoura.	Hara.	Hirata.
Finance	Sone.	Sakatani, Matsuda.	Katsura.
War	Terauchi.	Terauchi.	Terauchi.
Navy	Yamamoto.	Saito.	Saito.
Justice	Kiyoura, Hatano.	Matsuda, Senge.	Okabe.
Education	Kikuchi, Kodama.	Saionji, Makino.	Komatsubara.
Agr. & Com.	Hirata, Kiyoura.	Matsuoka.	Oura.
Com'tions	Yoshikawa, Sone.	I. Yamagata, Hotta.	Goto (Shimpei).

## MINISTRIES FROM 1911 TO 1914

Min'al chairs	2nd Saionji Ministry '11-'12	3rd Katsura Ministry Dec. 1912-Feb. '13	Yamamoto Ministry Feb. '13 April '14
Premier	Saionji.	Katsura.	Yamamoto.
Foreign	Uchida.	Katsura, Kato.	Makino.
Home	Hara.	Oura.	Hara.
Finance	Yamamoto (Tatsuo).	Wakatsuki.	Takahashi.
War	Ishimoto, Uyebara.	Kigoshi.	Kusunose.
Navy	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.
Justice	Matsuda.	Matsumuro.	Matsuda, Okuda.
Education	Haseba, Makino.	Shibata.	Okuda, Ooka.
Agr. & Com.	Makino.	Nakashoji.	Yamamoto (Tatsuo).
Com'tions	Hayashi.	Goto.	Motoda.

## IMPERIAL DIET

The Diet is bicameral, the two legislative Houses virtually enjoying the same status as to rights and privileges, only the Lower House has precedence over the Upper in discussing Budgets. The terms of Peers are seven years against four of the Commoners while those members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

## EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVES

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determining the organization of the service.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of the siege, etc., etc.

## HOUSE OF PEERS

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25); (c) Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective orders; (d) men of erudition or distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (e) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of Peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength for the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

The term is seven years for members under (c) and (e), all the others being life members.

The House was composed as follows on May 18th, 1915, on the occasion of the 36th extraordinary session.

Princes of the Blood...	12	Barons...	66
Princes ... ..	13	Imperial Nominees ...	122
Marquises ... ..	33	Highest Tax-Payers ...	43
Counts ... ..	17	Total ... ..	374
Viscounts ... ..	68		

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These groups are as follows:—

Kenkyu-kai... .. 106	Koyn Club ... .. 34
Chawa-kai ... .. 61	Koin Club ... .. 13
Independents (Nominal) .. 62	Princes of the Blood ... 12
Independents (Real) ... 55	Total ... .. 374
Doyo-kai ... .. 31	

**Names of Successive Presidents.**—Count (late Prince) Ito, Oct. 1890—July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July 1891—Oct. 1896; late Prince Konoye, Oct. 1896—Dec. 1903; Prince Tokugawa Dec., 1903—

**Names of Successive Vice-Presidents.**—Count Higashikuze, Oct. 1890—Sept. 1891; Baron Hosokawa, Sept. 1891—Nov. 1893; Marquis Saionji, Nov. 1893—Oct. 1894; Marquis Kuroda, Oct. 1894—

**Chief Sec. of the House.**—Kuni-o Yanagita.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, and are entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to elect one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House at first consisted of 300 members but subsequently it has been increased to 381 of which 181 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

### SESSION OF THE HOUSE (D.=Dissolution)

Session	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President	
1st ..... 29 Nov.,	'90—8 Mar., '91	Lato Baron	} Late Baron Tsuda	
2nd (D) 29 Nov.,	'91—25 Dec., '91	Nakajima.		
3rd ..... 5 May,	'92—15 June, '92	} Late T. Hoshi.	Late Baron Soné.	
4th ..... 29 Nov.,	'92— 1 Mar., '93		Late Bar. Kusumoto.	
5th (D) 28 Nov.,	'93—30 Dec. '93	} Late	I. Abei.	
6th (D) 15 May,	'94— 2 June, '94		Late K. Kataoka.	
7th ..... 18 Oct.,	'94—22 Oct., '94	Baron	} S. Shimada.	
8th ..... 24 Dec.,	'94—27 Mar., '95	Kusumoto.		
9th ..... 28 Dec.,	'96—29 Mar., '96	} Late		
10th ..... 25 Dec.,	'96—24 Mar., '97			
11th (D) 24 Dec.,	'97—25 Dec., '97	Dr. Hatoyama.	} H. Motoda.	
12th (D) 19 May,	'98—10 June, '98	} Late K. Kataoka.		
13th ..... 3 Dec.,	'99—10 Mar. '98			
14th ..... 22 Nov.,	'08—24 Feb., '99			
15th ..... 25 Dec.,	'01—25 Mar., '00	} Late K. Kataoka.	} T. Sugita.	
16th ..... 10 Dec.,	'02—10 Mar., '01			
17th (D) 9 Dec.,	'03—28 Dec., '02			
18th ..... 12 May,	'03— 5 June, '03			

Session	Period of sitting		President	Vice-President
19th (D)	10 Dec.,	'03-11 Dec.,	'03 H. Kono.	T. Sugita.
20th	.....20 Mar.,	'04-30 Mar.,	'04	} K. Minoura.
21st	.....30 Nov.,	'04-28 Feb.,	'05 } M. Matsuda.	
22nd	.....28 Dec.,	'05-27 Mar.,	'06	} K. Minoura.
23rd	.....28 Dec.,	'06-28 Mar.,	'07 T. Sugita.	
24th	.....24 Dec.,	'07-28 Mar.,	'08	} R. Koezuka.
25th	.....28 Dec.,	'08-25 Mar.,	'09	
26th	.....24 Dec.,	'09-24 Mar.,	'10	
27th	.....24 Dec.,	'10-24 Mar.,	'11 S. Haseba.	
28th	.....24 Dec.,	'11-24 Mar.,	'12	} N. Seki.
29th	.....21 Aug.,	'12-23 Aug.,	'12 I. Ooka.	
30th	.....24 Dec.,	'12-26 Mar.,	'13	
31st	.....26 Dec.,	'13-26 Mar.,	'14 I. Ooka. S. Haseba, H. Oku.	
32nd	.....5 May,	'14-8 May,	'14	
33rd	.....20 June,	'14-26 June,	'14	
34th	.....3 Sept.,	'14-9 Sept.,	'14 H. Oku.	} Dr. T. Hanai.
35th (D)	.....7 Dec.,	'14-25 Dec.,	'15	
36th	.....20 May,	'15-10 June,	'15 S. Shimada	

# DISSOLUTION AND GENERAL ELECTION

Dissolution			General election.		
			1890... July		(First.)
1891... Dec.	25	(2nd Session)	1892... Feb.	15	(Extra.)
1893... Dec.	30	(5th " )	1894... Sept	1	( " )
1894... June	2	(6th " )	1894... March	15	( " )
1897... Dec.	25	(11th " )	1898 .. Aug.	10	( " )
1898... June	10	(12th " )	1902... Aug.	10	(Regular)
1902... Dec.	23	(17th " )	1903 .. March	1	(Extra.)
1903... Dec.	11	(17th " )	1904 .. March	1	( " )
			1908... May	15	(Regular)
			1912... May	15	( " )
1914... Dec.	25	(35th " )	1915... March	25	(Extra.)

The Composition of the House.—The distribution of seats on May 18, 1915 was as follows as to party colors:—

Seiyu-kai ... ..	106	Chusei-kai ... ..	36
Doshi-kai ... ..	150	Neutrals... ..	57
Kokumin-to ... ..	27	"Bona fide" Neutrals...	5
Total ... ..	331		

M. P.'s of Unbroken Record.—Of the 381 M. P.'s only six enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary regime in Japan and they are:—

Inouye, *Kakugoro*, Seiyu-kai, from Hiroshima-ken.  
 Inukai, *Ki*, Kokumin-to leader, from Okayama-ken.  
 Kono, *Hironaka*, Doshi-kai leader, from Fukushima-ken.  
 Minoura, *Katsundo*, Doshi-kai leader, from Oita-ken.

Motoda, Hajime, Seiyu-kai, from Miyazaki-ken.

Ozaki, Yukio, Chusei-kai, from Miye-ken.

Shimada, Saburo, Doshi-kai, from Yokohama.

**Allowances.**—With exception of hereditary Peers all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of ¥2,000 a year besides cost of travelling, and free passes over Government railway. The President and Vice-President are allowed ¥5,000 and ¥3,000 respectively, while special allowance of ¥10,000 each to the Presidents of the two Houses was voted in 1910.

*Number of Franchise-Holders*

Year	M. P.s	Franchise-holders	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.
1890... ..	300	553,474	1,512	11.50
1899... ..	300	467,887	1,550	11.42
1903... ..	376	951,860	2,533	20.96
1904... ..	379	757,783	1,930	25.77
1908... ..	379	1,532,676	4,175	32.93
1912... ..	331	1,501,343	3,541	29.06
1915... ..	381	1,544,725	4,054	28.82

**Note.**—In case those who have polled the largest votes are unseated within a year of the election, the candidates who secured the next largest votes are elected without contest.

The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders since 1903 was due to the lowering of the property qualification in 1902, while similar increase in 1908 was a result of the extension of the privilege to Hokkaido and to several new urban districts.

*Violation of Election Rules*

The returns for the 12th election as made public April 30th, 1915 by the Legal Affairs Bureau, Department of Justice show that, of the total of 1704 cases accepted for examination, involving 9,224 persons, the details were as follows:—

	Cases	Persons		Cases	Persons
Confinement... ..	104	237	Fined ... ..	975	4,976
Not guilty ... ..	17	151	Acquitted ... ..	2	43
Non-suited ... ..	420	2,007	Under trial... ..	185	1,810

Those punished with suspension of right of eligibility and of voting numbered 5,209.

Election	No. of	No. of	Election	No. of	No. of
		offenders		cases	offenders
1st ... ..	226	523	9th ... ..	109	523
2nd ... ..	2,652	523	10th ... ..	430	2,595
6th ... ..	893	2,455	11th ... ..	8,501	19,362
7th ... ..	781	3,012	12th ... ..	781	3,012
8th ... ..	281	1,140			

NOTE:—The outbreak of a mob, in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme instances of 2nd and 9th elections.

Nature of offence	2nd		9th	
	Case	Offenders	Cases	Offenders
Present of money ... ..	54	239	65	262
Present in kind ... ..	33	99	5	24
Entertainment ... ..	5	39	11	77
Intimidation ... ..	13	50	—	—
Violence ... ..	155	606	1	2
Carrying lethal weapons ...	2,318	4,358	—	—
Exchanging benefits ... ..	—	—	5	19
Others ... ..	74	239	23	50

#### STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Profession of the Members.**—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of the 1912 election, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable.

	1902	%	1912	%
Farmers ... ..	120	31.8	80	21.0
Trade, Man'ture, Mining ...	72	19.1	89	23.4
Barristers, Journalists, Authors	58	15.4	85	22.3
Others ... ..	126	33.6	127	33.3
Total ... ..	376	100.0	381	100.0

**Age of Members.**—The average is gradually increasing as follows:—

1st election ... ..	42.3	3rd election ... ..	44.3
5th " ... ..	44.8	9th " ... ..	47.1
7th " ... ..	46.1	10th " ... ..	48.1

**Sittings.**—Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other day, the committee work occupying the other days. In the 26th session the House sat for 27 days. The number of days from the 1st to 26th sessions aggregated 1,954 but the days when the House actually sat numbered only 648, i.e. 1993 hours 24 minutes corresponding to 83 days 7 hours and roughly 14 minutes.

**Election Expenses.**—There is no rule specifying the limit of election expenses, though bribery and other corruptive practices are duly guarded against. The minimum which a candidate has to spend is ¥2,000 chiefly in postal cards or letters. For a constituency containing 100,000 electors, the postal expense alone will amount to ¥1,500 supposing a candidate confines himself in canvassing to sending postal cards alone. Average amount spent is somewhere between 6,000 and ¥7,000. In recent elections two rival candidates at Otaru, Hokkaido, spent over ¥50,000 each, but as the election was declared invalid for some reasons they had to go over the contest once more, and the candidate who was returned spent ¥60,000

more.



## POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative government in Japan dates from 1890 so that in experience and discipline the political parties have yet to learn much. In the eyes of ordinary people partymen are by no means objects of respect and confidence. They even warn their sons and brothers from becoming one lest they might invite ruin. Thoughtful men keep aloof from politics, while business men who, at the moment of passing enthusiasm, enter the House, hasten to get out of it. For all this party politics are considered in Japan, as elsewhere, as a necessary expedient in administration in the absence of a better alternative.

Noteworthy features in Japanese politics are the absence of conservative and sociological elements organized power. All the political parties avow progressive policy and there is but little to differentiate them as to platforms. They exist not on any fixed conviction, but chiefly from historical, personal and other external grounds.

## ALLIANCE WITH POWER

The bitter lessons learned from the too headlong attempts to take the citadel of the bureaucratic Government by storm taught the political parties, especially after their short tenure of office as administrators, that in discipline and constructive talent they had to learn much, and that the bureaucratic Government was too deeply rooted to be easily overthrown by assaults. The parties saw that, devoid of power and fund as they were, the odds were too great against them to fight the bureaucracy with any hope of success. The wiser plan would be to arrive at some understanding with the leaders of the bureaucracy. It was in persuasion of this matured view, that the parties, above all the Seiyu-kai, effected understanding with one or another bureaucratic Government and tried to gradually infuse the spirit of democracy among the bureaucratic statesmen. The plan has on the whole succeeded admirably, and the Seiyu-kai, as ministerial supporters, have outgrown their rivals in numerical strength, till they have secured an absolute majority in the House. A similar attempt made by a section of the Kokumin-to, in order to effect an entente with the late Prince Katsura, caused a split of the party.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN POLITICAL SITUATION

**Bureaucracy.**—To upholders of the bureaucratic government the idea of the Government being responsible to the people's representatives is considered preposterous and inadmissible in a country like Japan. They hold that the Government should be responsible solely to the Throne alone. The progress of the times is disillusioning these extreme thinkers, and their number is steadily dwindling. In fact not a small number of them have joined political parties.

**Democratic Movement.**—With the demise of the Emperor Meiji, followed by the formation of the 3rd Katsura Ministry with no particular following in the House, the situation underwent a change with the suddenness of a long-pent-up discontent. The agitation of "Constitution in Danger" and "Down with Bureaucracy," spread like a wild fire. In the

face of this resolute movement even Prince Katsura, the Premier of the day, had to relinquish his wonted policy of party manipulation. He blossomed out in Feb. 1913 as an organizer of a political party entitled Rikken Doshi-kai (Constitutional Unionists), and its creation occasioned a readjustment of party complexion. The Nationalist Party lost more than half its members, the Central Club was dissolved, and even the Seiyu-kai sustained a rough shaking.

**Yamamoto-Seiyukai Cabinet.**—The formation of a cabinet by Adm. Count Yamamoto as successor to the retiring Premier Prince Katsura with the support of the Seiyu-kai, though viewed with dissatisfaction by extreme advocates of party politics, was generally considered as the best compromising measure in the circumstances, for the Seiyu-kai, though retaining an absolute majority in the House, had no leader of sufficient prestige both at Court and in the Upper House, qualified to form a Cabinet. The Admiral was generally on good terms with the Seiyu-kai politicians and also declared himself to pursue in the main the program marked out by the 2nd Saionji Cabinet, and further agreed to persuade the non-party Ministers of Finance, Education and of Agriculture and Commerce to formally join the Seiyu-kai, as they did.

The Cabinet carried out administrative and financial adjustment, and with the Seiyu-kai commanding an absolute majority in the House and no serious obstacles in sight, it was generally believed that the Cabinet could pass the 31st session with no particular difficulty.

The trouble came from quite an unexpected quarter, the notorious Naval bribery affair. It made a startling development, caused the fall of the Ministry, extinction of the Yamamoto clique in the Navy and the thorough purification of the service. Moreover it even extended a purifying effect to the Household service and religious headquarters. The Navy Bill could pass the House of Representatives, for the Seiyu-kai, from its misguided party policy, stood firm by the Ministry.

The House of Peers, however, owing to the Bribery revelation, suddenly changed its attitude and cut down the Bill by ¥ 70 millions. The two Houses failed to come to compromise, though the Peers offered to waive their position if the Ministry promised to resign. For the first time in the Parliamentary history of Japan, the Peers overruled the Common's decision in matter of the Budget. On Mar. 24 all the Ministers tendered resignation.

**The Okuma Ministry.**—By the formation of the Okuma Ministry, the cause of government by party has been brought, it is generally believed, to the threshold of realization. Though no longer an acknowledged leader of any party, the Premier is universally recognized as one of the most venerable and staunchest champions of the cause of party politics. In his antecedent he is a *Genro*, though he had stood aloof from this peculiar coterie of elder statesmen for more than 15 years, so that the Count may be regarded as an ideal connecting link between the old and the new regime.

#### SEIYU-KAI (*Constitutionalists*)

This party was created by the late Prince Ito in August, 1900. At first the Seiyu-kai held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives,

but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader as President of the Privy Council, in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council before the transfer of the late Prince to that post, and now the younger statesman was installed as leader of the Constitutionals with whom he had been associated from the time of birth, but this leadership he had to relinquish owing to the complicated political development recently. In the general election of 1912 the party got 206 seats in the Lower House and this absolute majority was retained till the dissolution in Dec. 1914. The loss by death first of Baron Matsuda and next Mr. Haseba early in 1914, the formal resignation of Marquis Saionji as leader and the installation of Mr. Hara as his successor in June 1914 perceptibly affected its credit, though this was largely repaired by the enrolment of Baron Takahashi and Messrs. Okuda, Yamamoto and Tokonami, all of whom, except Mr. Tokonami, sat in the Yamamoto Cabinet. The proud position of commanding an absolute majority was lost in the general election of 1915. The Board of Council comprises Baron Takahashi, Messrs. Kunisuke Okazaki and Tsune-emon Murano; leaders in the House, Messrs. Hajime Motoda, Kunisuke Okazaki, Takejiro Tokonami, Tsune-emon Murano; whips, Messrs. M. Kawara, T. Sugawara, K. Bando, Y. Sashida, K. Mochizuki, I. Shimizu, K. Tanabe, H. Iwamoto.

#### DOSHI-KAI (*Unionists*)

The party was formed in Feb. 1913 with the seceders from the Nationalist party and the members of the Central Club which was thereby dissolved. The organization having been an outcome of sudden development of affairs, the party, though sufficiently strong in leaders, was at first weak in provincial following. The list comprises several leaders of Ministerial prestige, as Baron Kato, the leader, Viscount Oura, and Mr. R. Wakatsuki while it also includes such trained party politicians as Messrs. Shimada, Taketomi, Kono, and Minoura who had seceded from the Nationalist party. The formation of the Okuma ministry with the support of the anti-Seiyukai parties placed the Doshi-kai in the position of great importance, for though holding less than 100 seats in the House, it was relatively the strongest. It secured fine chairs in the Cabinet. The result of the extraordinary general election of Mar. 1915 reversed the relative position of this party and the Seiyu-kai, and the Doshi-kai is now the strongest party of all in the House where none commands an absolute majority. The Board of Council consists of Messrs. Katsundo Minoura, Reijiro Wakatsuki, Choku-on Kataoka, Ikunoiuke Fujisawa, Kenzo Ando, they also acting, with the exception of Mr. Wakatsuki (Minister of Finance) as leaders in the House. Whips.—Messrs. J. Nishikawa, T. Torii, K. Kurosu, M. Furihata, M. Koikumi, G. Arakawa, Y. Aoano.

#### KOKUMIN-TO (*Nationalists*)

This was organized in March '10 by the members identified with the Progressive and is historically the remnant of the Progressive party created in 1892 by Count Okuma and his followers and also by members who generally kept pace with them. The sudden resolution of Prince Katsura to form his own party ended in the split of Nationalists, for out

of the 90 members holding seat in the House 47 went over to the new party. The Nationalists that have thus been reduced to a small party are led by Mr. Inukai, who firmly pledges himself to uphold the cause of party politics and who played the foremost part in pulling down the 3rd Katsura Cabinet in combination with a section of the Seiyu-kai. Being bitter enemy of the Doshi-kai the party has gradually drifted to the opposition of Okuma Cabinet. Whip, K. Ajima.

#### CHUSEI-KAI

A collection of free lances with no official leaders to follow or no platform to bind, the Chusei-kai is hardly a political party. It was formed at the end of 1913 by the fusion of two independent bodies, the Seiyu Club and the Yekiraku-kai. Antipathy to the Seiyu-kai has forced the party to join hands with the Doshi-kai. Messrs. Ozaki and Hanai are leaders; Whips, —Messrs. K. Kose, K. Morita, Y. Kawasaki, R. Takiguchi, K. Kobayashi.

#### NEUTRALS

Strange to state, while the "Neutrals" are on the whole friendly to the Government and include Okumaites, and that only the few are friendly, to the Seiyu-kai, the so-called "*bona fide* Neutrals" are hostile to the Government. They consist of deserters, either compulsory or voluntary, from the Doshi-kai. Whips are Messrs. S. Murayasu, K. Togano-o, S. Koyama, S. Kawasaki, R. Furuya, S. Oba, H. Imai, I. Aoki, H. Mateno.

#### THE "GENRO" OR ELDER STATESMEN

They are a relic of the old regime and played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration. They still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwindling in number with the advance of time and now comprise Princes Yamagata and Oyama and Marquises Matsukata and Inouye. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that the peculiar circumstances existing in Japan have placed them in this unique position.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY SINCE 1868

##### BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REGIME

1868. Emperor Meiji ascended the Throne in August; promulgated the Five Articles of Oath stating that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly"; removed the Imperial seat from Kyoto to Tokyo.

1869. The rebels at Hakodate were suppressed.

1871. The feudatories were mediatized and most of the former daimyos who were appointed local Governors were relieved of office.

1873. Saigo, Itagaki, Goto, Soejima, Eto and others who proposed to send expedition to Korea for gross breach of courtesy resigned.

1874. Itagaki, Soejima, Goto, Eto, Yuri and others memorialized the Government for the establishment of a popular assembly. These memorialists formed a league styled the Aikoku Koto (Public Society of Patriots).

1874. The Saga insurrection led by Eto broke out and suppressed in a few months.

1874. Itagaki established a private school (Risshisha) in Tosa to propagate democratic principles.

1875. The Osaka conference was held in January and was attended by Kido (just resigned), Itagaki, Okubo and some others; the conference passed a resolution to establish constitutional monarchic government. Kido and Itagaki re-entered the Government. In April an Imperial Message was issued expressing the Emperor's desire to establish constitutional government after due preparation, and as first step the Genro-in (Senate) and the Daishin-in (Supreme Court) were established. In July an assembly of prefectural governors was convoked with two representatives from each prefecture. In October Itagaki again severed connection with Okubo, who was opposed to radical reform.

1877. In January Saigo's followers in Kagoshima broke out into a rebellion; Itagaki again memorialized the Government urging the establishment of a popular assembly; Mutsu (Senator) and several lieutenants of Itagaki were arrested for having attempted a rebellious plot against the Government.

1878. In May Okubo was assassinated; laws relating to prefectural, municipal and village assemblies were enacted. Itagaki organized the *Aikokusha* and held its opening meeting at Osaka.

1879. The second meeting of the *Aikokusha* was held at Osaka.

1880. The third meeting held in the same place in March was ordered dissolution by the Government which enacted a law prohibiting public meetings. The memorialists then organized the Kokkwai Kisei Domeikwai (League for Ensuring the Establishment of a National Assembly), and again forwarded a petition to the Government. The democrats in the provinces formed themselves into local societies, and democratic movement in the provinces acquired great power.

In November Itagaki organized the *Jiyuto* (Liberal Party).

1881. In July public opinion was excited over the question of selling the Government properties in Hokkaido at a nominal price; Okuma and others in the Government also opposed the measure, which were finally withdrawn.

Okuma and others who were equally dissatisfied with the Sat-cho oligarchic form of government memorialized the Throne to establish a National Assembly by 1883. On Oct. 12 an Imperial decree was issued announcing the establishment of a National Assembly in 1890. On the same day Okuma and his followers were relieved of office.

1882. In February Ito was dispatched to Europe to investigate Constitutional systems. In March the *Kyushu Kaishinto* (Kyushu Progressive Party) and the *Rikken Kaishinto* (Constitutional Progressive Party) were created, the latter by Okuma and his followers. About the sametime a number of conservative politicians formed the *Rikken Teiseito* (Constitutional Imperial Party) pledged to support the Government policy.

1884. The interference of the Government with political parties had grown so excessive that the *Jiyuto* and *Kyushu Kaishinto* openly dissolved themselves, while in the *Kaishinto*, Okuma and T. Kouo, (President and Vice-President respectively) resigned formal connection and the register of members was destroyed. Many of the Liberals, enraged by the despotic measures of the Government, attempted to retaliate by desperate means.

1885. In December the old executive arrangement was superseded by the present Cabinet system, and Ito was appointed the first Premier.

1886. In May the Treaty revision negotiations were started by Inouye, then Foreign Minister.

1887. In October Goto, a promoter of the Liberal Party, but long engaged in mining business, started the ambiguous *Daido Danketsu* (Great Combination) movement in the country.

On Dec. 25th the Government by one coup expelled 570 leading agitators out of Tokyo who had assembled there to carry on the Treaty Revision agitation.

1888. In February Ito resigned the Premiership and was succeeded by Kuroda, who invited Okuma to take charge of Foreign Affairs.

1889. On February 11th the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and amnesty was accorded to the prisoners imprisoned for political offences. In the same month Goto entered the Cabinet, and the *Daido Danketsu* propagandism collapsed. On October 18th the public agitation against Okuma's Treaty Revision programme culminated in the attempt on his life by a young chauvinist, and the Kuroda Cabinet resigned, to be succeeded in December by the first Yamagata Cabinet.

#### *After the Advent of the Constitutional System*

1890. On July 1st the first general election was carried out, and on the eve of the election the *Rikken Jiyuto* (Constitutional Liberals) was organized by politicians who belonged to the disbanded *Jiyuto*, *Daido Danketsu*, and two others.

1st Session (Nov. '90—Mar. '91) in which the Opposition composed by the *Kaishinto* and the *Jiyuto* commanded a relative majority in the Lower House, and reduced the Budget by yen 8½ millions. In May the Cabinet resigned and Matsukata was installed as Premier.

2nd Session (21 Nov.—25 Dec. '91) saw the Liberals and Progressives united as Opposition and rejected all the Government Bills; the House was dissolved. The Ministry, under the lead of Shinagawa freely interfered with the election, giving rise to serious disturbance and even bloodshed in many places.

3rd Session (May—June '92), in which the Opposition commanded a majority, passed the resolution censuring the Government for its abuse of power. The Ministry went out of office on Aug. 8th and was succeeded by the 2nd Ito Cabinet.

In the 4th Session (Nov. '92—Mar. '93) the contest between the Ministry which wanted a naval expansion fund and the House which still persisted to demand administrative reform was reconciled by an Imperial Rescript issued on Feb. 10th, announcing to contribute for six years, 10% out of the civil list toward the naval fund and further ordering a similar contribution from all Government officials and officers, besides enjoining the Cabinet and the Diet to work in harmony. Previous to the opening of the 4th Session Saigo (junior) and Shinagawa organized the *Kokumin Kyokai* (National Association) as Government organ.

5th Session (Nov.—Dec. '93) adopted the strong foreign plank as weapon to attack the Ministry and after two prorogations the House was dissolved.

6th Session (May—June '94) fared a similar fare and was dissolved after sitting for only 18 days, for the Opposition clamored for a strong foreign policy. The Liberals had become rather friendly towards the Ministry.

7th Session (18th—21st Oct. '94) was held at Hiroshima and the House unanimously passed the War Budget. The conclusion of a revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty was made public on Aug. 27th.

8th Session (Dec. '94—Mar. '95) also passed quiet.

In the 9th Session (Dec.—Mar. '96) which passed in peace the Ministry effected an *entente* with the Liberals, while the *Kaishin-to*, *Kakushin-to* and others in the Opposition combined and formed the *Shimpoto* (Progressionist Party). The Ministry gave the chair of Home Office to Itagaki, but it had to resign in September in view of the public clamor concerning the Liaotung retrocession, and also financial difficulty. Ito was succeeded by Matsukata who had resigned the post of Treasury in the Ito Ministry. Matsukata joined hands with Okuma who was given the portfolio of Foreign Office, and Ministry had at its back the *Shimpoto*.

10th Session (Dec.—Mar. '97) was passed in peace; amended the Press Law, making it very liberal, and effected the gold standard system. The Matsukata-Okuma *entente* was severed in Nov. '97 owing to the refusal of Matsukata to allow *Shimpoto* members other than Okuma to enter the Ministry. The Liberals and *Kokumin Kyokai* and *Shimpoto* combinedly passed a vote of nonconfidence in the Cabinet at the very opening of the 11th Session. It was of one day session (24-25 Dec. '97) for on the following day the Ministry also resigned and was succeeded by the 3rd Ito Ministry.

12th Session (May—June '98) was dissolved for having opposed, on the combined strength of the Liberals and Progressionists, the increased taxation measure. Exasperated by the repeated dissolutions the Liberals and the Progressionists disbanded and were fused as the *Kensei-to* (Constitutional Party). Upon this the Ito Ministry decided to resign, and Ito recommended the *Kensei-to* chiefs, Okuma and Itagaki, as his successors. All the chairs except those of the Army and Navy, were occupied by partymen, and the general election that took place soon after resulted in an overwhelming majority of the Government party. The two component sections soon became jealous of each other as to balance of power. Led by Hoshi, a born fighter, the *Kensei-to* formally dissolved themselves, and at the same time the Liberals organized a party appropriating the title of *Kensei-to*. Their friends in the Government at the same time resigned the posts. The Progressionists members had also to resign and the Cabinet collapsed. The Progressionists then formed themselves into a separate party with the ambiguous title of *Kensei-honto* (*Kensei-to* Proper).

The 2nd Yamagata Ministry that was next formed obtained the support of the *Kensei-to* which was rewarded in a disguised form of bribery as sale of Government forests and lands, but the door to Government posts to those partisans was closed by a new civil service regulation. The Ministry could pass the increased land tax measure, and steered the 13th (Dec.—Mar. '99) and 14th (Nov.—Feb. '00) Sessions in peace.

When Ito organised on Sept. 15th 1900 the *Rikken Seiyukai* (Constitutional Association), the *Kensei-to* joined, as also many personal followers of the veteran statesmen. On the formation of the *Seiyukai* the Yamagata

Ministry resigned, and the 4th Ito Ministry had to be formed in which three chairs were given to members formerly identified with the Liberals.

**15th Session** (Dec. 1900—Mar. '01). The Ministry had no strong opposition in the Lower House to fear, but the growing jealousy between the old Liberals and the chief's personal followers sorely tried their patience. The Upper House also proved refractory, and only by aid of an Imperial order they passed the increased tax bill sent up from the Lower House. The dispute between the Finance Minister Watanabe and his colleagues over the Budget ended in collapse of the Cabinet. This resignation placed the elder statesmen in an embarrassing situation, for none of them would form a Ministry to succeed it. At last the choice fell on General Katsura who was regarded as one of the lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata.

The first Katsura Cabinet could pass the **16th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '02) safely, and was moreover fortunate enough to conclude an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The **17th Session** (Dec. '02) ended in dissolution owing to the rejection of the expanded armament and increased tax bills. That was the first Diet convoked after the ordinary general election, all others having been extraordinary elections.

In the **18th** (May—June '03) extraordinary Session of the Diet the cause of conflict was compromised by appropriating for the expanded armament project the fund set apart for railway constructions, and by issuing loans for the latter purpose. Ito was appointed President of the Privy Council in July '03 in place of Marquis Saionji and the latter installed as leader of the *Seiyu-kai*.

**19th Session** (10 Dec.—11 Dec. '04) ended after the existence of a single day, as it was dissolved for leaving adopted a highly jingoist reply to the Throne.

The 20th and 21st Sessions convoked during the War gave to the Government measures undivided support.

**22nd Session** (D.c.—Mar. '06) saw the resignation of the Katsura Ministry and the formation of the 1st Saionji Cabinet in Jan. '06. The Progressionists now parted hands with the Constitutionalists and became their opponents.

**23rd Session** (Dec. '06—Mar. '07) caused the resignation in July '08 of the Saionji Cabinet over postbellum measure. In the general election carried out in the preceding month the *Seiyukai* secured, for the first time in the history of party politics in Japan, an absolute majority in the House. 2nd Katsura Cabinet was formed in the same month.

**24th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '08) ended in peace and passed all the important financial program elaborated by Marquis Katsura who combined the office of the Minister of Finance.

In the **25th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '09) the *Seiyu-kai*, which commanded an absolute majority of 200 seats, had to act as semi-Ministerial but with attitude of forced friendship. The Progressionists and their friends, vexed with the overruling behavior of the Constitutionalists, were brought into closer relation to better cope with their adversaries. The Diet effected retrenchment of over ¥3½ millions in the Budget.



**26th Session** (Dec. '09—Mar. '10). The Ministry, backed though half-heartedly by the *Seiyu-kai* could pass its financial program. The House reduced the Land Tax by 0.8%, and the total burden of tax-payers was reduced on this and other accounts by about ¥ 15 millions. Measures adopted were the increase of the civil list and salaries of civil and military services, while adjustment of the Business Tax, Reassessment of the Taxable Value of Land, Inheritance Tax, Revised Tariff, Ownership of Land by Foreigners, etc. were passed. On March 1st 1910 the Central Club was formed by direct supporters of the Ministry, though they had only about 50 seats. On the 6th the Progressionists and their friends, representing a little over 90 seats, formed the *Rikken Kokumin-to* (Constitutional Nationalists Party).

**27th Session** (Dec. 1910—Mar. '11). The passive support given by the *Seiyu-kai* enabled the Katsura Ministry to pass the session with no great trouble. The Railway Broad Gauge question was postponed, post de facto approval was given to the Korean Annexation Ordinances, the projects of laws relating to Factory, Sericulture, amendment of the Commercial Code, amendment of the Civic Corporation Law, Electric business etc. passed. The Legitimacy question of the Southern and Northern Courts, and the Anarchist affairs enlivened the session.

**28th Session** (Dec. '11—Mar. '12). The Saionji Ministry that succeeded the Katsura Ministry adopted the negative financial policy.

**29th (Extraordinary) Session** (Aug. '12). Three days session for voting the funeral expense of the Emperor Meiji.

**30th Session** (Dec. '12—Mar. '13). Between Nov. 9th '12 when summons was issued and Mar. 27th '13, the day of the closing ceremony, the 2nd Saionji and the 3rd Katsura Ministry resigned, and the Yamamoto Ministry created. The Amendments of Law of Organization of Courts (for cashiering superannuated Judges and retrenching expenses), of the Income Tax Law (for raising the taxation limit from ¥ 300 to 400) were passed.

**31st Session** (Dec., 13—March, '14). On March 23rd the Navy Bill was rejected in the Upper House and both Houses were suspended for 3 days, and were reopened on March 26th only to perform closing ceremony. The principal Bills passed were;—revision of Law of Tuberculosis of Cattle, Business Tax, Succession Tax, Registration-Fee, Census Registration, Customs Tariff, Measuring Ship's Bottom, Land Tax, Organization of Courts of Justice, Law for Barristers. New laws:—Law of Patent Medicine, Law of Personal Registration, Tuberculosis Hospital Law.

**32nd (Extra.) Session** (May, 1914) was held for four days to vote the funeral expenses of the late Empress-Dowager.

**33rd (Extra.) Session** (June, '14), one week session for deliberating the Naval appropriation for '14-15 year. The revision of the Light Railway Law was also passed.

**34th (Extra.) Session** (Sept., '14) was summoned to vote Tsingtau expedition expenses ¥ 53,000,000.

**35th Session** (Dec. '14) was dissolved after 9 day's sitting, the Opposition having rejected the increase of Army Division project.

**36th (Extra.) Session** (May, '15). a 3 week session closing on 10th June. It was the stormiest session ever witnessed, the Opposition being bent on obstructing and annoying the Ministerialists who lacked experience and coherence. Four Want of Confidence Resolutions were introduced and rejected, two on the Cabinet about the Chinese negotiations and the

official interference in the last General election, and a similar project on the Home Minister about the election interference, and on M. Shirada, new Speaker, about irregular doings. The principal measures passed were the increase of Army Division, Amendment of the Sinking Fund Law, Fleet Replenishing Law, of the Railway and Riparian Work Special Account Laws, of the Savings Bank Law, the Hypothec Bank Law, Hokkaido Colonial Bank Law; adoption of the Wireless Telegraph Law; Dye and Medical-Stuffs Encouragement Law, etc.

### LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Abbrev.—(N.)=Neutrals (absolute); (D.)=Doyo-kai; (Ke.)=Kenkyukai; (Koi.)=Koin Club; (Koy.)=Koyu Club; (C.)=Chawa-kai; (Ind.)=Independent.

#### Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko  
Fushimi, Miroyasu  
Fushimi, Sadanaru  
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi  
Higashi-Fushimi, Yorihito  
Higashi-Kuni, Narihiko  
Kan-in, Kotohiko  
Kitashirakawa, Narihisa  
Kuni, Kuniyoshi  
Kuni, Taka  
Nashimoto, Morimasa  
Takede, Tsunehisa

Kido, Takamasa (N.)  
Kikutei, Kocho (N.)  
Komatsu, Tadahisa (N.)  
Komura, Kin-ichi (N.)  
Kuga, Michihisa (N.)  
Kuroda, Nagashige (Ke.)  
Matsudaira, Yasuhiro (Ind.)  
Matsukata, Masayoshi (N.)  
Mayeda, Toshihime (N.)  
Nabeshima, Chokuai (N.)  
Nakamikado, Keikyo (N.)  
Nakayama, Takamaro (N.)  
Nozu, Chinnosuke (N.)  
Oimikado, Ikumaro (N.)  
Okubo, Toshikazu (N.)  
Saga, Kinkatsu (N.)  
Saigo, Torataro (N.)  
Saigo, Yorinori (N.)  
Saionji, Kinmechi (N.)  
Shijo, Ryuai (N.)  
Sho, Ten (N.)  
Tokugawa, Kuninori (N.)  
Tokugawa, Rairin (N.)  
Tokugawa, Yoshichika (N.)  
Yamanouchi, Toyokage (N.)

#### Princes

Ichijo, Saneteru (N.)  
Ito, Hirokuni (N.)  
Kujo, Michizane (N.)  
Mori, Motoaki (N.)  
Nijo, Motohiro (D.)  
Oyama, Iwao (N.)  
Shimazu, Tadashige (N.)  
Shimazu, Chusei (N.)  
Takatsukasa, Hiromichi (N.)  
Tokudaishi, Sanenori (N.)  
Tokugawa, Iyesato (N.)  
Tokugawa, Yoshihisa (N.)  
Yamagata, Aritomo (N.)

#### Counts

Hayashi, Hirotarō (Koi.)  
Kawamura, Tetsutaro (Koi.)  
Kiyozumi, Iyenori (Ke.)  
Kodama, Mideo (Koi.)  
Madenokoji, Michifusa (Ke.)  
Matsudaira, Naoyuki (Koi.)  
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi (Koi.)  
Matsu-ura, Atsushi (Koi.)  
Ogimachi, Sanemasa (Ke.)  
Ohara, Shigetomi (Ke.)  
Okudaira, Masayasu (Koi.)

#### Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto (N.)  
Date Munenobu (N.)  
Hachisuka, Shigeakira (N.)  
Hirohata, Tadataka (Ke.)  
Hosogawa, Goritau  
Ikeda, Nakahiro (N.)  
Inouye, Kaoru (N.)  
Kazan-in, Chikaiye (Ke.)

Seikanji, Tsunefusa (*Koi.*)  
 Shimazu, Tadamaro (*Koi.*)  
 Terajima, Seiichiro (*Koi.*)  
 Yanagiwara, Yoshimitsu (*Koi.*)  
 Yanagizawa, Yasutoshi (*Koi.*)  
 Yoshii, Kozo (*Koi.*)

### Viscounts

Akizuki, Shuei (*Ke.*)  
 Aoki, Nobumitsu (*Ke.*)  
 Aoyama, Kogi (*Ke.*)  
 Arima, Yoriyuki (*Ke.*)  
 Enomoto, Takenori (*Ke.*)  
 Fujii, Yukinori (*Ke.*)  
 Fujitani, Tametoko (*Ke.*)  
 Funabashi, Suiken (*Ke.*)  
 Fushiwara, Noritari (*Ke.*)  
 Higashiboji, Tokunaga (*Ke.*)  
 Higuchi, Seiko (*Ke.*)  
 Hitotsuyanagi, Suenori (*Ke.*)  
 Honda, Chuho (*Ke.*)  
 Honda, Chukei (*Ke.*)  
 Honda, Sanekata (*Ke.*)  
 Horikawa, Morimaro (*Ke.*)  
 Ii, Naoyasu (*Ke.*)  
 Ijuin, Kanetomo (*Ke.*)  
 Ikeda, Masatoki (*Ke.*)  
 Imajo, Sadamasa (*Ke.*)  
 Inagaki, Taisho (*Ke.*)  
 Inouye, Masahiro (*Ke.*)  
 Ito, Sukehiro (*Ke.*)  
 Itsutsuji, Harunaka (*Ke.*)  
 Kageyukoji, Suketsugu (*Ke.*)  
 Kano, Hisanobu (*Ke.*)  
 Karahashi, Arimasa (*Ke.*)  
 Katagiri, Teiwo (*Ke.*)  
 Kato, Yasuaki (*Ke.*)  
 Kiyooka, Nagakoto  
 Kuroda, Kazushi (*Ke.*)  
 Kurushima, Tsukan (*Ke.*)  
 Kushi, Ryutoku (*Ke.*)  
 Kyogoku, Takabi (*Ke.*)  
 Kyogoku, Takanori (*Ke.*)  
 Makino, Tadotoku (*Ke.*)  
 Makino, Sadayasu (*Ke.*)  
 Matsudaira, Naohira (*Ke.*)  
 Matsudaira, Naonori (*Ke.*)  
 Matsudaira, Norinaga (*Ke.*)  
 Matsudaira, Noritsugu (*D.*)  
 Matsudaira, Yasutami (*Ke.*)  
 Mayeda, Toshiada (*Ke.*)  
 Mishima, Yataro (*Ke.*)  
 Mizuno, Choku (*Ke.*)

Mori, Sei (*Ke.*)  
 Mori, Takanori (*Ke.*)  
 Nabeshima, Naotora (*Ke.*)  
 Nabeshima, Naoyoshi (*D.*)  
 Nagai, Shobin (*Ke.*)  
 Nishioji, Yoshimitsu (*Ke.*)  
 Niwa, Naganori (*Ke.*)  
 Nomiya, Teikoku (*Ke.*)  
 Momura, Masuzo (*Ke.*)  
 Okabe, Choshoku (*Ke.*)  
 Okochi, Masatoshi  
 Omiya, Mochisue (*Ke.*)  
 Otawara, Issai (*Ke.*)  
 Reizei, I-yu (*Ke.*)  
 Sakai, Churyo (*Ke.*)  
 Sengoku, Seiko (*D.*)  
 Tachibana, Tanetada (*Ke.*)  
 Torii, Tadabumi (*Ke.*)  
 Toyooka, Keishi (*Ke.*)  
 Tsuchimikado, Seiei (*Ke.*)  
 Uramatsu, Yoshimitsu (*Ke.*)  
 Yabu, Atsumaro (*Ke.*)  
 Yamaguchi, Hirokato (*Ke.*)  
 Yoshida, Seifu (*Ke.*)

### Barons

Akamatsu, Noriyoshi (*D.*)  
 Ando, Tadao (*Ke.*)  
 Ariti, Hinnosuke (*Ind.*)  
 Aoyama, Hajime (*C.*)  
 Fujii, Hoso (*Ke.*)  
 Fujioki, Chikaharu (*Ind.*)  
 Fukuwara, Toshimaru (*C.*)  
 Go, Seinosuke (*Ind.*)  
 Haraguchi, Kensai (*C.*)  
 Hirano, Nagayoshi (*Ind.*)  
 Honda, Scii (*D.*)  
 Honda, Shinsai (*Ind.*)  
 Ikoma, Chikatada (*C.*)  
 Iseji, Koesi (*Ind.*)  
 Itami, Haruo (*C.*)  
 Ito, Gigo (*Ind.*)  
 Iwakura, Michitomo (*C.*)  
 Kanda, Naibu (*Ke.*)  
 Katsuda, Yomoze (*C.*)  
 Kimotsuki, Kenko (*D.*)  
 Kitajima, Seiko (*Ind.*)  
 Kitaoji, Sanenobu (*D.*)  
 Kobayakawa, Shiro (*Ke.*)  
 Koyama, Gunsho (*Ind.*)  
 Kuroda, Nagakazu (*Ind.*)  
 Kurose, Yoshikado (*Ind.*)  
 Kusumoto, Masatoshi (*C.*)

- Mikino, Nobuaki (*N.*)  
 Manabe, Ton (*Ind.*)  
 Minamiiwakura, Tomotake (*C.*)  
 Miyawara, Jiro (*Kc.*)  
 Mori, Goro (*N.*)  
 Murata, Tsuneyoshi (*N.*)  
 Nakagawa, Okinaga (*Ind.*)  
 Nakanizo, Tokutaro (*Ke.*)  
 Nara'hara, Shigeru (*Ind.*)  
 Nashiba, Toki-oki (*Ind.*)  
 Nijo, Masamaro (*D.*)  
 Nitta, Tadazumi (*C.*)  
 Nyakuoji, Bunken (*C.*)  
 Okihara, Kofu (*Ke.*)  
 Ozaki, Rintaro (*Ind.*)  
 Sakai, Shigesuye (*C.*)  
 Sanada, Kcsei (*D.*)  
 Seki, Yoshiomi (*D.*)  
 Senge, Takatomi (*N.*)  
 Senshu, Suyetaka (*Ind.*)  
 Shimazu, Hayahiko (*Ind.*)  
 Shimazu, Kyuken (*C.*)  
 Shimizu, Sukeji (*Ind.*)  
 Sho, Jun (*N.*)  
 Takegoshi, Masami (*Ke.*)  
 Todo, Takanari (*Kc.*)  
 Togo, Yasushi (*Ind.*)  
 Tokugawa, Atsushi (*Koy.*)  
 Tsuboi, Kuhachiro (*Ind.*)  
 Tsuda, Hiromichi (*Ind.*)  
 Tsuji, Kensuke (*C.*)  
 Tsutsumi, Seigi (*Ind.*)  
 Uchida, Masatoshi (*Ind.*)  
 Uzumasa, Tomoyasu (*Ind.*)  
 Yamana, Giro (*C.*)  
 Yamanouchi, Nagato (*Ind.*)  
 Yamanouchi, Toyomasa (*Ind.*)  
 Yasuba, Maki (*Ind.*)  
 Yoshikawa, Jukichi (*Kc.*)
- Imperial Nominees**
- Abe, Ko (*Koy.*)  
 Adachi, Tsunayuki (*Ind.*)  
 Anraku, Kanemichi (*Koy.*)  
 Arakawa, Gi'aro (*C.*)  
 Arimatsu, Eigi (*Ke.*)  
 Asada, Tokunori (*C.*)  
 Chizu, Seishin (*Koy.*)  
 Den, Kenjiro, Baron (*C.*)  
 Ebara, Soroku (*Koy.*)  
 Egi, Chiyuki (*C.*)  
 Fujita, Shiro (*C.*)  
 Fukano, Ichizo (*Ke.*)  
 Fukunaga, Yoshiyasuke (*Aoy.*)  
 Furuchi, Koi (*C.*)  
 Ga, Reishi (*D.*)  
 Gejo, Masao (*C.*)  
 Goto, Shimpai, Baron (*C.*)  
 Hara, Yasutaro (*C.*)  
 Hashimoto, Keizaburo (*Koy.*)  
 Hattori, Ichizo (*C.*)  
 Hirai, Sijir (*Kc.*)  
 Hirata, Tosuke, Vise. (*C.*)  
 Hirayama, Seishin (*C.*)  
 Ichiki, Kitokuro (*Ind.*)  
 Ishiguro, Isoji (*Ind.*)  
 Ishiguro, Tan'anori, Baron (*Ind.*)  
 Ishii, Shoichiro (*C.*)  
 Ishiwatari, Toshiichi (*Koy.*)  
 Isobe, Hogi (*D.*)  
 Isobe, Shiro (*Koy.*)  
 Ito, Shunkichi, Baron (*C.*)  
 Iwamura, Kaneyoshi (*Koy.*)  
 Izawa, Shunji (*Ind.*)  
 Kabuto, Kuninori (*Ke.*)  
 Kamada, Kenkichi (*Koy.*)  
 Kato, Tsunetada (*Koy.*)  
 Katsuda, Shunkei (*N.*)  
 Kwamura, Jozaburo (*Koy.*)  
 Kinchi, Jushiro (*C.*)  
 Koba, Teicho (*Ke.*)  
 Kodama, Jun-ichiro (*Koy.*)  
 Kodama, Teshikuni (*Ind.*)  
 Koga, Rorzo (*Koy.*)  
 Komaki, Masanari (*Ind.*)  
 Komatsu, Kenjiro (*Kc.*)  
 Komatsubara, Eitaro (*C.*)  
 Kubota, Jo, Baron (*D.*)  
 Kurachi, Tetsukichi (*C.*)  
 Kuratomi, Yuzaburo (*Koy.*)  
 Kurooka, Tiato (*N.*)  
 Matsuo, Shinzen, Baron (*C.*)  
 Matsuoka, Koki (*Koy.*)  
 Mayeda, Masana (*N.*)  
 Megata, Tanetaro, Baron (*D.*)  
 Minami, Hiroshi (*Koy.*)  
 Miyake, Hiizu (*Ind.*)  
 Miyamoto, Shoichi (*N.*)  
 Mizuno, Rentaro (*Koy.*)  
 Moriyama, Shigeru (*Ind.*)  
 Murakami, Yejiro, Baron (*Ke.*)  
 Muraki, Masami, Baron (*C.*)  
 Murota, Yoshibumi (*Koy.*)  
 Nagamatsu, Tokuhi, Baron (*C.*)  
 Nakajima, Eigen (*D.*)  
 Nakakoji, Ren (*Ind.*)

Nakamura, Yujiro, Baron (C.)  
 Nio, Koremochi (C.)  
 Nishimura, Ryokichi (D.)  
 Nomura, Sokai, Baron (Ind.)  
 Oka, Kishichiro (Koy.)  
 Okada, Ryohei (Ke.)  
 Okano, Keijiro (Koy.)  
 Okauchi, Shigetoshi, Baron (Koy.)  
 Okuda, Yoshindo (Koy.)  
 Okuyama, Masayoshi (Ind.)  
 Omori, Shoichi (Ind.)  
 Onoda, Genki (C.)  
 Orita, Hikoiehi (C.)  
 Oshikawa, Noriyoshi (C.)  
 Oura, Kanetake, Visc. (C.)  
 Ozaki, Saburo, Baron (Ind.)  
 Ozawa, Kenji (C.)  
 Ozawa, Takeo, Baron (D.)  
 Sakamoto, Sannosuke (Ke.)  
 Samejima, Takenosuke (Koy.)  
 Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc. (Ind.)  
 Sawayanagi, Masataro (C.)  
 Seki, Seiei (Ind.)  
 Shibata, Kamon (C.)  
 Sugita, Teiichi (Koy.)  
 Takahashi, Korekiyo, Baron (C.)  
 Takagi, Kanehiko, Baron (Ind.)  
 Takagi, Toyozo (Ind.)  
 Takata, Sanae (N.)  
 Takazaki, Shinsho (C.)  
 Takei, Morimasa, Baron (C.)  
 Tanabe, Tetsuzane (C.)  
 Tanaka, Yoshio (Ind.)  
 Tanimori, Mao (D.)  
 Tokutomi, Iichiro (Ind.)  
 Tomatsu, Magotaro, Baron (Ind.)  
 Tomida, Tetsunosuke (D.)  
 Tomii, Seisho (Ind.)  
 Tsuji, Shinji, Baron (D.)  
 Umayahara, Akira (D.)  
 Umayahara, Jiro (Ind.)  
 Wada, Hikojiro (Ind.)  
 Wakatsuki, Reijiro (C.)  
 Watari, Masamoto (N.)  
 Yamada, Haruzo (Ke.)  
 Yamagata, Isaburo (C.)  
 Yamagawa, Keijiro (N.)  
 Yamamoto, Tatsuo (Koy.)  
 Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu (N.)  
 Yamanouchi, Masuji, Baron (Ke.)

Yamawaki, Gen (D.)  
 Yasuda, Zenzaburo (Ke.)  
 Yasuhiro, Han-ichiro (C.)  
 Yuji, Sadamoto (C.)  
 Yuji, Teikan (Ind.)

### Highest Tax-Payers

Amagasaki, Isaburo (C.)  
 Arai, Taiji (Ind.)  
 Aso, Takichi (Ke.)  
 Doi, Michihiro (D.)  
 Dbara, Yoshihei (C.)  
 Eukushima, Bun-mon (Ke.)  
 Hashimoto, Ttasujiro (C.)  
 Hattai, Tokusaburo (Ke.)  
 Hidaka, Eizaburo (Ke.)  
 Hirose, Mitsumasa (Ind.)  
 Homma, Kinnosuke (Koy.)  
 Hori, Shoichi (Ke.)  
 Horiuchi, Hazaburo (Koy.)  
 Hosodani, Iwataro (C.)  
 Ito, Yoshitaro (Ind.)  
 Ishibashi, Kinji (C.)  
 Kaieda, Jun-ichiro (Koy.)  
 Kamata, Katsutaro (D.)  
 Kimoto, Genkichi (Ke.)  
 Kimura, Seitaro (D.)  
 Kuwata, Kumazo (D.)  
 Matsuo, Hirokichi (Ke.)  
 Matsuwara, Yoshitaro (D.)  
 Mima, Giichiro (Ke.)  
 Morita, Shobei (Koy.)  
 Nakamura, Jihei (Koy.)  
 Nishikawa, Jingoro (Ind.)  
 Ono, Kokei (C.)  
 Sasata, Tsutomu (C.)  
 Sato, Tomoemon (Koy.)  
 Suzuki, Shuzaburo (D.)  
 Tachibana, Seijiro (N.)  
 Tajima, Takenosuke (N.)  
 Takazaki, Sanjuro (Ke.)  
 Takeishi, Kitsuji (C.)  
 Takemura, Yoemon (Ke.)  
 Takigawa, Benzo  
 Tanaka, Gentaro (Ind.)  
 Tsunakura, Heisuke  
 Uno, Seizaemon (Koy.)  
 Uyetake, San-emon (D.)  
 Yoda, Sen-emon (Ke.)  
 Yoshio, Mototaro (Koy.)

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The results of the general election on March 25th, 1915 are as shown below.

Abbrev.—(C.)=Chus i-kwai; (D.)=Doshi-kwai; (Ind.)=Independent; (K.)=Kokumin-to; (O.)=Okuma party; (S.)=Seiyu-kwai; of which (C.), (D.), and (O.) are pro-Government parties. Figures in brackets are full number of M.P.s in the electoral District.

**Aichi-ken**

Nagoya City (2)  
Isogai, Ko (D.)  
Koyama, Matsutoshi (O.)  
Counties (11)  
Hayakawa, Ryusuke (D.)  
Ito, Gihei (S.)  
Shimizu, Ichitaro (S.)  
Kobayashi, Nakaji (D.)  
Miwa, Ichitaro (S.)  
Morita, Korokuro (C.)  
Oda, Ryo (D.)  
Oiwa, Yufu (D.)  
Oshima, Kumaji (S.)  
Suzueki, Kurajiro (D.)  
Tanaka, Zenritsu (C.)

**Akita-ken**

Akita City (1)  
Inouye, Hiroi (D.)  
Counties (6)  
Ito, Kyonosuke (D.)  
Machida, Chuji (D.)  
Nakamura, Chiyomatsu (K.)  
Saito, Uichiro (D.)  
Sakakita, Seibei (S.)  
Soyeda, Hiyyutaro (D.)

**Aomori-ken**

Aomori City (1)  
Osaka, Kinsuke (Ind.)  
Hirosaki City (1)  
Kikuchi, Takenori (C.)  
Counties (4)  
Kato, Uhei (S.)  
Kikuchi, Ryoichi (D.)  
Nomura, Jisaburo (S.)  
Tasugi, Kinsaku (S.)

**Chiba-ken**

Counties (10)  
Enomoto, Jiroemon (D.)  
Itakura, Naka (Ind.)

Kaibara, Buntaro (K.)  
Kase, Kiitsu (C.)  
Kobayashi, Katsutami (D.)  
Nagashima, Washitaro (S.)  
Nakamura, Hisatake (D.)  
Seki, Kazutomo (O.)  
Suzuki, Kyujiro (D.)  
Yoshiuye, Shoichiro (S.)

**Ehime-ken**

Matsuyama City (1)  
Takano, Kaneshige (C.)  
Counties (7)  
Furuya, Hisatsuna (S.)  
Imanishi, Kinzaburo (O.)  
Masao, Tokichi (S.)  
Saiga, Tokichi (C.)  
Shimizu, Takanori (D.)  
Takeuchi, Sakuhei (D.)  
Watanabe, Osamu (S.)

**Fukui-ken**

Fukui City (1)  
Hatta, Yujiro (C.)  
Counties (4)  
Imamura, Shichihei (O.)  
Namura, Chuji (S.)  
Ohashi, Matsujiro (S.)  
Yamaguchi, Kashichi (S.)

**Fukuoka-ken**

Fukuoka City (1)  
Okumura, Shichiro (Ind.)  
Kokura City (1)  
Imori, Tatsujiro (Ind.)  
Kurume City (1)  
Asano, Yokichi (D.)  
Moji City (1)  
Ishida, Heikichi (D.)  
Counties (10)  
Abe, Kumanosuke (S.)  
Hori, Santaro (S.)  
Kurauchi, Jirosaku (S.)

Matono, Hansuke (*Ind.*)  
 Nagaye, Jun-ichi (*S.*)  
 Ohara, Giko (*D.*)  
 Tomiyasu, Yasutaro (*S.*)  
 Yamanouchi, Hanzo (*S.*)  
 Yoshida, Isokichi (*C.*)  
 Yoshiwara, Sciryu (*S.*)

### Fukushima-ken

Wakamatsu City (1)  
 Shiba, Shiro (*D.*)  
 Counties (8)  
 Handani, Seiju (*D.*)  
 Horikiri, Zembei (*S.*)  
 Ichibara, Matujiro (*D.*)  
 Kono, Hironaka (*D.*)  
 Nagasawa, Kurakichi (*D.*)  
 Oshiba, Sokichi (*S.*)  
 Shirai, Tohei (*S.*)  
 Suzuki, Torahiko (*D.*)

### Gifu-ken

Gifu City (1)  
 Kawasaki, Suketaro (*O.*)  
 Counties (7)  
 Furuya, Keiryu (*Ind.*)  
 Hikida, Eikichi (*S.*)  
 Nagao, Mototaro (*Ind.*)  
 Oba, Takejiro (*D.*)  
 Okazaki, Kyujiro (*D.*)  
 Sakaguchi, Setsuzo (*D.*)  
 Yasuda, Izayemon (*C.*)

### Gumma-ken

Mayebashi City (1)  
 Okuma, Nobutsune (*N.*)  
 Takasaki City (1)  
 Yajima, Hachiro (*D.*)  
 Counties (6)  
 Hazumi, Rizo (*S.*)  
 Homma, Saburo (*D.*)  
 Kobayashi, Ushigoro (*C.*)  
 Muto, Kinkichi (*S.*)  
 Negishi, Kuntaro (*Ind.*)  
 Sudo, Kakichi (*D.*)

### Hiroshima-ken

Hiroshima City (1)  
 Hayami, Seiji (*C.*)  
 Onomichi City (1)  
 Hashimoto, Takichi (*C.*)  
 Counties (10)  
 Araka, Goro (*D.*)

Arita, Onzo (*C.*)  
 Hanai, Takuzo (*C.*)  
 Inouye, Kakugoro (*S.*)  
 Kanao, Ryogun (*Ind.*)  
 Miyahara, Kozaburo (*C.*)  
 Mehizuji, Keisuke (*S.*)  
 Tatsuguchi, Ryoshin (*C.*)  
 Yokoyama, Kintaro (*C.*)  
 Yuasa, Bompei (*Ind.*)

### Hokkaido

Hakodate City (1)  
 Hirade, Kisaburo (*C.*)  
 Otaru City (1)  
 Kaneko, Motosaburo (*O.*)  
 Sapporo City (1)  
 Nakanishi, Rokusaburo (*S.*)  
 Hakodate County (1)  
 Sato, Eiemon (*D.*)  
 Nemuro County (1)  
 Koike, Ninro (*D.*)  
 Sapporo County (1)  
 Igarashi, Saichi (*D.*)

### Hyogo-ken

Himeji City (1)  
 Maruyama, Yoshisuke (*Ind.*)  
 Kobe City (2)  
 Nozoye, Munezo (*K.*)  
 Tamura, Shinkichi (*O.*)  
 Counties (11)  
 Hirooka, Uichiro (*S.*)  
 Hori, Toyohiko (*S.*)  
 Kajima, Hidemaro (*D.*)  
 Kawaguchi, Kishichiro (*K.*)  
 Kodaera, Kenkichi (*D.*)  
 Koyezuka, Ryo (*D.*)  
 Nakagawa, Kotaro (*K.*)  
 Saito, Takao (*D.*)  
 Shimooka, Chuji (*Ind.*)  
 Taki, Kumejiro (*Ind.*)  
 Yokota, Koshi (*D.*)

### Ibaraki-ken

Mito City (1)  
 Hirayama, Gokai (*D.*)  
 Counties (9)  
 Aijima, Kajiro (*K.*)  
 Hara, Shujiro (*D.*)  
 Hatsumi, Hachiro (*D.*)  
 Ishibashi, Shigeru (*D.*)  
 Kawamura, Jun (*D.*)  
 Kono, Masayoshi (*D.*)

Kokubo, Kishiji (*S.*)  
 Nemoto, Sho (*S.*)  
 Otsu, Jun-ichiro (*D.*)

#### Ishikawa-ken

Kanazawa City (1)  
 Yokoyama, Sho (*O.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Nishimura, Masanori (*S.*)  
 Muroki, Yajiro (*D.*)  
 Sakurai, Heigoro (*O.*)  
 Sekito, Toramatsu (*D.*)  
 Tanaka, Kitaro (*D.*)

#### Iwate-ken

Morioka City (1)  
 Hara, Kei (*S.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Abe, Tokusaburo (*S.*)  
 Abe, Yuji (*D.*)  
 Hirai, Rokuyemon (*S.*)  
 Kudo, Kichiji (*S.*)  
 Tanase, Gunnosa (*D.*)

#### Kagawa-ken

Marugame City (1)  
 Shirakawa, Tomoichi (*Ind.*)  
 Takamatsu City (1)  
 Tanaka, Sadakichi (*S.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Hayashi, Kiriku (*Ind.*)  
 Konishi, Kazu (*C.*)  
 Masuda, Jojo (*O.*)  
 Mitsuchi, Chujo (*S.*)  
 Tabuchi, Teishiro (*Ind.*)

#### Kagoshima-ken

Kaoshima City (1)  
 Kono, Shotaro (*S.*)  
 Counties (7)  
 Hirata, Tei (*S.*)  
 Kodama, Yoshikuma (*S.*)  
 Okuda, Einoshin (*S.*)  
 Shishime, Fujihiko (*S.*)  
 Takemitsu, Yoshio (*S.*)  
 Tokonami, Tokejiro (*S.*)  
 Yuzuki, Keiji (*S.*)  
 Oshima Island (1)  
 Tanaka, Shozo (*Ind.*)

#### Kanagawa-ken

Yokohama City (2)  
 Hiranuma, Ryojo

Shimada, Saburo (*D.*)  
 Counties (6)  
 Kawai, Kosaku (*D.*)  
 Koizumi, Matajiro (*D.*)  
 Sato, Masagero (*S.*)  
 Sugiyama, Shigoro (*S.*)  
 Toi, Kasaku (*D.*)  
 Yamamiya, Tokichi (*D.*)

#### Kochi-ken

Kochi City (1)  
 Hamaguchi, Yuko (*D.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Ishimoto, Kwantaro (*D.*)  
 Sengoku, Mitsugu (*D.*)  
 Shiraishi, Naoji (*S.*)  
 Takeuchi, Meitaro (*S.*)  
 Tomita, Kojiro (*D.*)

#### Kumamoto-ken

Kumamoto City (1)  
 Yamada, Shuichi (*D.*)  
 Counties (8)  
 Eto, Tetsuzo (*S.*)  
 Harada, Juye (*S.*)  
 Adachi, Kenzo (*D.*)  
 Ide, Saburo (*D.*)  
 Mitsuya, Tsutayuki (*D.*)  
 Munkata, Masa (*S.*)  
 Oka, Shinku (*D.*)  
 Okoye, Tatsuo (*D.*)

#### Kyoto-fu

Kyoto City (3)  
 Kato, Kotaro (*D.*)  
 Morita, Shigeru (*C.*)  
 Watanabe, Akira (*K.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Kataoka, Chokuon (*D.*)  
 Kawasaki, Yasunosuke (*C.*)  
 Nojiri, Iwajiro (*S.*)  
 Tsuwara, Takeshi (*C.*)  
 Yamaguchi, Shunichi (*D.*)

#### Miyagi-ken

Sendai City (1)  
 Muramatsu, Sanju (*D.*)  
 Counties (7)  
 Fujisawa, Ikunosuke (*D.*)  
 Koyama, Tesuke (*C.*)  
 Muramatsu, Kameichiro (*I.*)  
 Sudo, Rikuzo (*D.*)  
 Sugawara, Tsutaye (*S.*)



Watari, Tanemasa (*O.*)

### Miyazaki-ken

Counties (4)

Hida, Kageyuki (*Ind.*)  
Komori, Yukai (*S.*)  
Miura, Tokuchiro (*O.*)  
Takayama, Shimpei (*Ind.*)

### Miyake-ken

Tsu City (1)

Matsumoto, Tsunenosuke (*C.*)

Yokkaichi City (1)

Kuki, Monshichi (*Ind.*)

Counties (7)

Hamada, Kunimatsu (*K.*)  
Kaga, Unokichi (*D.*)  
Kawasaki, Ko (*C.*)  
Kobayashi, Kaheiji (*C.*)  
Ozaki, Yukio (*C.*)  
Shigemori, Nobuchika (*O.*)  
Tsuji, Kwan (*D.*)

### Nagano-ken

Nagano City (1)

Ozawa, Tatsujiro (*D.*)

Counties (9)

Furihata, Mototaro (*D.*)  
Higuchi, Hideo (*D.*)  
Kozaka, Junzo (*S.*)  
Midorigawa, Tetsuzo (*S.*)  
Ogawa, Heikichi (*S.*)  
Okabe, Jiro (*C.*)  
Shiogawa, Kota (*S.*)  
Tamai, Gonyemon (*S.*)  
Yajima, Urataro (*D.*)

### Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1)

Okabe, Seitaro (*D.*)

Counties (6)

Honda, Tsuneyuki (*D.*)  
Kuramitsu, Tota (*D.*)  
Nakakuro, Manjiro (*S.*)  
Tagawa, Daikichiro (*C.*)  
Usui, Tetsuo (*Ind.*)  
Yokoyama, Torachiro (*S.*)  
Tsushima Island (1)  
Oike, Chusuke (*Ind.*)

### Nara-ken

Nara City (1)

Yoneta, Minoru (*D.*)

Counties (4)

Fukui, Saburo (*D.*)  
Iwamoto, Heizo (*S.*)  
Mori, Sho (*D.*)  
Nakayama, Umejiro (*K.*)

### Niigata-ken

Niigata City (1)

Saito, Kijuro (*O.*)

Counties (12)

Iizuka, Yaichiro (*D.*)  
Kawai, Naoji (*D.*)  
Kawakami, Eitaro (*S.*)  
Kusumi, Toma (*D.*)  
Maruyama, Toyjairo (*S.*)  
Meguro, Kohei (*D.*)  
Otake, Kwan-ichi (*C.*)  
Sakaguchi, Ni-ichiro (*D.*)  
Takahashi, Koi (*S.*)  
Takatori, Junsaku (*S.*)  
Tanabe, Kumaichi (*S.*)  
Torii, Teijiro (*Ind.*)

Sado Island (1)

Yamamoto, Teijiro (*S.*)

### Oita-ken

Counties (6)

Kinoshita, Kenjiro (*D.*)  
Minoura, Katsundo (*D.*)  
Mori, Kwan (*D.*)  
Motoda, Hajime (*S.*)  
Narikiyo, Hakuai (*S.*)  
Tszuzye, Ryosuke (*D.*)

### Okayama-ken

Okayama City (1)

Sakomoto, Kinya (*Ind.*)

Counties (8)

Ando, Toshiyuki (*D.*)  
Fujiwara, Mototaro (*K.*)  
Ikeda, Torajiro (*K.*)  
Inugai, Gentaro (*K.*)  
Inugai, Ki (*K.*)  
Kobashi, Mozaye (*K.*)  
Mandai, Kaheiji (*K.*)  
Nishimura, Tanjiro (*K.*)

### Okinawa-ken

Counties (2)

Kishimoto, Gasho (*S.*)  
Gotoku, Choi (*S.*)

**Osaka-fu**

Osaka City (6)  
 Ishibashi, Tamenosuke (*C.*)  
 Kanazawa, Nisaku (*O.*)  
 Kanazawa Tamejiro (*O.*)  
 Kato, Akikado (*Ind.*)  
 Murayasu, Shinkuro (*O.*)  
 Taniguchi, Buhei (*D.*)

**Sakai City (1)**

Onishi, Goichiro (*C.*)

**Counties (6)**

Ihara, Momosuke (*D.*)  
 Iwasaki, Kojiro (*S.*)  
 Kawai, Tameki (*D.*)  
 Nakaya, Tokuyoshi (*D.*)  
 Nishida, Tameyuki (*D.*)  
 Uyebe, Hei (*S.*)

**Saga-ken****Saga City (1)**

Toyomasu, Ryojiro (*D.*)

**Counties (5)**

Ihara, Kiyotaro (*D.*)  
 Kawahara, Mosuke (*S.*)  
 Nanri, Takuichi (*S.*)  
 Nishi, Eitaro (*D.*)  
 Taketomi, Tokitoshi (*D.*)

**Saitama-ken****Counties (9)**

Ayabe, Sobei (*D.*)  
 Fukuda, Mataichi (*D.*)  
 Hada, Toyosuke (*S.*)  
 Kato, Masanosuke (*D.*)  
 Nagajima, Ryuji (*D.*)  
 Saito, Keiji (*S.*)  
 Saito, Yasuo (*S.*)  
 Sashida, Yoshio (*S.*)  
 Takagi, Rihei (*D.*)

**Shiga-ken****Otsu City (1)**

Nishikawa, Tajiro (*D.*)

**Counties (5)**

Fujii, Zensuke (*K.*)  
 Inouye, Keinosuke (*S.*)  
 Mochizuki, Nagao (*K.*)  
 Nishida, Shosuke (*O.*)  
 Shimada, Yasunosuke (*C.*)

**Shimane-ken****Matsuye City (1)**

Okazaki, Umbei (*D.*)

**Counties (5)**

Haramoto, Daisaburo (*Ind.*)  
 Hoshina, Yoji (*D.*)  
 Ishida, Kokichi (*D.*)  
 Miura, Rinkichi (*D.*)  
 Takahashi, Kyujiro (*D.*)

**Shizuoka-ken****Shizuoka City (1)**

Ozaki, Motojiro (*C.*)

**Counties (9)**

Ikeda, Isoji (*S.*)  
 Iwa'i, Hikoo (*D.*)  
 Kato, Sadakichi (*C.*)  
 Kimura, Wakichiro (*O.*)  
 Koizumi, Sakutarō (*S.*)  
 Masuda, Jiro (*Ind.*)  
 Matsuura, Gohei (*S.*)  
 Sugiyama, Totaro (*D.*)  
 Takayanagi, Kakutarō (*K.*)

**Tochigi-ken****Utsunomiya City (1)**

Murayama, Kimpei (*S.*)

**Counties (6)**

Ayuba, Sozaburo (*C.*)  
 Takata, Umpei (*D.*)  
 Togano, Kun-yu (*O.*)  
 Tomotsume, Kokuzaburo (*S.*)  
 Yokoo, T. rikichi (*D.*)  
 Yokota, Sennosuke (*S.*)

**Tokushima-ken****Tokushima City (1)**

Aoki, Iwao (*Ind.*)

**Counties (5)**

Banto, Kangoro (*S.*)  
 Kawamata, Tokusaburo (*Ind.*)  
 Miki, Yokichiro (*Ind.*)  
 Okubo, Bentaro (*S.*)  
 Sumi, Senjiro (*O.*)

**Tokyo-fu****Tokyo City (11)**

Akiyama, Teisuke (*N.*)  
 Ema, Shun-ichi (*D.*)  
 Hatoyama, Ichiro (*S.*)  
 Imai, Kihachi (*D.*)  
 Kojima, Kazuo (*K.*)  
 Kurosu, Ryutarō (*D.*)  
 Seki, Naohiko (*K.*)  
 Suzuki, Manjiro (*D.*)  
 Suzuki, Umeshiro (*K.*)

Takagi, Masutaro (*K.*)  
 Tanomogi, Keikichi (*N.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Akimoto, Kishichi (*S.*)  
 Moriokubo, Sakuzo (*S.*)  
 Moriya, Konosuke (*D.*)  
 Murano, Tsuneyemon (*S.*)  
 Takagi, Seinen (*O.*)

#### Tottori ken

Tottori City (1)  
 Usuda, Kyunai (*D.*)  
 Counties (3)  
 Honda, Chikakiyo (*Ind.*)  
 Nishitani, Kinzo (*S.*)  
 Okuda, Ryuzo (*D.*)

#### Toyama-ken

Toyama City (1)  
 Sekino, Zenjiro (*D.*)  
 Takaoka City (1)  
 Kizu, Tarobei (*S.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Morioka, Kakuhei (*D.*)  
 Nomura, Karoku (*D.*)  
 Tani, Kintaro (*S.*)  
 Uyeno, Yasutaro (*S.*)  
 Yamada, Shonen (*D.*)

#### Yamagata-ken

Yamagata City (1)  
 Oba, Shigema (*Ind.*)  
 Yonezawa City (1)  
 Kobayashi, Genzo (*S.*)  
 Counties (6)  
 Eguchi, Katsunetsuke (*D.*)

Hoso, Umesaburo (*S.*)  
 Inuzuka, Katsutaro (*S.*)  
 Ito, Tomoya (*K.*)  
 Nakano, Teiji (*D.*)  
 Takemura, Kinjiro (*D.*)

#### Yamaguchi-ken

Shimonoseki City (1)  
 Hayashi, Heishiro (*Ind.*)  
 Counties (7)  
 Fukuda, Tamihei (*D.*)  
 Kodama, Shunso (*D.*)  
 Misumi, Tetsuo (*D.*)  
 Ogawa, Gen-ichi (*D.*)  
 Saiga, Shinzaburo (*D.*)  
 Sasaki, Yasugoro (*K.*)  
 Yamane, Masaji (*Ind.*)

#### Yamanashi-ken

Kofu City (1)  
 Oki, Kyomei (*O.*)  
 Counties (4)  
 Ichikawa, Bunzo (*D.*)  
 Mochizuki, Kotaro (*D.*)  
 Nezu, Kaichiro (*D.*)  
 Ushida, Yuiitsu (*S.*)

#### Wakayama-ken

Wakayama City (1)  
 Obori, Ko (*K.*)  
 Counties (5)  
 Kimura, Heiyemon (*Ind.*)  
 Kodama, Ryotaro (*S.*)  
 Koyama, Tanizo (*C.*)  
 Mayekawa, Torazo (*K.*)  
 Okazaki, Kunisuke (*S.*)

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# CHAPTER XXXIII

## LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

### AMELIORATION MOVEMENT

The question of ameliorating the conditions of local people has begun to attract the serious attention of both the Government and general public. For the first time a special appropriation, though only ¥43,000, was including in the Home Department's estimate for 1909-10, and the local betterment and philanthropic work was started on a definite plan. Special lectures on the subject were opened for the benefit of provincial and communal officials. Great stress is given to encourage savings and to foster the habit of thrift and diligence, in accordance with the Imperial Rescript (*Boshin* Rescript) promulgated in 1908, text of which is quoted below.

#### THE LATE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT ON THRIFT AND DILIGENCE

The promulgation in Oct. 1908 of this Rescript, popularly called the "Boshin Rescript," must have exerted a powerful influence in counteracting the dangerous tendency of luxury, moral corruption and morbid materialistic eagerness which appeared in the wake of the termination of the war. In one sense its effect has been too complete, for it gave such powerful impression on the provincial people of better classes, that they began to carry their thriftiness to extravagant limit bordering on parsimony, thereby seriously affecting the trade. On the other hand, the town people who are mostly open to the charge of luxury and corruption do not seem to have profited much from the Imperial message. The text runs thus:—

"In view of the unceasing and rapid advancement of civilization which, actuated by the common efforts of all nations in the East and the West, contributes to the common weal of the whole world, it is Our wish, while strengthening Our relations of good intelligence and close friendship with other Powers, to share full in the benefits of the general amelioration and improvement. In order to keep pace with the constant progress of the world, and to participate in the blessings of its civilization, the development of the national resources is manifestly a requisite of prime importance, and it is believed that Our country, which has but recently emerged from sanguinary war, calls for activities in various branches of administration. We desire all classes of Our people to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in the management of their households, submissive to the dictates of conscience and calls of duty, frank and sincere in their manners, to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation, and to inure themselves to arduous toil without yielding to any degree of indulgence.

"The teachings of Our revered Ancestors and the record of our glorious history are clear beyond all misapprehension. By scrupulous

observance of the precepts thus established, and by directing assiduous and unwearied exertions, the growing prosperity of Our Empire is assured. In the face of the actual situation, We hope that, with the co-operation of Our loyal subjects, the noble work of the Restoration may be augmented and the benevolent virtue of Our Ancestors exalted. Our subjects should appreciate the high aspiration with which we are uniformly guided."

### NON-TAXING COMMUNITIES

Of over 12,000 rural self-governing communities existing in Japan only three possess common properties yielding revenue sufficient to pay all the public burdens which the inhabitants of those communities have to pay. These three are Hakone village in Kanagawa-ken, Nishiki village in Miye-ken, and Shirahama village in Shizuoka-ken. The first owns forests, bonds, etc. yielding net income of ¥2,123 a year, which is sufficient to meet all the taxes, rates, etc. payable by the villagers. The second village owns property from which ¥3,134 is derived, while the third enjoys the revenue of ¥41,000 a year, enough to pay all village expenses and distribute a certain dividend every year.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For convenience of administration, Japan Proper is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefectures), 43 *ken* (rural prefectures) and Hokkaidō. The island of Formosa which was ceded by China may be left out here, being still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Saghalien and Korea. The 46 prefectures and Hokkaido comprise, as returned at the end of December 1913, 637 *gun* or *kori* (sub-prefectural counties), 69 cities, 1,220 rural towns, and 11,013 villages. The average number of population in the counties and cities are respectively 77,000 and 128,000 and that of towns and villages 3,500.

\*In regard to municipal communities Fukuoka claims the honor of standing at the head of the list, possessing, at present, five cities legally organized as self-governing bodies. On the other hand, Chiba, Saitama, and Miyazaki prefectures do not yet possess even one. As to the inferior self-governing bodies of towns or villages Hiroshima with 429, Hyogo with 426, Fukushima 419, Niigata with 416, and Okayama with 401 lead the other prefectures. Okinawa with 50 and Miyazaki with 100 are at the bottom of the list, the average per prefecture being 274½.

Prefecture	Governor	square <i>ri</i>	<i>Gun</i>	City	Town	Village
Aichi-ken—Dr. S. Matsui ...	...	312.78	19	2	71	193
Akita-ken—S. Sakamoto ...	...	754.00	9	1	42	197
Aomori-ken—M. Ohama ...	...	607.03	8	2	10	153
Chiba-ken—T. Sayanagi ...	...	326.15	12	—	71	281

Prefecture	Governor	Square mi	Gun	City	Town	Village
Ehime-ken	R. Fukamachi	341.17	12	1	23	274
Fukui-ken	K. Sato	272.40	11	1	10	168
Fukuoka-ken	T. Taniguchi	317.81	19	4	47	295
Fukushima-ken	S. Horiguchi	846.07	17	2	40	379
Gifu-ken	T. Shinada	671.45	18	1	44	299
Gunma-ken	G. Miyake	407.25	11	2	38	168
Hiroshima-ken	S. Terada	520.78	16	3	37	382
Hokkaido	H. Nishikubo	6,045.36	87	3	22	314
Hyogo-ken	I. Hattori	553.98	25	2	37	389
Ibaraki-ken	U. Okada	345.18	14	1	45	335
Ishikawa-ken	M. Ota	270.72	8	1	18	202
Iwate-ken	R. Otsu	899.19	13	1	23	218
Kagawa-ken	R. Wakabayashi	113.50	7	2	14	164
Kagoshima-ken	N. Takaoka	602.31	12	1	3	135
Kanagawa-ken	K. Ishihara	155.67	11	2	21	179
Kochi-ken	K. Doki	454.72	7	1	17	180
Kumamoto-ken	C. Kawakami	465.47	12	1	37	327
Kyoto-fu	S. Omori	296.55	18	1	22	259
Miyagi-ken	M. Tawara	540.79	16	1	35	168
Miyazaki-ken	T. Ariyoshi	487.34	8	—	10	90
Miye-ken	E. Mabuchi	333.55	15	3	21	316
Nagano-ken	Y. Chikaraishi	853.76	16	2	22	370
Nagasaki-ken	R. Rinoiye	235.15	9	2	6	192
Nara-ken	H. Kawaguchi	201.42	10	1	18	143
Niigata-ken	N. Saka	824.59	16	3	45	371
Oita-ken	T. Kurogane	402.73	12	1	27	230
Okayama-ken	N. Kasai	420.98	19	1	36	365
Okinawa-ken	H. O-aji	156.91	5	2	1	49
Osaka-fu	T. Okubo	160.08	9	9	22	276
Saga-ken	W. Ishibashi	115.72	8	1	9	125
Saitama-ken	A. Masaya	265.99	9	—	43	329
Shiga-ken	J. Ikematsu	258.44	12	1	16	186
Shimane-ken	K. Orihara	435.82	16	1	14	273
Shizuoka-ken	K. Yuasa	503.32	13	2	39	300
Tochigi-ken	N. Kitakawa	411.77	8	1	32	143
Tokushima-ken	K. Kameyama	271.28	10	1	18	121
Tokyo-fu	S. Kubota	102.84	8	1	31	174
Tottori-ken	T. Mimatsu	224.16	6	1	10	207
Toyama-ken	T. Hamada	266.41	8	2	32	238
Yamagata-ken	I. Otagiri	600.15	11	2	24	206
Yamaguchi-ken	T. Akaboshi	399.99	11	1	13	212
Yamanashi-ken	K. Soyeda	399.85	9	1	7	235
Wakayama-ken	K. Kanokoki	310.62	7	1	22	209
Total	...	...	636	69	1,246	11,033

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

In each prefecture a Governor represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents right and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self governing entities.

## PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

A Prefectural assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least ¥3 a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than ¥10. The term is four years.

Each prefecture has an assembly and a council, the latter to amplify the resolutions passed by the other.

A prefectural assembly is composed of at least 30 members, this being for a smaller prefecture containing under 700,000 inhabitants. An additional member is to be elected for every 50,000 inhabitants for a prefecture of over 700,000 to 1,000,000, and so on. A prefectural Council undertakes amplifying the resolutions passed by the Assembly whose work it may also see under trust. The Council is composed of ten honorary members for a municipal prefecture and seven for an ordinary, all elected from among the members of the Assembly. The prefectural Governor acts *ex-officio* as head of the Council, together with two high officials of the Local Office. The *Gun* (County or District) administrative does not differ in organization from that of the prefecture, the difference being one of degree. The Administrative Head is appointed by the Home Office as in the case of the Governor and he acts *ex-officio* as Chief of the District Council. The property qualification of the electors of District Assemblies does not differ from that of the larger Assemblies, but that of candidates eligible is ¥5. The District as Administrative organ is considered superfluous in some sections and its abolition has repeatedly been tried by the Seiyun-kai party.

## CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE

"City" or urban community is clearly distinguished from "town" and "village" or rural community, for purposes of self-government. The former constitutes an independent self-government body and enjoys various privileges. It is also burdened with obligations. "City" is financially and politically independent, but in this respect the rural community forms part of the District in which it is situated. Cities have their own Assemblies and Councils, the former deliberative and the latter executive. The qualification for franchise and eligibility is the payment of at least 2 national taxes for over two years, and so on. In the City Council the Mayor acts as Headman. The Council is absent in towns and villages and their respective Headmen undertake the executive duty in compliance with the will of the Assemblies. Mayors are elected by citizens and nominated with the sanction of the Emperor, and Headmen

of towns and villages are similarly elected with the approval of the Prefectural Governors. The law bearing on the civic corporations was amended in 1911.

### COMMUNAL IMPROVEMENT

As means of communal improvements, there are the co-operative societies and the Hotoku Sha, mentioned in the Chapter on Social Politics; young men's societies, the old men's societies, landowners' societies, the citizens' societies, etc. Young men's societies exist in almost every town or village and are moral and educational in character. They are secular bodies and in many cases the societies undertake road-making and other work of public utility. Landowners' societies have for the object encouragement of tenant farmers, of subsidiary work by them, and other matters calculated to improve farming. Citizens' societies generally exist in urban districts and are intended to spread knowledge of self-government.

### ENCOURAGING SELF-GOVERNMENT SPIRIT

In order to encourage self-government spirit the Home Office inaugurated in 1910 the praiseworthy practice of giving monetary grant on 45 villages, village headmen and societies which have shown exemplary work.

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# CHAPTER XXXIV

## CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

### CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President of Imp. Railways, President and Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of this supreme grade. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōō-kan* (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

### APPOINTMENT

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct. 1914 have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice Ministership of the Departments of State, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment. The new post of senior and junior Parliamentary Under-Secretaries have been created, and these are to resign with a change of the Cabinet. The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State and President of Imperial Railways. The public servants numbered as follows in 1912:—

Civil Officials.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*, 648; *So-nin*, 8,750; *Han-nin*, 63,843; Employe, 131,836; Total 205,077.

Military Officers.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin* Army, 153, Navy, 85; *So-nin* A. 13,358 N. 3,887; *Han-nin*, A. 1,933, N. 11,570; Cadets, N. 224; Total A. 15,444 N. 15,766.

### SCALE OF SALARIES

The scale of salaries was increased by about 20 per cent. in April 1910 and stands as follows for principal posts of civil and military services.

<i>Shin-nin Rank</i>	
Duty	per annum ¥
Prime Minister ... ..	12,000
Minister of State ... ..	8,000
President of Privy Council ... ..	6,000
Vice-President of Privy Council ... ..	5,500
Resident General-at Seoul... ..	8,000
Privy Councillor ... ..	5,000
Ambassador ... ..	6,000
Gov.-General of Formosa ... ..	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court ... ..	6,000
" of the Board of Audit ... ..	6,000
" of the Railway Board ... ..	7,500

<i>Choku-nin Rank</i>	
Director, Civil Affairs, Formosa ... ..	5,000
Vice-Minister of State... ..	5,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau ... ..	5,000
Chief Sec. of Cabinet ... ..	5,000
President of Imp. Steel Works... ..	5,000
" of Board of Decorations... ..	4,200
Bureau Directors ... ..	3,700
Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet... ..	4,200—3,700
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police ... ..	5,000
Local Governors ... ..	4,500 4,000 3,700

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥600: and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥400).

#### *Diplomatic and Consular Service*

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥
Ambassador ... ..	6,000	30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia). 25,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy). 17,000 (Spain, Sweden).
Min. Ple. & En. Ex. {	5,000 4,000	14,000 (Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Holland). 12,000 (China, Mexico) 10,000 (Siam).
Councillor ... ..	5,000 4,000	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia). 9,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy).
Minister Resident ... ..	3,700	12,000 (Brazil).
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd {	3,000 1,200	1st Class Sec. 7,000—3,200 2nd     "     5,800—2,600 3rd     "     4,500—2,000
Consul-General... ..	3,000 2,000	8,000 4,500

Consul... ..	{ 2,700	6,000
	{ 1,200	1,600

*Officials of the Imperial Household*

	Salary
Minister ... ..	8,000
Grand Chamberlain ... ..	6,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals ( <i>Shin-nin</i> ) ... ..	8,000
Vice-Minister... ..	5,500
Lord Steward to Empress ... ..	5,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies ( <i>Shin-nin</i> )... ..	6,000
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau ... ..	5,000
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of <i>Shin-nin</i> rank)	5,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,200 to 3,7000 a year.

*The Court of Cassation*

	Salary per annum ¥
President... ..	6,000
Prosecutor-General ... ..	5,000
Judges and Procurators ... ..	{ 4,200 2,500

*Appeal Courts*

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka) ... ..	5,000
Presidents (other places) ... ..	4,200
Chief Proc. (in Tokyo and Osaka) ... ..	{ 5,000 4,200
Chief Proc. (other places) ... ..	{ 4,200 3,700
Judges and Procurators ... ..	{ 2,500 1,200

*District Courts*

Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (Tokyo and Osaka) ...	{ 3,700 2,700
„ (other places) ... ..	{ 3,000 2,000
Judges and Procurators ... ..	{ 2,000 750

*Military Officers*

General ... ..	7,500
Lieut.-General ... ..	5,000
Major-General ... ..	3,900
Colonel ... ..	2,940

Lieut.-Colonel...	2,196
Major ...	1,548
Captain ...	1,260-900
Lieutenant ...	684-552
Sub-Lieutenant ...	480
Special Sergeant ...	684-396

*Naval Officers*

Admiral ...	7,500
Vice-Admiral ...	5,000
Rear-Admiral ...	4,161
Captain ...	3,146
Commander ...	2,349
Lieut.-Commander ...	1,694
Lieutenant ...	1,211-985
Sub-Lieutenant ...	730-657
Midshipman ...	547

*Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy or Legation*

Generals and Non-Combatants (Army)	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).
Admirals and " (Navy)	9,000 (Austria & Germany).
	8,000 (Italy).
	478 (China).
Colonels and " (Army)	7,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).
Captains and " (Navy)	6,500 (Germany, Austria, Italy).
	2,700 (China).
Lieut. and " (Navy).....	6,100 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).
	5,700 (Germany, Austria, Italy).
	2,400 (China).

*Residency-General in Korea*

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥
Governor-General ( <i>Shin-nin</i> ) ...	8,000	12,000
Vice-Gov.-Gen. ( " ) ...	6,000	7,000
General Director of Civil Affairs ( <i>Choku-nin</i> ) ...	5,000	3,000
Councillor ...	5,000-3,700	2,000
Director of Police Bureau ...	5,000	
Director of Communications ...	4,200	

## PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Kind	Year ended Dec.	Civil Service			Army			Navy			Total		
		No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen
Pensions...	1909	15,036	2,319	82,965	7,679	16,474	1,681	114,475	11,690	122,062	12,659	13,541	13,541
	1910	17,285	2,698	86,761	8,136	18,016	1,824	127,551	13,541	132,270	14,451	132,270	14,451
	1911	18,198	2,878	89,835	8,606	19,518	2,035	132,270	14,451	132,270	14,451	132,270	14,451
	1912	19,045	3,075	92,034	9,111	21,191	2,264	132,270	14,451	132,270	14,451	132,270	14,451
	1913	22,356	3,840	94,491	9,976	22,802	2,639	132,270	14,451	132,270	14,451	132,270	14,451
Annuities to families of deceased officers and officials	1908	4,782	297	95,233	5,070	4,866	317	104,881	5,686	105,535	5,719	106,894	5,798
	1909	5,312	331	95,178	5,062	5,045	325	105,535	5,719	106,894	5,798	107,185	5,823
	1910	7,870	374	95,726	5,086	5,298	337	106,894	5,798	107,185	5,823	107,185	5,823
	1911	6,430	411	95,227	5,062	5,228	349	106,814	5,841	106,814	5,841	106,814	5,841
	1912	6,919	449	94,159	5,078	5,736	363	106,814	5,841	106,814	5,841	106,814	5,841
Grand total of pensions and annuities	1913	7,485	488	92,886	4,979	5,790	374	220,010	17,400	228,956	18,458	234,736	19,364
	1909	20,348	2,651	178,143	12,741	21,519	2,007	228,956	18,458	234,736	19,364	234,736	19,364
	1910	23,155	3,072	182,487	13,223	23,314	2,161	234,736	19,364	234,736	19,364	234,736	19,364
	1911	24,628	3,309	185,062	13,669	23,946	2,385	239,084	20,293	245,810	21,998	245,810	21,998
	1912	25,946	3,525	186,193	14,139	26,927	2,628	245,810	21,998	245,810	21,998	245,810	21,998
	1913	29,841	4,328	189,377	14,655	28,592	3,014	245,810	21,998	245,810	21,998	245,810	21,998

## RETIRING GRANT OF MONEY

Kind	Year ended Dec.	Civil Service			Army			Navy			Total Incl. prison guardian		
		No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen	No. of recipients	Total amount yen
Retiring grant of money	1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	809	27,288	1,042	125,457	137	10,586	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1912	217	9,174	724	96,607	112	26,416	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total of retiring grant of money	1913	302	9,078	837	101,353	108	20,591	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1913	302	9,078	837	101,353	108	20,591	—	—	—	—	—	—

## PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCE

(1) *Civil Pensions*

Under the Pension Law enacted in 1890 and revised subsequently, civil officers above the *han-nin* or clerical rank who retire from the service are allowed a pension subject to conditions that are partly based on advanced age (60 years or over) combined with long service (5 years in the case of State ministers and 15 years for others) and partly on incapacity arising from ill health or wounds suffered while on duty. The amount of pension is fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retiring, the rate being  $60/240$  of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15 or 16 years,  $1/240$  to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. A system of additional pension is provided for those who have retired from the service through incapacity occasioned while in discharge of duty, the rate of addition varying from  $2/10$  to  $7/10$  of the sum of ordinary pension. The right to pension ends with the death of the claimant, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State service as officer above the rank or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

(2) *Military Pensions*

Military pensions are of three kinds:—1. Retiring pension which is allowed to officers above special sergeant-major who after a service of over 11 years, retire from the army or the navy through no faults of their own, the sum varying from ¥1,050 to ¥2,475 in the case of those in the *shinnin* or *chokurin* ranks, from ¥180 to ¥1,236 for the *sonin* rank and from ¥150 to ¥240 for the *hanmin* rank comprising sergeant-major; 2. dismissal pension which is allowed to privates who are dismissed after serving over 11 years, the amount varying from ¥40 to ¥188; 3. additional pension which is granted to officers or privates disabled in action or otherwise in discharge of duty.

Besides, a gratuity is allowed to privates below the rank of non-commissioned officers or warrant officers when they are disabled in action or otherwise on duty, while a retired pay is granted to them when they die while in the service or when they retire after serving over 4 years but less than the time-limit that entitles them to pension.

(3) *Retiring Allowance*

Retiring Allowance is granted to civil list officials above the *hanmin* rank who retire from the service before their tenure of office entitles them to pension, the amount being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary received by the retiring official at the time of retirement, that is to say, by multiplying half the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service.

(4) *Allowance to Families of Deceased Officers*

Families of the deceased officials or officers are granted allowance one third the pension granted to the deceased, persons entitled to the allowance being widows, children under age, parents, and grandparents in the order given.

## DIRECTORY

## CABINET

Prime Minister	...	...	...	...	Count S. Okuma.
Chief Secretary	...	...	...	...	Y. Egi.
Director, Bureau of Statistics	...	...	...	...	Dr. N. Hanabusa.
" " " Pensions	...	...	...	...	Dr. S. Takahashi.
" " Printing Bureau	...	...	...	...	I. Tsukuda.
" " Bureau of Decoration	...	...	...	...	Count S. Ogimachi.
" " " Legislation	...	...	...	...	Dr. S. Takahashi.
President, Railway Board	...	...	...	...	Dr. M. Sengoku.
Vice President, Railway Board	...	...	...	...	S. Furukawa.
Director, Traffic Dept., Railway Board	...	...	...	...	Y. Kinoshita.
" " Engineering Dept.	"	"	...	...	S. Sugiura.
" " Administration Dept.	"	"	...	...	E. Ozono.
" " Finance Dept.	"	"	...	...	K. Morimoto.
" " Central Stores	"	"	...	...	" "
Central Divisional Superintendent, Railway Board	...	...	...	...	K. Hasegawa.
Eastern " " " "	"	"	...	...	T. Okada.
Western " " " "	"	"	...	...	Y. Nomura.
Kyushu " " " "	"	"	...	...	H. Nagao.
Hokkaido " " " "	"	"	...	...	S. Suzuki.

## PRIVY COUNCIL

President	...	...	...	...	Marshal Prince A. Yamagata.
Vice-President	...	...	...	...	Count A. Yoshikawa.
Chief Secretary	...	...	...	...	H. Arimatsu.

## Councillors:

Marquis M. Matsukata.	Marquis M. Hachisuka.	Baron Dr. H. Kato.
Adm. Ct. S. Kabayama.	Lt.-Gen. Vis.	Baron Dr. K. Tsuzuki.
Viscount T. Fukuoka.	T. Takashima.	Lieut.-Gen. Vis. Miura.
Dr. Baron J. Hosokawa.	Viscount M. Ito.	Baron A. Hamano.
Vis. S. Kawase.	Viscount K. Kuroda.	Viscount Y. Hanabusa.
V.-Adm. Vis.	Viscount K. Kaneko.	Dr. Bar. D. Kikuchi.
K. Nakamura.	Dr. Vis. K. Suyematsu.	Bar. K. Kitagaki.
Baron R. Kuki.	Viscount K. Kiyoura.	Lt.-Gen. Vis. S. Soga.
Viscount M. Sugi.	Baron M. Nambu.	

## IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Minister	...	...	...	Baron S. Hatano.
Vice-Minister	...	...	...	K. Kawamura.
Grand Chamberlain	...	...	Maj.-Gen.	Prince T. Takatsukasa.
Grand Master of Ceremonies	...	...	Count U.	Toda.
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies	...	...	Prince H.	Ito.
Grand Master of Rituals	...	...	Prince M.	Kujo.

Director of Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	S. Yamasaki.
" Archives	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
" Peerage Bureau	...	...	...	...	Marquis M. Kuga.	
" Medical Affairs	...	...	...	...	H. Katayama.	
" Culinary Affairs	...	...	...	...	Viscount H. Fukuha.	
" Imperial Tombs	...	...	...	...	Dr. E. Yamaguchi.	
" Police Affairs	...	...	...	...	J. Yoshida.	
" Architecture	...	...	...	...	Dr. T. Katayama.	
" Imperial Mews	...	...	...	...	Viscount K. Fujinami.	
" Hunting Affairs	...	...	...	Lieut.-Col.	Baron T. Yoneda.	
" Supplies and Purchase	...	...	...	...	S. Baba.	
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal	...	...	...	Marshal	Prince Oyama.	
" Steward to the Empress	...	...	...	Count	S. Tokugawa (acting).	
" " " Crown Prince	...	...	...	Baron	A. Hamao.	
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince	...	...	...	Viscount	T. Iriye.	
" Imperial Auditor.	...	...	...	...	I. Matsumuro.	
" " Forest Bureau	...	...	...	...	M. Nambu.	
" " Poetry Bureau	...	...	...	Marquis	M. Kuga.	
President of Peer's School	...	...	...	Gen. Visc.	N. Osako.	

## DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister	...	...	...	...	Baron T. Kato.
Vice-Minister	...	...	...	...	K. Matsui.
Director, Political Bureau	...	...	...	...	C. Koike.
" Commercial Bureau	...	...	...	...	J. Sakata.
N. B. For the List of Diplomats and Consular service	vide	Chap. Diplomacy.			

## DEPARTMENT FOR HOME AFFAIRS

Minister	...	...	...	...	Lieut. Viscount K. Oura.
Vice-Minister	...	...	...	...	C. Shimooka.
Director, Shrine Bureau	...	...	...	Dr. T. Inouye.	
" Local Affairs Bureau	...	...	...	S. Watanabe.	
" Police Bureau	...	...	...	A. Yasukochi.	
" Public Works Bureau	...	...	...	I. Kobashi.	
" Sanitary Bureau	...	...	...	N. Nakagawa.	

## DEPARTMENT FOR FINANCE

Minister	...	...	...	...	R. Wakatsuki.
Vice-Minister	...	...	...	...	T. Hamaguchi.
Director, Account Bureau	...	...	...	O. Ichiku.	
" Taxation Bureau	...	...	...	M. Sugawara.	
" Finance Bureau	...	...	...	K. Kanno.	
" Mint	...	...	...	H. Ikebukuro.	
" Monopoly Bureau	...	...	...	T. Sakurai.	
Chief of Customs House	Yokohama, T. Kano; Kobe, K. Nonaka; Osaka, S. Suzuki; Nagasaki, S. Kasahara; Moji, G. Kawasaki; Hakodate, H. Yoshida.				

## DEPARTMENT FOR JUSTICE

Minister	...	...	...	...	Y. Osaki.
Vice-Minister	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Suzuki.



Director, Prison Affairs Bureau	...	...	...	...	S. Tanida.
" Judiciary Affairs Bureau	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Suzuki.
President, Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Yokota.
Prosecutor-Gen. Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Hiranuma.
President, Tokyo Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	Dr. S. Tomiya.
Chief Pros. "	...	...	...	...	Z. Kawamura.
President, Osaka Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	Dr. J. Saito.
Chief Pros. "	...	...	...	...	Y. Kobayashi.
President, Nagoya Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	C. Mizukami.
Chief Pros. "	...	...	...	...	B. Takahashi.
President, Hiroshima Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	K. Shikata.
Chief Pros. "	...	...	...	...	R. Kawabuchi.
President, Nagasaki Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	T. Tezuka.
Chief Pros. "	...	...	...	...	M. Koyama.
President, Miyagi Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	I. Shimizu.
Chief Pros. "	...	...	...	...	I. Miki.
President, Hakodate Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	T. Kakihara.
Chief Pros. "	...	...	...	...	E. Tsunematsu.

## DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION

Minister	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister	...	...	...	...	R. Fukuhara.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau	...	...	...	...	C. Matsuura.
" " " General " "	...	...	...	...	Y. Tadokoro.
" " " Religions Bureau	...	...	...	...	K. Shibata.
President, Imperial Tokyo University	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Yamakawa.
Chief Librarian	...	...	...	...	M. Wada.
Director, Botanical Garden	...	...	...	...	Dr. J. Matsumura.
" Marine Laboratory	...	...	...	...	Dr. S. Iijima.
" Astronomical Observatory	...	...	...	...	Dr. H. Terao.
" Hospital	...	...	...	...	Dr. S. Sato.
President, Imperial Kyoto University	...	...	...	...	Dr. T. Araki.
Director, Hospital	...	...	...	...	Dr. H. Ito.
President, Imperial Tohoku University	...	...	...	...	Dr. T. Hojo.
Director, Botanical Garden	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Miyabe.
President, Imperial Kyushu University	...	...	...	...	Dr. B. Mano.
Director, Hospital	...	...	...	...	Dr. M. Nakayama.
N. B. For names of Deans and Directors of Gov. Schools, vid. Chap. on Education.					

## DEPARTMENT FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

Minister	...	...	...	...	H. Kono.
Vice-Minister	...	...	...	...	M. Kamiyama.
Director, Agriculture Bureau	...	...	...	...	H. Doke.
" Commercial and Industrial Bureau	...	...	...	...	M. Oka.
" Forest Bureau	...	...	...	...	H. Okamoto.
" Mining Bureau	...	...	...	...	M. Isobe.
" Fishery Bureau	...	...	...	...	J. Matsuzaki.
" Imp. Gov't Steel Works	...	...	...	...	N. Oshikawa.
" Patent Bureau	...	...	...	...	S. Sakikawa.

## DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

Minister ... ..	T. Taketomi.
Vice-Minister ... ..	M. Yukawa.
Director, Communication Bureau ... ..	J. Tanaka.
" Electric Affairs Bureau ... ..	K. Munai.
" Mercantile Marine Bureau ... ..	Y. Wakamiya.
" Postal Savings Bureau ... ..	H. Shimomura.
Eastern Divisional Superintendent, S. Shishido; Northern, S. Sugi, Western, T. Sakano; Kyushu, H. Iigo; Hokkaido, S. Umemura.	

## GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSŌN (KOREA)

Governor-General ... ..	Gen. Count M. Terauchi.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs ... ..	I. Yamagata.
Chief, Foreign Affairs Section ... ..	M. Komatsu.
Director General, Affairs Bureau ... ..	Count H. Kodama.
" Public Works Bureau ... ..	R. Mochiji.
Director, Home Department ... ..	K. Usami.
" Educational Bureau ... ..	T. Sekiya.
Director, Finance Department ... ..	K. Arai.
Chief, Taxation Section ... ..	B. Suzuki.
" Accountant Section ... ..	K. Arai.
Director, Agriculture, Commerce and Technical Dept. ... ..	E. Ishidzuka.
Director, Justice Department ... ..	S. Kokubu.
Superintendent of Police Affairs ... ..	Lieut. Gen. K. Tachibana.
Director, Railway Bureau ... ..	Dr. G. Oya.
" Communication Bureau ... ..	T. Ikeda.

## GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Governor-General ... ..	Gen. Baron T. Ando.
Director of Civil Affairs ... ..	K. Uchida.
Councillor ... ..	K. Hirose.
Director, Finance Bureau ... ..	T. Nakagawa.
" Communication Bureau ... ..	D. Imura.
" Industrial Bureau ... ..	M. Takata.
" Public Works Bureau ... ..	G. Sumi.
Chief, Police Superintendent ... ..	O. Kameyama.
" Army Staff ... ..	Maj.-Gen. M. Kinoshita.
" Navy ... ..	Capt. S. Hideshima.
Director, Appeal Court ... ..	T. Ishii.
" Railway Bureau ... ..	K. Uchida.
" Monopoly Bureau ... ..	S. Kaku.
" Customs House ... ..	K. Iwamasa.

## GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG

Governor-General ... ..	Gen. Baron. K. Nakamura.
Director-General of Civil Affairs ... ..	T. Shirani.

Director, Foreign Affairs Section	...	...	...	...	C. Royama.
" Civil Affairs	"	...	...	...	M. Kurosaki.
" Police Affairs	"	...	...	...	T. Sato.
" Finance Affairs	"	...	...	...	
" Public Works	"	...	...	...	S. Matsumuro.
Chief, Army Staff	...	...	...	...	Maj.-Gen. T. Nishikawa.

## BOARD OF AUDIT

President	...	...	...	...	Dr. Viscount I. Tajiri.
Sectional Chiefs	...	...	...	K. Hama (1st Sec.), K. Nakakuma (2nd Sec.)	

## COURT OF ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION

President	...	...	...	...	Dr. K. Okano.
Councillors:	Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. S. Koba, S. Kubota, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shinamura, K. Suyematsu, E. Baba, K. Miyachi, Dr. G. Endo, M. Iwata.				

## METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	T. Izawa.
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## IMPERIAL DIET (Vide Chap. Politics)

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Minister ... ..	Lieut.-Gen. I. Oka.
Vice-Minister ... ..	„ K. Oshima.
Director, Personnel Affairs Bureau ... ..	Maj.-Gen. S. Kikuchi.
„ Military Affairs „ ... ..	Maj.-Gen. R. Yamada.
„ Arms Affairs „ ... ..	T. Tsukushi.
„ Finance Affairs „ ... ..	Ph. Gen. T. Kuma.
„ Medical Affairs „ ... ..	Surgeon-Gen. Dr. R. Mori.
„ Law Affairs „ ... ..	„ K. Shimizu.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty ... ..	Lieut.-Gen. Dr. K. Uchiyama.
„ „ Crown Prince ... ..	Cap. Baron I. Yamane.
Director, Tokyo Military Arsenal ... ..	Maj.-Gen. T. Miyata.
„ Osaka „ „ ... ..	Lieut.-Gen. T. Muraoka.
„ General Ordnance Department ... ..	Maj.-Gen. K. Naraoka.
„ Technical Investigation Department „	B. Shimakawa.
Commander, Headquarter Gendarmerie ... ..	Lieut.-Gen. K. Hashimoto.
„ „ „ „ „ of	K. Tachibana.
Chief, War-horse Department „ ... ..	Maj.-Gen. H. Yoshida.
„ Fortificatin „ ... ..	Lieut.-Gen. T. Abe.
„ Horse Administration ... ..	„ T. Asakawa.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory ... ..	Paym.-Gen. S. Kato.
„ Provision Department ... ..	Paym.-Cap. K. Miyazato.
„ Clothing „ ... ..	„ G. Yuasa.

## GENERAL STAFF OFFICE

Chief... .. Marshal Viscount Y. Hasegawa.  
 Vice-Chief ... .. Lieut.-Gen. M. Akashi.  
 Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gens. II. Yamanashi (General), T. Takeuchi (3rd), M. Fukuda (2nd), O. Tamura (4th), M. Ono (1st)  
 Director, Surveying Bureau ... .. Maj.-Gen. N. Ibe.

## MILITARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Inspector-General of Education ... .. Gen. Baron Y. Ueyehara.  
 Chief, General Affairs ... .. Lieut.-Gen. N. Kurita.  
 Inspector, Cavalry ... .. Lieut.-Gen. S. Toyobe.  
 " Field Artillery... .. " K. Hoshino.  
 " Heavy " ... .. Maj.-Gen. K. Sato.  
 " Engineering ... .. " K. Chikano.  
 " Commissariat " ... .. Lieut.-Gen. A. Adachi.  
 Chief, Examination Committee ... .. Maj.-Gen. R. Saito.  
 " Mil. Staff School ... .. Maj.-Gen. M. Kawai.  
 " Art. & Eng. School ... .. Maj.-Gen. S. Takeda.  
 " Toyama School... .. Col. N. Hayashi  
 " Riding " ... .. " T. Yoshihashi.  
 " Field Art. " ... .. " S. Nagao.  
 " Heavy Art.,, ... .. " H. Yokoyama.  
 " Infantry " ... .. Maj.-Gen. M. Kawamura.  
 " Cadets " ... .. " K. Yokura.  
 " Central Boys School ... .. Col. K. Matsuura.

## LIST OF DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS

Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.
Guards	Y. Akiyama.	10th	K. Yamaguchi.
1st	T. Semba.	11th	T. Kakizaki.
2nd	S. Nambu.	12th	G. Shiba.
3rd	I. Oba.	13th	I. Ando.
4th	S. Nitawara.	14th	C. Yamada.
5th	T. Ohara.	15th	M. Yui.
6th	M. Unesawa.	16th	T. Matsukawa.
7th	T. Utsunomiya.	17th	F. Hongō.
8th	N. O-i.	18th	K. Shiba.
9th	S. Kawamura		

## INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.	Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.
1st	(Guards)	H. I. H. Prince Kuni.	31st	(9th)	II. Inoguchi.
2nd	( " )	Y. Koike.	8th	(10th)	Y. Usuku.
1st	(1st)	H. Takeshita.	20th	( " )	S. Nakashima.
2nd	( " )	G. Tanaka.	10th	(11th)	S. Saito.
3rd	(2nd)	K. Iguchi.	22nd	( " )	S. Mukai.
25th	( " )	K. Takayama.	12th	(12th)	T. Inaya.

Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.	Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.
5th	(3rd)	O. Takajima.	35th	( „ )	R. Kawachi.
30th	( „ )	S. Kojima.	15th	(13th)	G. Arikawa.
7th	(4th)	K. Ichikawa.	26th	( „ )	S. Fukuhara.
32nd	( „ )	Y. Takahashi.	27th	(14th)	M. Shiki.
9th	(5th)	Y. Miyazaki.	28th	( „ )	H.I.I.I. Prince Nashimoto.
21st	( „ )	K. Sato.	17th	(15th)	T. Takenchi.
11th	(6th)	K. Okazawa.	29th	( „ )	A. Suzuki.
36th	( „ )	K. Mori.	18th	(16th)	M. Kanekubo.
13th	(7th)	Y. Hashiguchi.	19th	( „ )	T. Takashima.
14th	( „ )	N. Omura.	33rd	(17th)	S. Sato.
4th	(8th)	S. Namatame.	34th	( „ )	S. Ito.
16th	( „ )	T. Miyata.	23rd	(18th)	B. Horiuchi.
6th	(9th)	T. Suto.	24th	( „ )	R. Yamada.

## CAVALRY BRIGADES

1st (Guards)	H. Nagamura.	3rd (8th)	S. Suzuki.
2nd (1st)	H. Uchida.	4th (15th)	W. Kase.

## FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADES

1st (Guards)	S. Narita.	2nd (1st)	G. Arita.
		3rd ( „ )	G. Shimmen.

## HEAVY ARTILLERY BRIGADES AND COMMUNICATION CORPS

1st (1st)	I. Watanabe.	2nd (12th)	C. Kawanaka.
Communication	(Guards) N. Inouye.		

## COMMANDERS OF GARRISONS AND FORTS

Tokyo Garrison	... ..	Lieut.-Gen.	M. Kan-o.
Tokyo Bay Fort	... ..	„	K. Makino.
Yura Fort	... ..	Maj.-Gen.	T. Igata.
Hiroshima Bay Fort	... ..	„	Y. Tsutsumi.
Maizuru Fort	... ..	„	N. Ibe.
Shimonoseki Fort	... ..	Lieut.-Gen.	K. Shigem.
Sasebo Fort	... ..	Maj.-Gen.	M. Watanabe.
Tsushima Fort	... ..	„	K. Yajima.
Hakodate „	... ..	... Col.	Y. Iwakura.
Nagasaki „	... ..	... Col.	G. Nizuma.
Keelung „	... ..	Maj.-Gen.	E. Kawakita.
Pescadores „	... ..	„	N. Sanshin.
Chinhai Bay „	... ..	... Col.	K. Yanagi.
Independent Garrison (Kwantung)	... ..	Maj.-Gen.	Y. Koike.
Port Arthur Fort	... ..	Lieut.-Gen.	N. Aoki.
Formosa 1st Garrison	... ..	Maj.-Gen.	T. Hanaoka.
„ 2nd Garrison	... ..	„	A. Oshima.
Karafuto Garrison	... ..	... Col.	A. Ikutame.
China Garrison	... ..	Maj.-Gen.	T. Nara.
Tingtao Garrison	... ..	„	K. Otani.
Korean Garrison	... ..	Lieut.-Gen.	S. Iguchi.
Chief Staff of Korean Garrison	... ..	„	U. Kinoshita.
„ „ „ Kwantung	... ..	„	T. Nishikawa.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Minister ... ..	Vice-Adm. B. Yashiro.
Vice-Minister ... ..	Rear-Adm. K. Suzuki.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau ... ..	" S. Akiyama.
" Personnel Affairs Bureau ... ..	" K. Suzuki.
" Medical Affairs Bureau ... ..	Sur.-Gen. S. Kimura.
" Finance Affairs Bureau ... ..	PayMaster-Gen. M. Shisa.
" Law Affairs Bureau ... ..	S. Uchida.
Members of Admirals Council: Vice-Adm. H. Yamada, Vice-Adm. H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi, Rear-Adm. K. Suzuki, Rear-Adm. Sakiyama, Vice-Adm. H. Shimamura, Vice-Adm. S. Ijichi, Vice-Adm. G. Yamashita, Vice-Adm. K. Murakami.	
Chief, Education Board ... ..	Vice-Adm. Teikichi Kato.
Sectional Chiefs ... ..	Rear-Adms. R. Matsumura, K. Kasaki.
Chief, Administration Department ... ..	Vice-Adm. K. Murakami.
" Hydrographical Department ... ..	Rear-Adm. R. Eguchi.
" Provisional Construction Dep't ... ..	" K. Suzuki.
Director, Naval Staff College ... ..	Rear-Adm. H. H. Prince Fushimi.
" Cadets School ... ..	Vice-Adm. R. Arima.
" Engineering School ... ..	Eng. Rear-Adm. I. Kamo.
" Medical School ... ..	Surg.-Gen. Dr. T. Honda.
" Gunnery School ... ..	Rear-Adm. K. Togo.
" Torpedo School ... ..	" J. Yajima.
" Paymaster School ... ..	Pm.-Gen. U. Shimizu.
" Arsenal ... ..	Rear-Adm. K. Yoshimi.
Aide-de-Camp to the Majesty ... ..	" K. Sekino.
" to the Crown Prince ... ..	Com. Baron. T. Usagawa.

## NAVAL STAFF BOARD

Chief... ..	Vice-Adm. H. Shimamura.
Vice-Chief ... ..	" G. Yamashita.

## ADMIRALTY

	Yokosuka	Kure
Com.-in-Chief	V.-A. S. Ijichi	V.-A. S. Oshimatsu.
Chief of Staff	R.-A.	R.-A. K. Ide.
" Engineer	E.-R.-A. T. Irisawa	E.-R. T. Funabashi.
" Arsenal	R.-A.	V.-A. K. Nomaguchi.
" Finance	P.-G. J. Nakadai	P.-G. T. Akiyama.
	Sasebo	Maldzuru
Com.-in-Chief	V.-A. K. Fujii.	R.-A. H. Sakamoto.
Chief of Staff	R.-A. C. Chisaka.	Capt. Y. Nagata.
" Engineer	E.-R.-A. T. Date.	E.-Capt. S. Ezure.
" Arsenal	R.-A. O. Ito.	R.-A. M. Tanaka.
" Finance	P.-G. K. Sakura.	P.-G. T. Fujita.

Com. of Port Arthur Naval station, Com-in-Chief, V.-A. R. Kawashima.

Chief of Staff, Capt. S. Nakagawa; Harbor Master, Capt. S. Baba.

Makon. Commander, Vice-Adm. K. Kamaya. Ominato. R.A.K. Kanimura.

Chinkai. R.-A. K. Yamaguchi.

# CHAPTER XXXV

## CHOSEN (KOREA)

### GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It is situated between latitude  $33^{\circ} 13'$  N. and  $43^{\circ} 2'$  N. and longitude  $124^{\circ} 13'$  E. and  $130^{\circ} 54'$  E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan Proper, covering an area of 14,123 sq. ri. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tuman and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan that indents far on the east coast and the river Tadong that empties into the Yellow Sea practically divide the peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. The northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In the southern Korea the peak of Kongo noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificent Buddhist temples towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan Proper and in full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Ninsan, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft. though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part and thermometer rarely falls below freezing point, but in the north rigorous climate almost like that of Siberia prevails.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record) TEMPERATURE

	Fusan c.	Ninsan c.	Gensan c.	Seoul c.	Pingyang c.
Jan. ... ..	3.5	-2.3	-2.9	-2.8	-6.7
Feb. ... ..	2.2	-3.0	-3.3	-3.0	-5.9
March... ..	6.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	0.8
April ... ..	12.1	9.2	9.4	10.2	8.9
May ... ..	16.5	14.3	15.1	15.7	15.1
June ... ..	19.7	19.1	18.9	20.5	20.0
July ... ..	23.3	23.0	21.8	23.9	23.4
Aug. ... ..	25.1	24.3	22.9	25.1	24.0
Sept. ... ..	21.8	20.2	18.9	20.2	19.1
Oct. ... ..	16.5	14.3	13.1	13.1	12.2
Nov. ... ..	10.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	3.2
Dec. ... ..	4.0	-1.6	-1.0	-3.2	-6.2
Average ... ..	13.5	10.5	10.0	10.6	9.0

## RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS &amp; NO. OF DAYS THEREOF

	Fusan		Ninsen		Gensan		Seoul		Pungyang	
	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days
Jan. ....	83.4	9.0	15.3	7.9	55.9	8.1	19.2	8.2	12.7	7.4
Feb. ....	20.0	4.7	9.0	5.1	28.5	5.0	11.1	5.8	7.0	3.6
March ...	74.3	10.9	21.9	5.3	53.8	7.3	37.8	7.8	24.3	6.6
April ...	144.1	10.0	56.4	7.3	84.4	9.0	79.3	7.0	40.6	7.4
May .....	101.1	9.0	84.1	8.0	90.9	8.9	62.0	9.6	49.2	7.8
June .....	212.0	12.9	86.3	9.7	156.6	14.3	103.5	10.2	79.2	9.6
July .....	344.6	14.4	192.6	14.3	309.6	20.7	300.3	17.2	229.2	15.8
Aug. ....	216.1	12.1	178.9	11.7	374.5	19.9	162.9	14.0	209.8	13.4
Sept. ....	172.2	11.4	138.8	9.0	208.6	12.6	89.0	9.4	155.0	10.0
Oct. ....	64.6	8.0	38.8	6.9	76.1	10.9	31.6	6.0	43.0	7.8
Nov. ....	50.1	6.9	40.6	8.3	88.1	9.1	53.6	9.2	63.1	11.8
Dec. ....	24.7	4.7	21.6	9.0	22.3	4.1	18.5	8.4	19.5	8.2
Total ...	1,507.2	114.0	884.3	102.5	1,549.3	129.9	968.8	112.8	932.6	109.4

## AREA AND POPULATION

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the Peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the former Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,123 square Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of the Main Island in Japan Proper. The Government started in 1910-11 year a surveying work at an outlay of ¥15,000,000 spread over seven years.

## NATIVE POPULATION

December		Households	Male	Female	Total	Pop. per Sq. ft.		
1910	...	2,749,956	6,953,468	6,175,312	13,128,780	929.6		
1911	...	2,813,925	7,271,526	6,560,850	13,832,376	979.4		
1912	...	2,885,404	7,585,674	6,981,109	14,566,783	1,031.4		
			Birth		Still birth			
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1910	...	...	95,086	80,135	175,221	2,287	1,946	4,233
1911	...	...	148,447	129,026	277,473	2,783	2,460	5,243
1912	...	...	223,507	197,993	421,500	2,478	2,079	4,557
			Death			Marriage & Divorce		
			M.	F.	Total	Marriage		Divorce
1910	...	...	57,995	49,313	107,308	51,173		3,879
1911	...	...	87,587	75,666	163,253	85,612		5,621
1912	...	...	123,674	108,441	232,115	121,993		8,488

## Ratio

		Per 1000					
		F. per 100 M.	Death per 100 birth	Birth	Still birth	Death	Marriage
1910 ... ..	84.28	61.24	13.35	0.32	8.17	3.90	0.30
1911 ... ..	86.92	58.84	20.06	0.38	11.80	6.19	0.41
1912 ... ..	88.58	55.07	28.93	0.31	15.93	8.37	0.58



## PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1912

	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
Seoul ... ..	49,402	193,053	2,565	245,020
Chemulpo ... ..	11,838	12,978	1,624	26,440
Kaisong ... ..	1,337	40,638	62	42,037
Taiden ... ..	3,274	33,962	52	37,288
Taiku ... ..	6,758	25,646	235	32,639
Fusan ... ..	26,586	23,748	231	50,565
Pingyang ... ..	7,868	43,250	714	51,832
Gensan ... ..	6,166	14,949	363	21,478

## JAPANESE IN KOREA

Till the War of 1904-5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousand, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 39 per cent. annually until now there are 17 Japanese for every 1,000 Koreans and 37 Japanese in every square *ri*. This means that each square *ri* in Japan has contributed about ten persons to each square *ri* in Korea. The following table shows the numbers of male and female immigrants at the end of the year.

	Family	Male	Female	Total
1910... ..	50,992	92,751	78,792	171,543
1911... ..	62,633	114,759	95,930	210,689
1912... ..	70,688	131,518	112,211	243,729
1913 (June) ... ..	75,015	124,787	121,359	264,146
1913 (Mar.) ... ..	79,353	149,932	128,133	278,065
1914 (July) ... ..	82,578	157,252	133,203	290,455

The real estates held by the Japanese settlers are estimated at 52,652,560 *tsubo* in land and 394,152 *tsubo* in buildings, the investment being valued at ¥ 128,500,000 approximately.

## FOREIGNERS IN KOREA (at the End of 1912)

	Family	Male	Female	Total
Chinese... ..	3,427	14,593	924	15,517
Americans ... ..	240	344	286	630
English... ..	89	110	102	212
French ... ..	64	75	28	103
Germans ... ..	18	39	16	55
Russians ... ..	10	14	10	24
Others ... ..	28	37	11	48
Total (1912) ... ..	3,876	15,212	1,377	16,589
1911 ... ..	3,312	11,709	1,095	12,804
1910 ... ..	3,155	11,239	1,455	12,694
1909 ... ..	2,223	9,672	755	10,427

## THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATION

The regulations for the organisation of the administrative machine in Korea are summarized below:—

**The Government General.**—The Governor-General of Korea is invested with the power of control over all Korea. He has the command of the army and navy, under the direct control of the Emperor, and within the sphere assigned to him controls all affairs pertaining to the defence of Korea.

The Governor-General also supervises all political affairs in Korea and can make appeal to, or receive the sanction of, the Emperor through the Minister President.

In the Government-General is appointed a Director-General of Political Affairs, whose function it is to assist the Governor-General, and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariats' office and five departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs, Internal Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Justice. The Chiefs of those Departments are of *Chokunin* rank. Besides these the staff includes nine Directors of Bureaux, two councillors, two private secretaries, nineteen secretaries, nineteen commissioners, thirty technical experts, six translators and 337 clerks, assistant experts and student interpreters.

N. B. For the directory of chief officials in the Government-General see Chapter on Official Directory.

Governors of the thirteen prefectures of Korea are as follows:

Prefecture	Seat of local Government	Governor
Kyongkido ... ..	Seoul ... ..	N. Higaki
North Chung'chongdo ...	Chongchu ... ..	R. Suduki.
South Chung'chongdo ...	Kongchu ... ..	Chungyang Park.
North Chollado ... ..	Chonchu ... ..	Goowhan Kim.
South Chollado ... ..	Kwangchu ... ..	E. Kudo.
North Kyonshangdo ...	Taiku ... ..	Chinho Yi.
South Kyonshangdo ...	Chinchu ... ..	T. Sasaki.
Hwanghaido ... ..	Haichu ... ..	Imoon Cho.
South Pyongando ...	Pyongyang ... ..	T. Matsunaga.
North Pyongando ...	Iichu ... ..	T. Kawakami.
Kangwondo ... ..	Chunchon ... ..	Kyuwan Yi.
South Hamkongo ...	Hankong ... ..	H. Syhu.
North Hamkongo ...	Kyonshong ... ..	H. Kuwara.

Of the 13 Provincial Governors 7 are Japanese and 6 Koreans.

There have been lately considerable reduction of staff, the total number of elimination being 628 high-class officials (*koto-kwan*) and 434 *hannin* clerks.

### THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

The Central Council is in effect a privy council and has to consider matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The personnel of the Central Council consists of a President, a Vice-President, fifteen advisers, twenty councillors, thirty-five assistant councillors, a chief secretary, two secretaries, three interpreters and three clerks.

The post of the President is to be occupied by the Director General of Political Affairs in the Government-General.

The President is Mr. Yamagata and Vice-President Mr. Kim Yen-sik. The remaining 14 members are all Koreans, who held at one time or another Ministerial post. The salaries of the above Members of Council are fixed at *yon* 1600 per annum.

### THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

As a result of the annexation the former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and the

Crown Prince, Prince Heir, while the ex-Emperor is called His Imperial Highness Tai Wang (Prince Father). Their Highnesses shall receive the treatment of Princess of the Blood and their annual grants remain same as before the annexation, i.e. *yen* 1,500,000.

### CREATION OF KOREAN PEERS

In Oct. 1910, 75 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i.e. 5 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts and 45 Barons. The new Peers were conferred monetary grants, at the rate of *yen* 50,000 for a Baron, and 100,000 *yen*, 150,000 *yen* and 200,000 *yen* respectively for a Viscount, a Count and a Marquis, this being four or five times that usually granted on a new Peer in Japan.

### MONETARY GRANTS ON COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS

**Monetary Endowment on Communities.**—Municipal and rural districts had conferred on them special grants by His Majesty's Government, in the form of 5 per cent. bonds. The total grant amounted to *yen* 17,398,000.

The grants are kept in charge of the provincial Governors and the use of the principal is prohibited. The Governor-General orders that three-fifths of the interest accruing be devoted to workgiving purposes, one-fifth to education and one-tenth to relief in bad years. In providing work the former official caste known as yangpan and literati who do not possess adequate means of livelihood receive attention first of all. The total number of yangpan and literati are 54,217 and 10,175, respectively. Of these no less than 15,758, chiefly yangpan, are in official service.

**Monetary Gifts to Old Folks.**—On the occasion of the late Emperor's birthday, Nov. 3rd, 1911 87,047 old folks of over 60 years old of the yangpan class were given monetary gifts ranging between *yen* 15 each on those of between 60 and 65 and *yen* 20 each on those over 100 years old.

**Gifts to Dutiful Children and Faithful Wives.**—On the same occasion 529 dutiful sons and 1,326 girls and 1,323 faithful wives received gifts of *yen* 10 each.

### THREE YEARS OF THE NEW RÈGIME

In 1904 Korea was placed under the protection of Japan in 1906 the Residency-General's Office was established in Seoul and lastly in Aug. 1910 the annexation was formally carried out. The Government-General's Office issued a pamphlet at the beginning of 1914 reviewing the results of administration since the annexation. The main features are recapitulated here.

### FINANCE

**Imperial Treasury's Burden.**—To enable the Korean Government to meet deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government made to it loans, free of interest ¥ 14,200,000 odd. This was because the judiciary administration was transferred to control of Japan, and in consequence the expenses pertaining to the service and also prison expense devolved on the Imperial Treasury. The total derayed by it on this account and for maintaining garrison and laying railway reached on an average from 1907 to 1911 ¥ 26,000,000 a year. The sum has decreased very much since the annexation. In 1911 the outlay, exclusive of military expenses, was reduced to ¥ 12,-

350,000, while in 1912 and 1913 it was further curtailed to ¥ 10,000,000.

**Revenue.**—Though no new taxes were created, revenue from various ordinary sources, by means of better adjustment and economy, was increased from ¥ 20,780,000 for the fiscal year 1909 to ¥ 28,760,000 for the fiscal year 1913.

#### SECURITY OF LIFE & PROPERTY

In 1909 the Police and Gendarmes encountered 3,400 insurgents on 210 occasions, but in 1913 the figures fell to only 45 and 5 respectively.

#### EDUCATION

In 1910 about 100 common schools attended by 15,000 Korean children existed, but at present such schools number 366, with 50,000 Korean children.

#### AGRICULTURE

To encourage farming a Model Farm was established at Suwon, with its branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

**Rice.**—Between 1908 and '10 the annual harvest did not exceed 8,000,000 *koku*. The yield in subsequent years was;— 10,070,000 in 1911, 8,970,000 in 1912, and 10,000,000 in 1913, though the country suffered from drought and flood in the two later years.

**Cotton.**—The raising of American variety did not exceed 1,000 *cho* in 1910, but the area grew to 6,500 in '12 and to 14,000 in '13. The export to Japan Proper increased from about ¥ 250,000 in '10 to ¥ 920,000 in '13.

**Sericulture.**—The output that stood at only 11,900 odd *koku* in 1909 increased to 35,400 in '13.

**Stock-farming.**—This industry is very active in North Korea, and the total number of cattle increased from 628,000 in 1909 to 1,040,000 in 1912.

#### AFFORESTATION

As is too often the case in a mis-governed country, afforestation had been sadly neglected in Korea for centuries, and most of the hills in South Korea were glaring evidence of national degeneration, being entirely denuded of wood. The Residency-General set about the task of effecting through renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day (April 3) as a national holiday, and effected the planting of 4,650,000 in the first year, 1911, then 10,160,000 in '12, and 12,430,000 in '13. Besides, it elaborated the system of leasing State-owned forest-land to private individuals or corporations, under promise of transferring the leases to their possession when the work was successfully completed. About 130,000 *cho* of forest-land have been leased under this arrangement.

#### FISHERY

In 1909 there were 75,000 native fishermen whose catches totalled ¥ 1,845,000 and in 1912 the respective figures rose to ¥ 160,000 and ¥ 5,989,000. Then Japanese fishermen engaged in this business in Korean waters increased from 15,000 fishermen with the catches valued at ¥ 3,760,000 in 1909 to 22,000 and ¥ 6,629,000 respectively in 1912.

## COMMUNICATION

**Railway.**—At the time of annexation Korea had only 640 miles of railroad, and this has reached 934.7 by 1914. Besides there are light railways and trainways extending 109.8 m.

**Roads.**—The Government-General is conducting an extensive work of improving the principal highways aggregating 587 *ri* to be completed in 1911-'17 years. Of the total already 181 *ri* has been completed, and also 2,100 *ri* of local highways has received proper repair.

**Shipping.**—Korea had no regular shipping establishment, but at present there are the Chosen Yusen Kaisha and another Co. that are carrying on regular coasting service. In 1913 altogether 212 navigation marks existed along the coast.

**Harbors.**—Harbor works at Fusan, Chemulpo, Chinnampo and Ping-yang were started in 1911 as six year undertakings.

**Postal Telegraphic & Telephone Services.**—Against 498 post offices or stations in 1910 the figures in 1913 were 557. Mail packets and parcels received and delivered in Korea increased from 49,000,000 and 1,090,000 respectively in 1909 to 132,000,000 and 2,330,000 in 1912. During the same period telegraphic messages grew from 1,350,000 to 4,560,000 and telephone stations from 170 to 345.

## BANKING, TRADE &amp; FACTORIES

Korea had only 70 main and branch banking offices in 1910, and these became 93 in 1913. The deposits held in trust by them and loans made totalled at the end of Aug. 1910 ¥ 18,050,000 and ¥ 19,300,000, but these enlarged to ¥ 36,660,000 and ¥ 53,700,000 by Aug. 1913.

The volume of foreign trade advanced from ¥ 52,890,000 odd in 1909 to ¥ 102,450,000 odd in 1913. The Japan-Korea trade that averaged ¥ 36,550,000 during the three years prior to annexation expanded to ¥ 56,420,000 in 1911-'13.

Factories with capital exceeding ¥ 30,000 numbered 56 with total investment amounting to ¥ 8,100,000 before annexation, and in 1912 these figures became 102 and ¥ 11,600,000.

## JUSTICE

Naturally civil and penal cases dealt with have increased, the former from 25,900 in 1910 to 37,100 in 1912, and the latter from 7,900 to 13,500

## FINANCE

## BUDGETS (in yen 1,000)

<i>Revenue</i>		
Ordinary	1913-14	1914-15
Tax ... ..	12,485	16,537
Stamp receipts ... ..	1,145	1,429
Yōk-tun receipts ... ..	1,160	1,613
Public undertaking and Gov't property ...	14,824	17,520
Other receipts ... ..	489	622
Total ... ..	30,106	37,724
Extraordinary		
Sale of Gov't property ... ..	400	475

## CHOSEN (KOREA)

713

Loans ... ..	12,627	9,440
Fund to meet deficit ... ..	12,350	9,000
Surplus of previous year transferred ...	2,506	2,722
Total ... ..	27,883	21,638
Total Revenue ... ..	57,989	59,362

*Expenditure*

Ordinary	1913-14	1914-15
Prince Yi's Household ... ..	1,500	1,500
Gov.-General's Office ... ..	3,025	3,390
Justice and Prison ... ..	2,782	2,597
Police ... ..	3,307	3,331
Local administration ... ..	4,304	4,115
Education ... ..	355	344
Custom-house ... ..	620	590
Model Farm ... ..	220	197
Pingyang mining ... ..	812	789
Central Experimental Station ... ..	148	158
Communication ... ..	3,432	3,592
Railway Expense ... ..	7,034	7,712
Repairs ... ..	403	330
Sundry Expenses ... ..	236	349
Transferred to General Account ... ..	5,117	5,201
Sanitation ... ..	450	400
Reserves ... ..	1,000	1,000
Total ... ..	34,751	35,600
Extraordinary		
Industrial Expense ... ..	407	244
Gendamerie ... ..	1,138	1,110
Garrison ... ..	148	144
Land surveying ... ..	3,433	3,601
Subsidies ... ..	2,722	3,283
Repair and Construction... ..	1,545	1,368
Public works ... ..	4,904	3,904
Railways ... ..	8,500	8,500
Investigations ... ..	174	478
Others... ..	246	1,125
Total ... ..	23,238	23,762
Total Expenditures ... ..	57,989	59,362

## DEBTS (at the End of March, 1914)

1st Enterprises ... ..	5,000	6.5	1906	'11-16	Industrial Bank of Japan id.
2nd Enterprises ... ..	12,963	6.527	1908	'23-33	
1st 4% Loan ... ..	1,052	4.0	1910	'20-70	—
Chosen Undertaking-Loan ... ..	30,000	5.0	1913	—'17	—
Public Works Loan ... ..	1,500	6.0	1912	—'15	Bank of Chosen id.
	6,000	6.2	1913	—'16	
Total ... ..	56,516	—	—	—	—

## FOREIGN TRADE

## VOLUME OF TRADE (in yen 1,000)

Year	Merchandises			Specie & Bullions	
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports
1910 ... ..	39,782	19,913	59,696	1,876	9,199
1911 ... ..	54,087	18,856	72,944	4,739	12,857
1912 ... ..	67,115	20,985	88,101	1,472	10,124
1913 ... ..	71,580	30,878	102,459	202	10,944
1914 ... ..	63,231	34,388	97,620	304	10,824

## STAPLE EXPORTS (in yen 1,000)

Staple items	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Beans & Peas ... ..	5,726	4,630	5,215	5,718	4,161
Rice ... ..	6,277	5,283	7,524	14,491	7,098
Live Stock... ..	634	703	207	211	465
Cow Hide... ..	1,004	1,068	1,032	1,267	1,597
Fishes, dried salt ... ..	317	148	282	660	688
Gold ore ... ..	517	234	274	322	569
Wheat and Barley ... ..	361	99	92	217	204
Coal ... ..	362	376	334	357	458
Fertilizers ... ..	—	—	778	—	955
Ginseng ... ..	175	70	261	524	497
Cotton, raw and ginned...	304	252	435	924	1,107

## STAPLE IMPORTS (in yen 1,000)

Rice ... ..	23	164	152	2,927	2,723
Italian Millet ... ..	129	655	403	2,897	1,147
Flour ... ..	332	654	1,320	1,968	1,237
Sugar ... ..	861	1,207	1,506	1,870	1,510
Sake ... ..	735	797	964	991	880
Petroleum ... ..	1,261	1,436	1,770	2,033	1,486
Cotton yarn ... ..	1,801	2,123	2,333	1,866	2,069
Sheetings, gray... ..	4,486	5,737	6,865	6,513	5,879
Sheetings, white ... ..	1,676	1,816	2,791	2,227	1,757
Cotton fabrics, Japanese...	1,714	2,182	2,565	2,314	1,983
Hempen fabrics ... ..	906	1,402	1,518	1,396	1,617
Woollen fabrics ... ..	425	520	1,018	1,052	788
Silk fabrics ... ..	1,085	983	1,383	1,183	926
Paper... ..	701	992	1,231	1,351	1,319
Wrought iron ... ..	596	1,023	1,373	1,073	1,192
Machinery ... ..	1,243	1,588	2,390	1,554	1,481
Coal ... ..	794	1,334	1,525	1,780	1,741
Timber, planks and sleeper	1,687	1,948	2,263	1,858	1,694
Straw bags, ropes, and mats	936	716	725	925	1,082
Post parcels ... ..	2,308	3,697	3,913	3,691	3,912

## TRADE AT LEADING PORTS (in yen 1,000)

	1912		1913		1914	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Ninsen... ..	3,787	18,488	5,818	17,589	5,255	14,217
Fusan ... ..	6,974	15,385	9,845	17,555	11,794	16,909
Chinnampho ... ..	3,232	2,891	4,283	3,024	3,959	2,358
Gensan ... ..	1,115	4,751	1,327	5,386	1,141	4,201
Kunsan ... ..	1,711	2,714	4,199	3,281	6,177	2,173
Seoul ... ..	170	11,640	336	11,049	631	11,136

## TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

(in yen 1,000)

	1911		1912		1913	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Japan ... ..	34,058	13,340	40,756	15,369	40,429	25,313
China ... ..	5,442	3,009	7,027	4,058	9,764	4,183
Great Britain ... ..	7,923	1	9,802	197	7,545	234
U.S.A. ... ..	4,260	953	6,459	95	7,849	7,939
Asiatic Russia ... ..	49	1,510	73	1,245	63	1,010
Belgium ... ..	150	—	208	1	140	10
Hongkong ... ..	38	14	226	5	73	24
France... ..	91	4	89	2	115	3
Germany ... ..	1,311	20	1,591	5	1,686	3
Total (inc. others) ...	54,087	18,856	67,115	20,985	71,580	30,878

## NEW KOREAN UNDERTAKINGS

With the approval of the Diet in the session of 1910-11 the Korean undertakings loan program spreading over a number of years has been adopted. The money is to be appropriated for these works:—

Road reconstruction, to be completed by	1916-17	year at ¥	10,500,000
Customs construction,	1917-18	"	8,708,995
Railway making and repairing,	1918-19	"	94,736,218
Waterworks at Chinnampho,	1914-15	"	420,000
Seoul post-office,	1915-16	"	300,000
Ninsen harbour repair,	1917-18	"	431,061
New Wiju street and river repair,	1915-16	"	240,000
Total estimated			115,336,274

## BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when the First Bank was established and was authorised by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were ceded to the new bank, as the central banking organ. Provincial hypothec banks were organized in 1906 at various local centres. Besides these banks there are eleven ordinary banks, i.e. the First, the 130th, the 18th, Suwo, Mitsuyo and Shichisei banks by Japanese, and Kanjo, Chosen Shogyo, Kan-ichi, Samnan and Kameura banks by Koreans. The statistics are as follows at the end of Dec., 1913:—



(In ¥ 1,000)

	No. of Banks	Paid up capital	Reserve funds	Gov. subsidies	
				shares taken up	Loan by
Bank of Chosen... ..	1	7,500	134	2,250	1,200
Prov. Hypothec Banks ...	6	1,467	479	329	1,466
Ordinary Banks (Japanese)	3	{ * 465 3,650	110	—	—
" (Koreans)	4	2,256	308	1,395	385
" (Combined)	4	450	1	—	—
" (Total)	11	{ * 3,171 3,650	419	1,395	385
Total * ... ..	18	{ 12,138 * 3,650	1,032	3,974	3,054

(Continued)

	Bank note	Debenture	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans	Net profit
Bank of Chosen... ..	25,693	—	18,650	6,760	460
Prov. Hypothec Banks ...	—	2,990	4,599	6,280	215
Ordinary banks (Japanese)	—	—	8,312	12,843	426
" (Koreans)	—	—	2,487	4,941	142
" (Combined)	—	—	385	758	34
" (Total)	—	—	11,186	18,545	710
Total ... ..	25,693	2,990	34,435	31,585	1,378

Note:—An asterisk\* shows those of the branches of banks in Japan.

#### THE BANK OF CHOSEN (Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The agreement providing for the Central Bank of Korea as published in 1909 provides that:

(1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea.

(2) Japanese and Korea exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Korea.

(3) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government of the Bank of Korea.

The capital is ¥ 10,000,000 (7,500,000 paid up) in 100,000 shares of ¥ 100 each, of which 30,000 were allotted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and 400 received for directors and auditors, the remaining 69,600 allotted among Japanese and Koreans.

The Board of Directors comprise Mr. Ichihara (Pres), Messrs. Midzukoshi, Mishima and Kimura, directors, and Mr. Ito. auditor.

#### AGRICULTURE

**Cultivated and Uncultivated Areas.**—The cultivated area is 2,847,525 *cho*, of which 36 % is rice paddy and 64 % farm. The land not yet brought under tillage is estimated at 2,302,274 *cho*. Besides there are about 16,000,000 *cho* of forests, hills etc. The price of land is from ¥ 1,600 to ¥ 150 per *cho*

of paddy field and from ¥ 1,500 to ¥ 50 per *cho* of upland farm. Difficulty of irrigation is the greatest obstacle to opening wild land in Korea.

**Encouragement by the Government.**—In March, 1907, a law regarding the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody, regardless of nationality, may rent uncultivated lands from the State for a term of not more than ten years for tillage, stock-breeding, afforestation or similar industrial undertakings. The annual rental is 50 *sen* per *cho* (2½ acres), but this is waived in special circumstances. Up to the end of July '10 application for renting uncultivated lands reached 127,532 *cho*, of which permission was granted for 13,433 *cho*.

**Rice.**—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barely, soja bean, cotton, etc. The rice is fairly good in quality but very poor in the yield. Yearly products for about 2,960,000 *cho* are about 9,000,000 *koku*, almost one half the rate in Japan Proper, in 1912.

**Barley and Soja Bean.**—Barley covers 584,644 *cho*, yielding 5,596,846 *koku*. Soja and other beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy. The acreage is 553,077 *cho* and the yield 3,345,472 *koku*. Export to Japan amounted to about 5,000,721 *yen* in '12.

**Sericulture.**—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary in Japan Proper. About 30,000 *koku* of cocoons was produced in 1912. The serious drawback is the danger of parasitic worms and of sudden change of temperature. To encourage this industry 86 institutes were established in 1912 with staffs of 103 teachers and students numbering 1775.

**Ginsengs.**—Ginsengs or medical roots which are highly valued by Chinese and Korean formerly totalled ¥ 1,650,000 worth in output, but in recent years, owing to the ravage of injurious fungi, the amount has fallen and the yield is now insignificant. Investigations are now going on to find remedy.

**Cotton.**—The experimental cultivations of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese. It was granted ¥ 100,000 by the Korean Government. The result of the three years' experiment having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan.

The American upland variety is cultivated, it being judged as best suited to the Korean soil. The yield per *tan* is put at 100 cattie as safe estimate as against 80 of the native variety. The ratio of ginned cotton is 35% and 23 % respectively. The area under cotton in 1913 increased to 14,235 *cho*, and in 1914 the figures are expected to rise to 21,000 *cho*. This means that the crop that was 13,000,000 *kin* in 1913 will grow to 20,000,000 in 1914. The authorities estimate that the area will be extended at no distant date to 100,000 *cho*, of which Chongla province will have 60,000. Ginning is carried on at factories in Mokpho, Fusan, etc.

**Stock-Farming.**—Cattle breeding in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future.

Cow hides were exported to Japan Proper to the amount of ¥ 732,841 in 1912.

**Farming Enterprises by Japanese.**—The Japanese farming enterprises as they existed in 1912, represent 126,146 *cho* (315,365 acres) with investment amounting to about *yen* 22,472,983 and by 3,839 investors. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is *yen* 358.36. Of the investors 177 represented *yen*

14,963,624, and 83,062 *cho*. Independent farming covers 1,227½ and tenantry 65,885 *cho*, speaking of arable land only.

### MINING INDUSTRY

**Gold.**—Korea is rich in mines which supply a good field of investment to both Japanese and foreign capitalists. The latter are active in working gold mines. The concessions were obtained from the former Korean Government. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., is an American interest that was organized in 1897 and is working Unsan concession in Pyongan district. It is the largest undertaking, being backed with capital of ¥ 10,000,000 fully paid up. Since 1903 it handled 230,000 to 300,000 tons of quartz every year, with output of gold amounting to ¥ 2,400,000 to ¥ 3,000,000. Seventy foreigners are engaged, and 2,000 workers are employed.

#### LIST OF MINING CONCESSIONS

Mineral	Located	Province	Leased by
Gold	Unsan	North Pyong-an	Americans
"	Suan	Whanghai	British, but managed by Americans
"	Chiksan	South Choongchong	American
"	Changsong	North Pyong-an	"
"	Huchang	" "	Italian
"	Syenchon	" "	German
"	Kokkanli	North Choongchong	British
Copper	Kapsan	South Hamkyong	American
Alluvial gold	Syun-an	S. Pyong-an	Japanese
Zinc	Lyongpyow	N. "	"
Iron	An-ak	Whanghai	"
Graphite	Yungheung	S. Hamkyong	"
Gold	Changsong	N. Pyong-an	K. Yasukawa
"	Kusong	" "	Furukawa Firm
Iron	Kaichon	S. "	Mitsubishi "
"	Kyomipo	Whanghai	"
Coal	Anju	S. Pyong-an	Meiji-Min. Co.
Zinc	Sonju	N. "	Japanese

With the exception of Unsan Gold mines, most of the other mines conceded to either foreigners or Japanese, are not yet in full working order.

**Iron.**—Iron ores of various descriptions occur, chiefly in the basins of the river Tadong and its tributaries. At the end of 1909 the concessions numbered 38, including an important mine in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tadong worked by the Okura Firm. In 1909 the output from all the mines along the Tadong amounted to about 100,000 tons. They were purchased by the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, and it is expected that before long at least one half the raw material consumed at the Works will be supplied by the Korean iron mines. The Works secured two mines in the same region in 1910. Better facilities of transportation will be followed by marked increase of output.

**Graphite.**—The production of graphite recently has increased suddenly. The output that did not exceed *yen* 20,000 in 1907 now stands at over ¥ 328,000 with a greater promise in accordance with the development of various industrial enterprises. At the end of '09 black-lead concessions counted 109, about one half of it being exploited by British capitalists.

**Other Mineral Resources.**—Smokeless coal, copper, and mica are also plenty. The Pyongyang coal measures, though producing only dust-coal, are almost inexhaustible in supply. The Imperial Navy uses this dust-coal for making its briquets.

### FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 5,000 miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Whale, shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal marine products. The proverbial indolence of the people has hindered the proper exploitation of this important natural resource. If the Korean fishermen were as diligent and progressive as the Japanese the yield would have increased as much as five times more than to-day. The existing states of the industry are these:

At the end of 1913	No. of boats	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year
Korean ... ..	13,351	187,173	¥6,187,538
Japanese ... ..	6,011	25,540	5,934,654
Total ... ..	19,362	212,713	12,122,192

The coast from the River Tuman downward is noted for the *Myng-tai* cod fishing, the western sea for the *Guchi* fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods, herrings, etc. These are called the "three fisheries of Korea."

**Salt Industry.**—Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is as yet only about 244,900,000 *kin* against the total consumption of 350,000,000 *kin*. The shortage will be made up by proper means by Government before long.

### FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions in the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tuman, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 11,000,000 *cho* (27½ million acres), about 47% of the total area of Korea. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamceyparis, larch, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. Since 1907 the Government has been trying in various ways to inculcate in the minds of the people the idea of importance of tree-planting. (See also the beginning of this Chap.)

### INDUSTRIES

The native industries are quite primitive, for even ceramics and fabrics that formerly flourished have suffered decline through long neglect. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal-work, knit-work and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels indicative of indolent habit, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and comparatively costly.

**Industries Started by Japanese.**—These are still insignificant, the investment not reaching ¥ 2,000,000. Seventy-eight works existed in 1908 comprising 25 rice-cleaning shops, 15 tile and brick shops, 12 iron works. These produced about 3,000,000 worth of productions. They employed 3,200 Koreans (2,000) and the rest Japanese and Chinese.

### WAGES IN KOREA

Wages of native laborers are much cheaper than in Japan, say about a half of the other. Data compiled at Seoul in 1913 are as follow:—

Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen	Chinese Yen
Carpenter ... ..	1.50	1.00	1.20
Plasterer ... ..	1.50	1.20	—
Sawyer ... ..	1.80	1.00	1.20
Bricklayer ... ..	2.00	—	1.50
Well-sinker ... ..	1.00	—	.70
Paper hanger ... ..	1.00	.80	—
Rikisha-man ... ..	1.45	1.30	—
Thatcher ... ..	—	1.00	—
Tile-layer ... ..	2.00	1.20	—
Stone mason ... ..	2.00	—	1.50
Coolie ... ..	—	.60	.40

### EDUCATION

Korea had no system of education before the Peninsula was brought under Japanese protection, only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes did attend schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated. The marked improvement that has come over the education of Korean people is indicated by the following official figures at end of March 1914:—

	No. of schools	Staff	Students	Graduates
Gov. Collegiate school				
Seoul Special School ... ..	—	17	110	14
Seoul Higher Common School	—	47	694	251
Pyongyang Higher Common Sch.	—	18	243	73
Seoul H. C. Sch. for Females ...	—	17	139	53
Total ... ..	—	99	1,186	381
Technical schools ... ..	78	298	2,471	1,202
Common schools				
Gov. common schools ... ..	2	11	385	64
Public " " ... ..	366	1,598	47,539	5,557
Private " " ... ..	20	92	1,887	192
Total ... ..	388	701	49,821	5,813

	No. of Schools	Staff	Students	Graduates
Gov. Agricultural School .....	—	9	100	28
Gov. Technical Institute .....	—	23	59	120
Gov. Medical Institute .....	—	40	140	49

These are besides some 1300 private institutes of which about 500 are somehow or other connected with foreign missionaries. They are pretty large in number, but are apparently decreasing, for against the increase of 188 in 1913 the corresponding figures reported in the year ended March, 1914 were 78.

## KOREAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN PROPER

## AT THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

Year ended March	Law & politics	Agri- culture	Sci- ence	Techni- cal	Com- merce	Medi- cine	Total inc. others
1912	2	13	4	8	4	7	50
1913	1	18	—	10	6	10	55

Education of Japanese boys and girls is of course properly attended to, the figures for the purely Japanese schools at the end of March 1912 being:—

Class	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates
Elementary ... ..	251	836	25,164	3,699
Middle ... ..	2	46	601	46
Girl's Higher ... ..	6	56	921	181
Commercial ... ..	6	47	456	117
Technical ... ..	1	13	28	27
Various ... ..	8	91	410	83
Kindergartens ... ..	10	22	756	372
Total ... ..	284	1,051	28,336	4,525

## RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. As in Japan Proper, Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan Proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The French Catholic mission was the first to come, it having entered the field as early as 1836. Today it counts 80,000 believers. Protestant mission did not appear earlier than 1884, but already it possesses 360,000 converts and probationers. The American Presbyterian and Methodist churches are especially influential, followed by the Canadian and Australian Presbyterian churches and English church. The foreign missionary force numbers about 500, and they receive over ¥ 1,000,000 a year as propaganda fund. The contributions from native Christians amounted to over ¥ 248,000 in 1911. The Missions maintain schools with theological and educational object, the attendants reaching about 40,000.

## JUDICATURE IN KOREA

The Korean Courts fall under direct control of the Governor-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts are classified as District Courts, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal, and lastly there is a Supreme Court. The District and Local Courts transact the respective legal work provided

for those courts in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the Local Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgments given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts. The regular staff of the Courts and procurators' office consist as follows:—Judges—329; public procurators—85; chief clerks—4; interpreters—4; clerks—368; student interpreters—187.

### GARRISON AND POLICE

At present the troops in the Peninsula represent a Division and a Brigade. The Division has its headquarters at P'ingyang, primarily to protect the Korean frontier. The remaining troops are stationed in the south and are a mixed brigade. As to the police force, there are in Seoul the Metropolitan Police Bureau, six police stations, and one branch station. In the interior there are 65 police stations, 3 branches, and 336 *chuzuisho* (sentry stations). The staff comprises 30 Japanese and 17 Korean inspectors-general, 144 Japanese and 102 Korea inspectors, and, 884 Japanese and 3,130 Korean policemen. In addition there is a force of gendarmerie.

Policing is attended to by Gendarmes and police force. The former number roughly 3,500 with 4,500 native assistants, and the latter consisting of 2,500 Japanese and 3,500 natives, total 14,000, i. e. one man per 1 sq. ri.

New Naval Station.—A new naval station has been established at Chinhai Bay in southern Korea at an estimated outlay of a little over ¥ 8,000,000 to be spread over ten years beginning with 1910-11 year. The completion of this station will lessen the value of Maizuru station, for Sasebo and the new basis at Chinhai will sufficiently guard the strait of Tsushima.

### RAILWAY

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Ninsen R'y Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1900. Amalgamated in 1903 with the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government as described in the Chapter on Railways. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly laid during the Russo-Japan war.

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,230 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at the cost of yen 1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table device to admit the passage of junks.

As existing at present the Korean railway system consists of the three main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (583.2 m.), connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Imperial Gov. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic services, i. e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line; (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line, 138.4 m., connecting the capital with northern port of Wonsan (Genzan). The work was started in 1910 and completed in 1914; (3) Honam Line, 175.7 m., consists of the Taichon-Chyongenp section, Kunsan branch, Mokpo-Chyongenp section.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

The statistics of the Chosen Government Railway for 1913, i.e. the year ended March, 1914, compared with the preceeding year are as follows:—

	1913	Increase comp. 1912
Route mile ... ..	970	133
Track mile ... ..	1192	158
Train mile ... ..	3570,366	554,379
Car mileage ... ..	11,232,590	1,782,863
Wagon mileage ... ..	18,932,773	3,686,063
Passenger mileage... ..	173,743,488	8,708,937
Tonnage mileage ... ..	123,427,673	23,145,173
Passenger receipts... ..	Y 3,815,806	¥ 270,581
Goods receipts ... ..	Y 2,534,042	¥ 252,299
Traffic receipts ... ..	Y 6,349,848	¥ 522,880

## THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of '08. The capital is ¥10,000,000 p. n., divided into 200,000 shares of Y50, and of that number the Korean Government obtained 60,000 in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The Company's line of business comprises opening up land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 yearsh, and also to make temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, while it obtains State aids of not more than ¥300,000 a year for the first eight years. President and two Vice-Presidents are to be filled with Japanese nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

**Inviting Settlers.**—The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule for inviting settlers whether Japanese and Korean, and either individually or in groups of not less than ten families. These settlers are classified into two peasant proprietors and tenants. They can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be assigned to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. They also enjoy the advantage of leasing land for afforestation. They must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers are to cultivate the Co.'s fields by paying a stated rent, but will be given the chance to become land-owners. These as well as proprietor-settlers are allowed to purchase the Co.'s land to an extent not exceeding 5 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease. The Co. owns land covering 64,000 *cho* (160,000 acres), and for the present will refrain investing any more in land, the amount already spent in this direction being yen 10,040,000. Since 1910 the Co. has invited five batches from Japan Proper, of which the last lot collected in the spring of 1915 consisted of 733 families. The 6th numbering 1500 families is to be raised in the course of the year.



The business reports for 1913 is shown below :—

Capital paid-up ... ..	¥ 10,000,000
Foreign bond ... ..	¥ 50,000,000
Loans to the farmers ... ..	¥ 6,200,000
No. of household settled ... ..	about, 2,000
Land purchased ( <i>cho</i> ) ... ..	64,000
Investment in land... ..	¥ 140,000
Net profit... ..	¥ 1,391,400

The Co. has obtained permission to float another foreign bond to the amount of ¥ 40,000,000.

President,—Saburo Yoshihara; Vice-Pres.,—Utarō Noda, Board of Directors,—I. Hayashi, K. Inouye, Kan Sorya.

### ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE

At the end of 1913 18 companies desirous of undertaking electric enterprises existed, their aggregate capital amounting to ¥ 11,880,000 and the total capacity of the plants for generating electricity was 8,100 kilowatts. Of the 18 fifteen with a paid up capital of ¥ 6,497,840 were actually engaged in business. The number of households receiving the supply of electricity was 11,058, the lamps installed in these houses numbering 77,880 in all. In 1914 permission has been granted to the electric company at Suwon, which has a subscribed capital of ¥ 60,000 of which ¥ 21,000 has already been paid in. The machinery of the company is able to generate 40 kilowatts of electricity. At present the company supplies electricity to about 300 households. Two more electric companies, one at New Wiju and the other at Hamheung, are now engaged in construction work.

### LAST OF THE CONSPIRACY CASE

On Feb. 13th 1915 were released as an act of special amnesty the six prisoners, including Mr. (formerly Baron) Yun Chi-ho, and five others, all of whom were sentenced to six years imprisonment on Oct. 9th 1913 on a charge of conspiracy with assassination of the Governor-General as one of its objects. The case had been brought to light early in 1911, in the course of examination of men arrested on a charge of armed burglary. Researches by the detective force led to the arrest of 123 men consisting mainly of native Christian pastors, teachers and students. On June 23. 1912 these men were put on trial at the Court of First Instance which on Sept. 28 acquitted 17 and sentenced 105 to penal servitude of five to ten years. As a result of appeal the number of convictions dwindled to only 6, and their term of imprisonment was reduced to 6 years. This sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court with which appeal was subsequently lodged twice. Naturally this Conspiracy case attracted wide attention among foreigners, especially missionary circles, while the allegation made by the accused at the public trial that they had been subjected to torture at the police examinations and the Preliminary Court created something like a sensation among those foreigners.

# CHAPTER XXXVI

## TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,354 sq. *ri* and extends from latitude 21° 45' N. to 25° 38' N. and from longitude 120° 2' E. to 122° 6' E. The Pescadores covers about 8 sq. *ri*. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan Proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other slope is flat and fertile. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) and Mt. Nittaka (14,500 ft.) Another range runs along the eastern coast of the island. In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,65 ft.) stands. In the neighbourhood several hot springs are found. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in later summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage to the fields and public works. Sea board extends nearly 290 *ri*, but with no good indentations except Keelung and Tamsui in the north and Takao in the south-west. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the south-west, but even in the mountainous districts greater parts of available plains have been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 90° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails, and occasions a wet weather in the northern part of the island. On the other hand the southern district is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season occurs in summer.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

#### TEMPERATURE

	Taihoku °c.	Taipei °c.	Tainan °c.	Taitō °c.	Kōshū °c.	Hōko °c.
Jan. ... ..	15.6	16.1	19.3	19.3	20.6	16.6
April ... ..	20.5	21.9	23.3	23.2	24.6	21.8
July ... ..	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7
Oct. ... ..	23.1	23.8	24.9	24.4	25.3	24.6
Dec. ... ..	16.8	18.2	18.4	20.0	21.4	18.2
Average... ..	21.6	22.1	23.1	23.4	24.4	22.5

#### RAINFALLS

	Taihoku mm.	Taipei mm.	Tainan mm.	Taitō mm.	Kōshū mm.	Hōko mm.
Jan. ... ..	95.0	46.0	28.8	42.7	24.4	34.2
April ... ..	137.0	111.3	55.7	72.4	52.6	4.7
July ... ..	195.8	265.1	353.0	236.2	392.6	30.1

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		Taihoku mm.	Taichū mm.	Tainan mm.	Taitō mm.	Kōshun mm.	Hōkotō mm.
Aug. ...	...	327.8	354.8	457.3	339.5	584.0	189.3
Nov. ...	...	79.9	16.1	20.7	52.0	7.3	2.7
Total ...	...	2030.1	1728.1	1676.7	1794.6	2229.7	958.3

## No. OF DAYS OF RAINFALLS

		Taihoku	Taichū	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōkotō
Jan. ...	...	16.9	8.5	5.9	13.0	9.3	6.5
April ...	...	15.3	10.4	7.5	15.3	7.7	8.6
July ...	...	13.5	15.3	16.7	12.7	21.4	9.5
Aug. ...	...	15.9	18.2	18.7	15.1	22.9	10.3
Nov. ...	...	16.3	5.2	4.0	9.3	10.2	4.8
Total ...	...	185.8	125.2	107.7	157.8	155.7	91.6

## POPULATION

1911	Japanese ...	65,158	44,628	109,786	59.35	40.95	89
	Natives ...	1,652,687	1,510,100	3,162,787	52.25	47.75	2,550
	Aborigines ...	61,680	60,279	121,959	50.57	49.43	—
	Foreigners ...	14,572	1,779	16,306	89.09	10.91	13
	Total ...	1,794,052	1,616,786	3,410,838	52.60	47.40	2,652
1912	Japanese ...	72,333	50,460	122,793	58.91	41.09	99
	Natives ...	1,675,364	1,537,857	3,213,221	52.14	47.86	2,591
	Aborigines ...	62,034	60,702	122,736	50.54	49.46	—
	Foreigners ...	15,787	2,142	17,929	88.05	11.95	14
	Total ...	1,825,518	1,651,161	3,476,679	52.51	47.49	2,704
1913	Japanese ...	78,171	55,766	133,937	—	—	—
	Natives ...	1,699,936	1,565,233	3,265,169	—	—	—
	Foreigners ...	16,701	2,463	19,164	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,794,808	1,623,462	3,418,270	—	—	—
	Aborigines excluded.						

	Birth	Death	Death per 100 birth	Still birth	Marriage	Divorce
1910 ...	135,297	90,015	66.53	5,317	36,786	5319
1911 ...	139,333	87,446	63.76	5,318	36,985	5085
1912 ...	140,498	84,963	60.47	5,787	37,919	5082

	F. per 100 M.	Death per 100 birth	Per 1000				
			Birth	Death	Still birth	Marriage	Divorce
1910...	94.10	66.53	42.03	27.96	1.65	11.43	1.65
1911...	94.87	62.76	42.41	26.61	1.80	11.26	1.55
1912...	95.09	60.47	41.89	25.33	1.73	11.31	1.52

## PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1912

Taihoku ...	...	99,208	Shokwa ...	...	15,831
Tansui ...	...	6,464	Kako ...	...	19,194
Keelung ...	...	17,901	Kagi ...	...	22,996
Giran ...	...	16,058	Tainan ...	...	60,823
Shinchiku ...	...	16,727	Takao ...	...	14,649
Taichū ...	...	14,452	Toko ...	...	10,428

## THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 800 communities with the population of about 100,000, broadly classified into Northern and Southern Aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern Aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe, and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaisetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. Recvrd of raid by the aborigines is:—

	1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Killed	Wounded	K.	W.	K.	W.	K.	W.
Polices etc	116	164	151	178	279	179	661	866
Other officers & people	190	184	193	185	434	209	816	889
Total	306	348	344	363	713	388	1,477	1,755

## THE WORK OF SUBJUGATION

The aborigines occupy the inaccessible mountainous region covering about one half the total area of the island and rich in natural resources.

**The Frontier Guard Zone.**—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of the savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized when the island belonged to Chinawas kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The outlay augmented in proportion to the expansion of the service, reaching 1,680,000 in 1907 and 1,900,000 in 1908.

**Subjugation Program.**—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt the subjugation program on a larger scale and set apart ¥ 15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥ 9,750,000 for guard zone and ¥ 5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police, were employed and over ¥ 2,000,000 spent in the 2nd campaign against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campaign was started against the Northern tribe of Kinalji with military and police force of about 3,700. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914 the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, policemen and others.

It was the largest expedition ever organized against the aborigines and was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about 10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region that covers about 600 sq. m. between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. In the expedition 3 officers, 59 rank and file were killed, and 8 died of disease, while of the Police contingent 16 were killed and 3 died of disease, 1128 rifles were surrendered. The work of subjugation has thus been completed over all the aborigines region, but this may not mean that the savages have been reduced to submission. Some of them may still remain incorrigible at heart.

The subjugation of the aborigines has been aimed principally at depriving them of their arms. The only arms they carry are rifles not only for protection but for hunting, constituting their sole means of living. The possession of the arms, however, makes them warlike and defiant, hence menacing to the rulers in their attempt to exploit the rich resources stored in the aborigines region and to ensure the safety and development of traffic throughout the island.

## FORESTS AND PLAINS

Year ended March	Protection forest	Other forests, etc.	Total
1911 ... ..	18,278 <i>ko</i>	2,908,831 <i>ko</i>	2,927,109 <i>ko</i>
1912 ... ..	24,119	2,902,990	2,927,109
1913 ... ..	41,921	2,885,188	2,927,109

"Ko" = 2,932 "tsubo" or about 2½ acres.

TREE PLANTING (in *ko*)

Year ended March	Government		Private Camphor trees	Total
	Camphor trees	Other trees		
1912 ... ..	535	777	1,027	2,339
1913 ... ..	531	582	1,336	2,449
1914 ... ..	1309	781	1,206	3,296

## PRIMEVAL FORESTS—ARISAN LUMBERING WORK

Primeval forests exist in the aborigines' quarters. Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm laid rails at the cost of about ¥ 2,000,000 to bring out the timber. The firm the having given up the Government took up the business on its own account at an outlay of ¥ 5,900,000 spread over five years ending 1914-15 year.

**Arisan.**—This is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. It lies east of Kagi, an important city in Southern Formosa. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers about 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 374,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 *shukujime* (about 12 cu. ft.)

Broad-leaf trees, 1,486,426 " " 18,207,356 " "

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 *shukujime* as regards conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively, theoretically speaking. Regeneration will accompany the felling, so that the supply may be kept up permanently.

Of the timber trees the following are most important:—

	No. of stamps	<i>Shukujime</i>
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> ... ..	152,482	3,443,839
Red ... ..	155,783	4,404,460
"Kashi" oak ... ..	267,363	2,709,678
"Shii" " ... ..	247,548	2,803,622

As lumbering railway rails are laid for 41 m. from Kagi to Nimampe, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan. 1913 at the cost of ¥ 3,700,000. This is apart from the sum spent by the Fujita Firm which had laid 9 m. of the total length. The gauge is 30 in. with the maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist, as also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is to be attended to at Kagi where an extensive sawing yard has been constructed.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

## BUDGET

<i>Revenue (in yen 1,000)</i>		<i>Expenditure (in yen 1,000)</i>	
<b>Ordinary :—</b>	<b>1914—15</b>	<b>Ordinary :—</b>	<b>1914—'15</b>
Inland Taxes ... ..	12,324	Administration ... ..	1,298
Custom Duties... ..	2,212	Judicial Courts ... ..	531
Public Undertaking and		Local Administration ...	916
State Property ... ..	27,297	Police ... ..	149
Stamp Receipts ... ..	891	Prisons ... ..	447
Various Licenses & Fees	3	Hospitals... ..	548
Miscellaneous Receipts...	347	Customs houses ... ..	116
Total Ordinary... ..	43,077	Communications ... ..	1,581
<b>Extraordinary :—</b>		Government Railways ...	3,212
Proceeds from Sale of		Monopoly Bureau ... ..	9,609
Property ... ..	196	Fund for Redemption of	
Proceeds of loans trans-		Loans transferred to	
ferred from General		General Account... ..	9,654
Account ... ..	1,550	Other Expenses ... ..	5,622
Surplus of previous year		Total Ordinary... ..	34,808
transferred ... ..	2,331	<b>Extraordinary :—</b>	
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,168	Expenses for Special	
Total Extraordinary ...	5,246	Undertakings ... ..	1,550
Total Revenue... ..	48,324	Subsidies ... ..	1,032
		Expenses for Public Works	5,382
		Other Expenses ... ..	3,938
		Expenses for Encourage-	
		ment of Industry ... ..	11,612
		Total Extraordinary	13,516
		Total Expenditure...	48,324

## EDUCATION

		No. of Schools Teachers		Students
Elementary School ... ..	{ 1911	63	269	7,758
	{ 1912	74	319	8,980
Public Sch. for Japanese ...	{ 1911	181	1,149	44,670
	{ 1912	187	1,280	49,554
Public Sch. for Natives ... ..	{ 1911	7	24	1,770
	{ 1912	7	24	1,966
Middle School ... ..	{ 1911	1	41	542
	{ 1912	1	43	583
Higher Girls School... ..	{ 1911	1	23	277
	{ 1912	1	23	318
Language School ... ..	{ 1911	1	61	1,193
	{ 1912	1	99	1,335
Technical School ... ..	{ 1912	1	11	58
	{ 1911	1	23	204
Medical School ... ..	{ 1912	1	23	210
	{ 1911	12	84	785
Private School ... ..	{ 1912	12	86	882
	{ 1911	518	555	15,759
Family Sch. kept	{ 1912	541	560	16,302
by Native Teachers ... ..				

## JUSTICE

	Fiscal year	Civil cases			Criminal cases		
		No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining
1st Instance	1911	4,753	1,574	3,179	4,984	4,903	81
	1912	5,510	1,107	4,403	1,021	4,909	112
Appeal ...	1911	897	767	130	172	159	13
	1912	898	730	168	163	159	3

There were besides 3,368 cases of floggings in 1911 and 3,765 in 1912

## AGRICULTURE

AREA OF TILLAGE (1,000 *ko*)

At end of year	Rice paddy	Upland field	Total	At end of year	Rice paddy	Upland field	Total
1909 ...	337	344	682	1911 ...	345	363	708
1910 ...	342	352	695	1912 ...	346	364	711

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (in 1,000)

	1912	1913		1912	1913
Rice ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	4,046	5,126	Barley & wheat ( <i>koku</i> )	43	53
Sweet-potatoes ( <i>kin</i> )	1,121,766	1,370,970	Beans & pease ( <i>koku</i> )...	102	137
Ramie ( <i>kin</i> ) ...	1,431	1,418	Pea-nuts ( <i>koku</i> )...	163	219
Jute ( <i>kin</i> ) ...	4,036	4,621	Tobacco ( <i>kin</i> ) ...	748	725
Rush for mat ...	1,590	1,703			

## LIVE STOCK (in 1,000)

	1912	1913		1912	1913
Buffalo ...	291	289	Swine ...	1,276	1,321
Cattle ...	154	139	Goat ...	126	129

## SUGAR INDUSTRY

The industry was in a highly neglected state when the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895. The new rulers, after various experiments, decided to enforce compulsory measures as in Java, and in 1905 placed the industry under the absolute control of the Government. In accordance with this policy warm protection was for some years extended to the industry, to the extent even as much as 90 % of the declared value of the Java sugar as imported into Japan. The rate has been reduced to about 50 %. The latest date are these:—

	Area ( <i>ko</i> )	cane <i>kin</i> per <i>ko</i>	Sugar 1000 <i>kin</i>	Sugar <i>kin</i> per <i>ko</i>	% of centrifugal
1911 ...	89,445	52,716	499,817	5,588	10.60
1912 ...	75,328	41,936	331,697	4,403	10.50
1913 ...	68,640	19,000	116,500	1,697	8.93
1914 ...	71,048	33,000	247,500	3,484	10.56

Though the progress made recently has been marked. Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area, in Java though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly same. Queensland too gets 10,000 to 20,000 *kin* more canes and 1000 to 4000 *kin* more sugar per *ko*.

Refineries for centrifugal number 39 in the island, capable to turn out 2,860 tons (English & American tons combined). Counting English ton at 1,680 *kin* and the American 1,512 *kin*, and the number of days worked at 130, the refineries will be able to produce 5,830,281 piculs.

## TEA

As a beverage possessing specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite among the wealthy and refined circles in and about Boston and New York. It also goes to England where it is used to lighten the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. Strange to state the export has remained almost stationary for a number of years. The explanation ventured is that the tea farms, owing to the prejudice of the natives that manuring impairs the flavor, are losing fertility; the greater attention paid by the authorities and people to sugar, rice and camphor leaves tea in neglect, and lastly there is the prejudice entertained by American importers to the tea sent by Japanese shippers, who handle about 10 or 12 % of the total export, the bulk being shipped by the foreign firms in the island. It is said that the "tea-taster" commands pay of about ¥ 16,000 in one season lasting seven months, and that as the experts are scarce it is difficult to engage one even at such a salary. The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines' quarter about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in 4 or 5 years. Amount of tea is shown below in 1000 *kin*:-

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Total
1911 ... ..	10,887	6,630	5,148	1,945	24,632
1912 ... ..	10,449	5,757	4,224	1,946	22,378
1913 ... ..	11,359	6,283	3,481	1,392	22,516

## MARINE PRODUCTS (Value in ¥ 1,000)

	Catches	Marine products	Aquiculture
1911 ... ..	964	263	832
1912 ... ..	1,013	271	756
1913 ... ..	1,551	402	834

## MINERAL PRODUCTS

	Gold <i>monme</i>	Gold dust <i>monme</i>	Coal <i>kin</i>	Sulphur <i>kin</i>	Petroleum <i>koku</i>
1911 ... ..	426,160	15,600	424,868,219	2,981,740	1,442
1912 ... ..	427,332	15,630	464,093,321	2,425,000	3,040
1913 ... ..	300,445	14,800	536,543,460	3,849,000	15,933



## TRADE

FOREIGN TRADE (in yen 1,000)					TRADE WITH JAPAN PROPER (in yen 1,000)			
Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Specie & Bullion Exp. Imp.	Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
1911	13,175	19,555	32,730	12 7	1911	51,643	33,739	17,904
1912	14,900	19,307	34,267	13 6	1912	41,831	43,325	4,506
1913	12,942	18,023	30,966	0 20	1913	40,435	42,829	2,394

## CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED (in yen 1,000)

	Oolong tea	Rice	Sugar	Camphor	Turmeric	Flax, Hemp & Jute
1911... ..	4,057	16	955	3,463	42	410
1912... ..	4,057	3	1,719	4,409	26	539
1913... ..	3,942	1		4,493	8	419

## CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED (in ¥ 1,000)

	Opium	Petroleum	Flour	Tobacco	Chinese cloths of cotton	Cotton sattu
1911 ... ..	1,880	659	91	346	28	245
1912 ... ..	3,093	756	128	906	42	294
1913 ... ..	3,773	921	39	692	24	207

## THE THREE IMPORTANT UNDERTAKINGS

Since the 1900-1 year the Formosan Government has carried by means of loans the trunk railway construction and improvement (¥ 27,585,000), land surveying (¥ 5,756,000), Kelung harbor-works (¥ 8,600,000), official buildings (¥ 1,200,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship (¥ 235,000), totalling ¥ 33,376,000. These works having been nearly completed, the Government next took in hand in 1908-9 year another series of undertakings at the estimate of about ¥ 39,000,000 and spread over 16 years ending 1923-4 year, as follows:—

Irrigation...	¥ 30,000,000	in 1908-'24
Takao harbor-works	4,733,000	in 1908-'25
Taito railway...	4,257,000	in 1909-'16

**Irrigation.**—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms, it being impossible in many places to raise a second crops of rice owing to lack of water. The Government's plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified waterways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 *ko* (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

**Takao Harbor-works.**—Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present design is to make provisions which will admit 10 steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement at a time, and to handle goods of about 500,000 tons a year.

**Taito Railway.**—This is a project to lay a railway between the centre of the eastern district of the island and the Karenko harbor, the only available indentation in the northern Formosa, and to facilitate the exploitation of its rich natural resources, as camphor, minerals, sugar, etc.

## STATE MONOPOLIES

The state monopolies in Formosa are opium, camphor, salt and tobacco, of which the first originated more from the idea of gradually suppressing the pernicious custom and less from revenue purpose. Both camphor and salt were monopolies from the time of the Chinese rule, while tobacco was included in the list in 1905 when the tobacco monopoly was enforced in Japan Proper.

Fiscal Year	Manufactured		Sold		Revenue 1000 yen	
	Quantity 1000 monme	Value 1000 yen	Quantity 1000 monme	Value 1000 yen		
Opium...	1910 .....	22,427	4,639	30,042	5,299	4,674
	1911.....	26,400	—	27,016	5,707	5,501
	1912.....	31,377	—	28,105	6,027	5,262
Camphor		1000 kin		1000 kin		
	1910.....	5,360	—	—	5,510	5,529
	1911.....	4,509	—	—	4,807	4,856
	1912.....	3,995	—	—	5,620	5,814
Camphor Oil	1910.....	5,858	—	6,606	—	—
	1911.....	5,306	—	3,533	—	—
	1912.....	4,532	—	2,038	—	—
Salt	1910.....	173,450	321	145,937	—	821
	1911.....	121,202	215	169,512	—	884
	1912.....	115,140	209	116,887	—	759
Tobacco (Cigar)	1910.....	5,282	1,004	3,699	773	4,009
	1911.....	4,791	1,030	4,365	857	4,416
	1912.....	4,473	1,145	5,068	1,079	4,523

The bulk of camphor and camphor oil is produced at private refineries. Owners of private refineries comprise 6 Japanese and 9 natives, between whom 5,753 refineries are worked. The men employed in the business, from the cutting of the trees to extracting crude camphor, number over 9,000. The crude camphor is bought by the Government and refined at the Government works where the camphor is exported abroad through the Mitsui Bussan.

**Salt.**—The consumption of salt in the island is somewhere 46,000,000 *kin*, so more than one half is available for export. The quantity which Formosa is allowed to ship to Japan Proper is now limited to 54,000,000, but as the demand for Formosan salt is increasing in Korea the market for the goods seems quite sufficient.

Fiscal year	SALT		Value 1000 yen
	Salt field ko	Output 1000 kin	
1910 ... ..	1,355	160,920	321
1911 ... ..	1,419	102,073	215
1912 ... ..	1,524	105,340	209

**Tobacco.**—The cultivation of tobacco, as shown bellow is still insufficient to meet the demand in the island. The quantity of cut-tobacco consumed is about 5 million *kin* of which only less than one fifth is supplied at home, the balance coming from China.

## TOBACCO SOLD IN THE ISLAND (in ¥ 1,000)

Formosan tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,505
Made in Japan Proper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963
Foreign tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,547

## MINING

**Gold.**—Gold is the most important mineral in the island, its output corresponding to about 40 % of that of Japan Proper. The three gold mines that are situated about 10 miles east of Kelung, and in close proximity to each other are most noted. They are Kinkwaseki, worked by M. C. Tanaka of Tokyo, Zuiko by the Fujita Firm of Osaka, and Botan-ko by K. Kimura, of Kelung. The first produces gold and copper and its concession covers 601,274 *tsubo* of gold-copper area, 34,653 of placer-gold, and 89,069 of coal; the second 2,451,186 *tsubo* of gold area, 389,305 of placer-gold, and 421,357 of coal, and the third consists of 649,280 *tsubo* of gold area. The three extract coal for use at their works. The output of gold amounts to about 250,000 *momme*.

**Petroleum.**—Petroleum beds are judged to exist along the central ridges and extending almost through the entire length of the island. Only the Nippon and the Hoden Petroleum Cos., have started actual work of boring, each only one or two, but as yet the work is experimental.

At one time the Chinese Government engaged American experts and tried machine boring, but the work did not bear any good fruit.

## RAILWAYS

The work of constructing the trunk line from Kelung to Takao (264.8 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Kelung-Shinchiku section (63 miles) laid by the Chinese Government was began in 1899 at the estimated outlay of *yen* 28,800 millions and as work spread over ten years. The work was completed in spring of '08, and at less than the estimate, owing to fall of wages and other favorable conditions, and also slight modification of the original route. The construction of Tansui (13.7 miles) and Hozan (20.4 miles) branches, hotels along the line, improvement of Takao Harbor, and other subsidiary works have also been completed. The lines, main and branch, comprise 18 tunnels aggregating 4 m. 56 ch., 28 bridges of over 300 feet long, totalling 6 m. 25 ch. The business record at the end of 1912 is given below:—

Total mileage, 302.6; carriage, 146; wagon, 1138; passenger receipt, 2,225,893 *yen*; goods receipt 2,548,033 *yen*.

Beside the Govt. Rly., there were 675 m. of private line at the end of 1912 of which 502 m. for private use.

At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main section, 5.8 m.; deflection, 3.1 m.) was completed, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The work involved the bridging over the river Ka-Tansui at the cost of ¥ 1,300,000. It was owing to the presence of this unruly river that the valley had been left insulated from the rest of the island.

# CHAPTER XXXVII

## KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51' and 144° 55' E. longitude, and extends to 45° 54' N. lat. The whole district covers the area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, being separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 46 miles across. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Gilyaks (about 3,000), Orochones (800), Ainus (2,200) and Tungues (100). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consist of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and Russians, in all about 30,000. The chief towns are Toyohara (capital, pop. 7,500), Otomari, Mauka, and Shikika. The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Mauka and 29° at Shikika. The minimum falls in January below 40° F. below freezing point, while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

### BUDGET (*yen* 1,000)

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for the fiscal year 1914-15 are as follows:—

Expenditures				Revenue			
Ordinary ... ..	1,089	Ordinary ... ..	1,639				
Karafuto temple ... ..	8	Taxes ... ..	98				
Civil Administrative expenses	1,051	State undertakings and					
Reserves ... ..	30	property ... ..	808				
Extraordinary ... ..	1,407	Fishing Licence and charges	661				
State undertakings ... ..	1,407	Revenue Stamps and others	70				
Grand Total... ..	2,496	Extraordinary... ..	857				
		Home Treasury grant ...	323				
		Sale of State property ...	347				
		Surplus of preceding year...	180				
		Miscellaneous ... ..	6				
		Grand Total... ..	2,496				

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

Civil Governor ... .. B. Okada.

### IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN PROPER

The number of people who crossed over during 1911 to the new dominion totalled 31,416 (16,522 males and 14,894 females) against the preceding year's figures, 28,688 (16,446 males and 12,242 females).

### SANITARY, EDUCATION, RELIGION

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien.

The mortality in 1911 totalled 1,037 consisting of 625 males and 412 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Schools number 62, of which 3 are public and the rest private, the former having about 2,000 attendants.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan-ji Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having visited the place in 1906.

### FISHERY

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The right is allowed under special license and ordinary license. The former is issued to those who obtain permission for a certain number of years at special grounds, while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. There are also grounds where fishery is restricted or where it is absolutely forbidden.

The Government started a marine product experimental laboratory at Sumaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Marine products in the last few years are as follows in ¥ 1,000:—

	Cured	Manure	Fish oil	Total incl. others
1911 ... ..	1,532	2,506	300	5,343
1912 ... ..	2,756	4,529	227	7,516
1913 ... ..	2,859	3,695	279	6,833

Sardine, trout, salmon, and cod are principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters, especially herring for fertilizer leads the list amounting to nearly three million *yen*.

### FARMING AND STOCK-BREEDING

So far it has been ascertained that in the plains existing in the southern half about 45,000 *cho* (112,500 acres) are available for tillage and 55,000 *cho* (137,500 acres) for pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, being allowed about 5 acres per family. These settlers numbering 10,000 in all are cultivating the area of about 5,000 *cho*. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants as flax and hemp are grown in the island. The harvest of oats in 1911 totalled 17,496 *koku*.

### FOREST

Various kinds of pine-trees abound forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, which lasting even three consecutive years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

The surveying completed in 1909 shows that the southern half contains 3,392,712 *cho* (3,157,500 acres) of forest land with spindle-leaf trees measuring 1,641,110,000 cubic feet, 500,000 *cho* of broad leaf trees yielding about 77,680,000 cubic feet, and 290,000 *cho* of mixed forests yielding about 158,170,000

feet. The conifers are *Todo-matsu* (*Abies sachalinensis*), *Ezo-matsu* (*Picea ajuncensis*) and larch, white birch, *alnus*, and *populus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire a great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

The Mitsui Firm started a pulp factory and timber yard in 1914 at Otomari investing ¥1,000,000 in the work. The factory has been merged with Oji Paper Mill, which may be regarded as Mitsui's interest. The factory is expected to produce about 20,000,000 lbs. of pulp a year. Another pulp factory with business connection with the Fuji Paper Mill has also been started in the island.

#### MINERALS

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations, and hold rich veins of coal, the seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yūbari coal of Hokkaidō.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found, while in 1907 rich oil-beds were discovered on the western coast.

#### RAILWAY

The light rails laid between Otomari (Poroantomali), and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1905 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage extends 26.2 m. and the gauge is narrow.

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# CHAPTER XXXVIII

## SOUTH MANCHURIA

### THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government-General (*Totokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it, issued on Sept. 1st, '06 the Governor-General (*Totoku*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*shin-nin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and has command of the troops under him and directs administration, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Governor-General is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relative to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥ 200. The Government-General Office consists of the Military Department and the Department of Civil Administration.

### PORTS IN KWANTUNG

#### DAIREN, A FREE PORT

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen.

### POPULATION

At end		Japanese	Chinese	Foreigners	Total
1912	.. .. .	73,568	496,696	157	570,421
1911	... ..	67,314	479,690	141	547,145
1910	... ..	62,338	457,373	125	519,836
1909	... ..	53,906	441,583	359	495,848
1908	... ..	46,942	408,378	104	455,424

### THREE PRINCIPAL CITIES

In 1912		Japanese	Chinese	Foreigners	Total
Dairen	... ..	29,395	20,338	92	49,825
Port Arthur	... ..	9,637	8,222	25	17,884
Kinchou	... ..	301	8,562	—	8,863

N.B. The Koreans are included among the "Japanese" and the Natives among the "Chinese."

## BUDGETS

(yen 1,000)

		1913-14	1914-15
<b>Ordinary Revenue:</b>			
Taxes ... ..		261	269
Public undertaking and State property ... ..		1,545	1,626
Revenue stamps & miscellaneous receipts ... ..		72	93
Other receipts ... ..		34	30
Total ... ..		1,914	2,018
<b>Extraordinary:</b>			
Sale of State property ... ..		10	26
Appropriated from central Treasury ... ..		3,047	2,307
Surplus of previous year transferred ... ..		—	85
Other receipts ... ..		767	—
Total ... ..		3,825	2,418
Grand total ... ..		5,739	4,437
<b>Ordinary Expenditure:</b>			
Gov. General's office ... ..		464	395
Local administration ... ..		146	147
Law-courts ... ..		66	58
Police and Prison ... ..		614	910
Communication expenses ... ..		1,146	1,050
Others ... ..		603	557
Reserves ... ..		160	160
Total ... ..		3,551	3,280
<b>Extraordinary:</b>			
Undertaking expenses ... ..		1,005	896
Adjustment of land for sale ... ..		791	—
Grant for local expense deficit ... ..		200	200
Others ... ..		149	60
Total ... ..		2,145	1,156
Grand total ... ..		5,697	4,437

## FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN (1912)

	Exports to <i>yen</i>	Imports from <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>	Total (1911) <i>yen</i>
Japan ... ..	30,676,256	32,050,149	62,726,405	51,270,455
China ... ..	12,298,321	14,958,942	34,257,263	24,705,476
Korea ... ..	1,039,634	2,219,875	3,259,509	2,662,380
Other countries ... ..	4,292,086	9,482,788	13,774,874	11,861,365
Total ... ..	55,306,297	58,711,754	114,018,051	93,499,676

## EDUCATION

Primary schools in Kwantung				Outside leased region		
	Japanese pupils	Chinese	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Total
1912 ... ..	4,614	87,074	91,688	6,525	87,986	94,511
			Boys	Girls	Teachers	
1912	PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE		1,614	249	59	



	Middle School		Girl's School		Technical Institute	
	Staff	Students	Staff	Students	Staff	Students
1912 ... ..	32	399	22	118	87	219

N. P. Of the three higher schools the first was opened in 1909, second and third in 1910. There are besides private schools or family schools maintained by Chinese pedagogues of the old type.

### THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway ceded by Russia to Japan on Aug. 1st 1906, and was renamed by the Japanese Government as South Manchuria Railway (*Minami Manshu Tetsudo* or *Nanman Tetsudo*) and issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed, and on April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company.

#### THE COMPANY CONTRACT AND EXPLOITATION

The capital is ¥ 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of ¥ 200 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owns 500,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, for which ¥ 60,000,000 have been called in. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and refrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures, within the limit of *yen* 100,000,000, which the Company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute dividend of 7% and in the following year that of 8%. The Co. is paying dividend of 2½% to the Government shares of ¥ 100 millions.

**Co's Enterprises.**—Besides railway business the Co. is engaged in these enterprises, viz. shipping, harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, exploitation of the railway zone, and experimental laboratories.

**Railways.**—The railway system consists as follows:—main line from Dairen to Chungchum (437½m.), Port Arthur branch line (23.8), Liushuntun branch (3.6), Yingkow branch (13.4), Yentai branch (9.7), Fushun branch (38.9), Mukden-Antung line (170.7). They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung line form part of the international through traffic service.

**Shippings.**—A regular service is run between Dairen and Shanghai, this route enabling people to or from China to economize over two days, than by traveling via Vladivostok. Three fine steamers are run. For the coastwise service in the Gulf of Pechili the Co. has constructed two ships and has chartered them to the Dairen S. S. Co.

**Harbor.**—Following in the main the plan started by the Russians, the Co. is steadily carrying on the work of reconstructing Dairen harbor by building breakwaters, quays, and providing various facilities for loading and unloading. A coal jetty is in course of construction at Port-Arthur.

**Coal Mines.**—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings.

The Fushun Colliery situated about 22 miles east of Mukden as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel with the river Hun, and contains deposits from 80 to 175 feet in thickness, an average of about 130 feet. The storage is estimated at least 800 million tons. Seven pits are now in operation with the total daily output of 3,000 tons. Two new shafts in Chienchi-chai and Yangpaipu have been sunk and been named respectively Oyama Pit and Togo Pit. When the two are fully developed they will each yield 2,500 tons a day. The quality, too, is excellent, being of strong caloric power, and containing very little sulphur, as has been proved by the repeated analysis on the three grades of Chien-kin-sai coal.

The Yentai Coal Fields.—The mine exists northeast of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, 1st seam of 5 ft., and 2nd of 4 to 6 ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output is now 100 tons, but will increase to 300 when the new equipments are completed.

	Out. at 1,000 tons	Of which (English tons)		Sold 1,000 tons	Receipt yen 1,000
		Fushun	Yentai		
1911 ... ..	1,382	—	—	1,175	6,463
1912 ... ..	1,513	1,470	43	1,641	9,156
1913 ... ..	2,281	2,185	95	2,502	14,320

The Penchihi Coal Field.—The mine does not belong to the Co., but is described here for convenience. It was at first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, Tokyo, but an understanding exists between Japan and China to make it as a joint undertaking of the Chinese Government and the Firm, with the capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposit is practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction will be made 500 tons a day.

Electricity & Gas.—The former has a power station at Dairen, Mukden, Changchun and Antung, supplying current both for lighting and motor force. Dairen has electric trams run with the power from the station in the city. Gas industry exists at Dairen only, and produces gas about 75 million cubic ft. with over 7,600 tons of cokes and some quantity of tar.

Hotel Business.—The Co. has its own hotels, all bearing the title of Yamato Hotel, located at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun and Hoshigaura, a suburb of Dairen, the Hotels lodging tourists and also serving as places for entertainment. The receipt totalled about ¥ 260,000 in 1913.

Railway Area and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Co. amounts to 58,780,000 *tsubo* (about 48,023 acres). Excepting the area used by the Co. and the Kwantung Gov., the whole is open for rent, at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 *sen* per *tsubo* per month for building lot, and of 10 to 3 *sen* for farming land. By May, 1913 over 18,000,000 *tsubo* was under lease contract. In the railway zone the Co. maintains hospitals, the central establishment at Dairen and branches or stations at about 25 places; 15 primary schools with over 2,200 attendants, one medical school at Mukden and a technical school at Dairen. In Sept. 1912 the zone contained 16,471 houses with 66,310 inhabitants.

**The Administrative System.**—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of a President and a Vice President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders of at least 50 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

**Board of Directors.**—*President.*—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Y. Nakamura. *Vice-President.*—Shimbei Kunizawa; *Directors.*—Toshihiko Kawakami, Ichio Tsukuda, Koriki Fujita, Kozo Kaino, Toshihid Kabayama.

*Business report for 1913-14 (¥ 1,000)*

	Receipts	Expenses	Balance	Balance for 1912-13
Main line ... ..	20,479	6,725	13,754	11,975
Ant.-Mukden line ... ..	1,795	1,188	606	85
Steamships ... ..	672	799	* 126	* 22
Mining ... ..	14,372	12,571	1,800	1,846
Harbor & wharfs ... ..	1,911	1,728	182	199
Local improvement ... ..	909	1,951	* 1,050	* 767
Hotels ... ..	259	280	* 20	* 36
Electricity ... ..	977	642	335	272
Gas works ... ..	183	106	77	79
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	117	—	117	65
Miscellaneous loss ... ..	—	338	* 338	* 1,070
Interest receipts ... ..	745	—	745	264
General expenditure ... ..	—	2,671	* 2,671	* 2,059
Interest to debenture ... ..	—	5,564	* 5,564	* 5,564
Difference between face value & issue price of debentures made good	—	680	* 680	* 340
Total ... ..	42,417	35,249	7,167	4,926
Brought over from proceeding year ... ..	...	...	...	2,151
Total ... ..	...	...	...	9,318
* = loss				

The above net profit ¥ 9,318,491 was distributed as follows:—

Legal reserve ... ..	358
Dividend to Government shares ... ..	2,500
„ to other shares (7%) ... ..	1,234
Special reserve ... ..	2,000
Bonus ... ..	300
Present to retiring officials ... ..	300
Carried forward to next year ... ..	2,625
Total ... ..	9,318

The capital invested from 1907-08 to 1913-14 amounts to ¥ 138,433,961 and is classified as below:—

Railway, main line ... ..	48,125
„ Antung-Mukden line ... ..	24,136
Steamships ... ..	4,892
Electricity ... ..	4,747
Gas works ... ..	1,296
Harbor and wharfs ... ..	10,965
Mines ... ..	12,247
Workshops ... ..	6,064
Hotels ... ..	1,617

[illegible]

18

## THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

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In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion

## THE SOYA BEAN

**Abstract**

The export of beans from Manchuria amounted to 654,705 and 599,278

The export of beans from Manchuria amounted to 654,705 and 599,278 tons respectively in 1912 and '13, of which 338,451 and 319,410 tons passed through Vladivostok and the rest through Dairen, Autung and Newchwang. But Vladivostok possesses only one crushing mill, as against 15 power mills in Autung, about 50 in Dairen, 15 in Newchwang, 32 power mills in Mukden, and 3 power mills in Harbin. Beans and bean-products from Harbin go direct westward by rail and also by water to Nikolaiesk. Dairen is the most important milling centre where in 1912 304,516 tons and 23,954 tons of oil and in '13 309,159 tons and 25,222 tons were produced.

# APPENDICES

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### HISTORICAL SKETCH, NAMES OF DIRECTORS AND STATISTICS OF THE LEADING FIRMS

Abbrev. - K. K. = Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K. = Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership Unlimited); Gs. K. = Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership Limited). Capital and other sums of Money in ¥1,000.

#### BANKS (Vid. Chap. XXV.)

**Chosen Ginko** (Bank of Chosen) (Vid. Chap. XXXV.)

**Dai Hyaku Ginko** (100th Bank), K. K., Yorocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '77. Directors, K. Ikeda (Pres.) S. Asada (Mng.)

**Dai Ichi Ginko** (1st Bank), K. K., Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private Bank in Japan, est. July '73. Directors, Baron E. Shibusawa (Pres.), Y. Sasaki (Gen.-Mng.)

**Dai Ni Ginko** (2nd Bank), K. K., Sanchome, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. '74. Directors, T. Hara (Pres.), K. Yamagata (Mng.)

**Dai San Ginko** (3rd Bank), K. K., Kobunecho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '78 by the Yasuda family. Directors, Zenshiro Yasuda (Pres.), Zenhachiro Yasuda (Mng. Dir.)

**Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko** (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), K. K., Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**Jugo Ginko** (15th Bank), K. K., Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank. Directors, I. Matsukata (Pres.), M. Naruse (Vice-Pres.)

**Kawasaki Ginko**, Gs. K., Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July '83 by the late H. Kawasaki. Director, H. Kawasaki (Pres.)

**Kitahama Ginko**, K. K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. March '97. Directors, T. Takakura (Pres.) E. Iwamoto, R. Imanishi (Drs.)

**Konoike Ginko**, Gm. K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May, 1877; is conducted by the Konoike family. Directors, Baron Z. Konoike (Pres.), J. Harada, H. Shimamura (Drs.) J. Ashida (Mng.)

**Mitsui Ginko**, K. K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest est. over 200 yrs ago by Takatoshi Mitsui in the Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank, K. K. 1909. Directors, Takayasu Mitsui (Pres.), S. Hayakawa, S. Ikeda, U. Yayeyama (Mng. Drs.)

**Mitsubishi Gs. K. Ginko bu** (Banking Department), Yayascho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '95. Directors, Baron K. Iwasaki (Pres.), M. Kushida Chief, Dept.)

**Mogi Ginko**, Gm., K., Ben'encho, Yokohama. Est. '98. Directors, J. Takahashi (Mng.)

**Morimura Ginko**, Gm. K., Nihombashiku-Tori, Tokyo. Est. '98. Directors, J. Hirose (Pres.), K. Morokuzu (Mng.)

**Murai Ginko**, Gm. K., Moto-Yokkaichicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded in Dec. 1905 with capital of ¥2,000 supplied by the Murai tobacco dealers. (See Who's who). Directors, K. Murai (Pres.), T. Murai (Mng. Dir.), G. Murai (Mng.)

**Naniwa Ginko**, K. K., Awajicho, Osaka. Founded Feb., 1878, formed with the union of the 5th and 32nd national banks. Afterward the bank was amalgamated with four other banks. Directors, M. Matsukata (Pres.), R. Yamanaka (Mng.)

**Nippon Ginko** Bank of Japan), K. K.

**Nippon Kogyo Ginko** (Industrial Bank of Japan), K. K.

**Nippon Kwangyo Ginko** (Hypothec Bank of Japan), K. K.

**Sumitomo Bank**, K. K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. about '71, reorganized K. K. '85. Directors, Baron K. Sumitomo (Pres.), K. Nakata (Mg. Dir.)

**Taiwan Ginko** (Bank of Taiwan or Formosa), K. K., Taihoku, Formosa. Vid. XXXVI.

**Tokai Ginko**, K. K., Gofukueho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '89. Directors, C. Kikuchi (Pres.), G. Yoshida (Mng.)

**Yasuda Ginko**, K. K., Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in '80 by the Yasuda family. Reorganized K. K. in Aug. '11. Directors, Zennosuke Yasuda (Pres.), Y. Suzuki (Mng.)

**Yokohama Specie Bank**, K. K., Yokohama.

**Yokohama Wakao Ginko**, Gm. K., Yokohama. Est. Mar. '90 by the Wakao family. (Pres., I. Wakao.

#### INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE, ETC. (Vid. XXIV.)

**Aikoku Life Ins. Co**, K. K., Honzaimokueho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '97. Directors, M. Suzuki (Pres.), M. Nakano (Mng.-Dir.)

**Chiyoda Life Mutual Ins. Co.**, Okecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March '04. Directors, I. Kadono (Pres.), R. Kitakawa (Mng. Dir.)

**Dai Ich. Mutual Life Ins. Co.**, Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '02 by Mr. Yano and others, pioneer mutual life insurance Co. Capital ¥45 p.u. Directors, Count Y. Yanagisawa (Pres.), T. Yano (Mng. Dir.)

**Daido Life Ins. Co.**, Yedobori, Osaka. Est. 1902; capital ¥135 p.u. Directors, K. Hirajoka (Pres.), (Mng. Dir.)

**Kobe Marine, Transportation & Fire Ins. Co.** K. K., Kobe. Est. '07; capital ¥1250 p.u. Directors, T. Okazaki (Pres.), S. Tanaka (Mng. Dir.)

**Kyodo Fire Ins. Co.**, K. K., Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906; combines accident ins. Directors, S. Tanabe (Pres.), S. Morimoto, S. Kurachi (Mng. Dirs.)

**Meiji Fire Ins. Co.**, K. K., Yayasueho, Koji, Tokyo. A leading fire ins. Co., est. Dec. 1892. Directors, T. Abe (Pres.), K. Hara (Mng.)

**Meiji Life Ins. Co.**, K. K., Yayasueho, Koji, Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co., est. 1881. Directors, T. Abe (Pres.), J. Fujita (Dir.)

**Nippon Fire Ins. Co., K. K.,** Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892; started accident ins. Jan. '14 as a subsidiary business. Directors, H. Kawasaki (Pres.), J. Iimura (Mng. Dir.)

**Nippon Life Ins. Co., K. K.,** Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Directors, C. Kataoka (Pres.)

**Nippon Marine Ins. Co., K. K.,** Yedobori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1896; capital ¥900 p.u. Directors, G. Ukon (Pres), W. Ukon (Mng. Dir.)

**Teikoku Life Ins. Co., K. K.,** Gofukucho; Koji, Tokyo. Est. 1888. Directors, A. Fukuhara (Pres.), Y. Yano (Dir.)

**Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., K. K.,** Kitasayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1897 with capital ¥200 for fire insurance only; increased to 10,000 in '05, at the same time started marine and transport insurance with connections abroad. Directors, Z. Yasuda (Pres.), T. Nagamatsu (Vice Pres.)

**Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., K. K.,** Yayasueho, Koji, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1878; capital 1,000 p.u. Directors, M. Suyenobu (Pres.), K. Kakami (Mng.)

**Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transportation and Credit Ins. Co., K. K.,** Ota-machi, Yokohama. Est. Aug. 1897 for fire insurance only; afterwards started other insurances. Directors, K. Ono (Pres.), K. Tsuchiko, (Dir.)

## SPINNING AND WEAVING

**Amagasaki Spinning Co., K. K.,** Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken. Est. June 1899; cap., etc. vid. p. 394; reserves ¥2,400; loans ¥800. Have 4 mills at Tokyo, Osaka and Amagasaki; purchased Tokyo Sp. Co. in June, '13. Spindles; rings 218,652, throwing 46,196. Output for 2nd half-year, 1914, Cotton yarn 37,432 bales, cotton tissue 449,086 rolls. Directors: Pres. K. Kikuchi; Dirs. R. Honzaki, J. Tashiro, etc.

**Fuji Gassed Spinning Co., K. K.,** Oshima, near Tokyo. Founded by amalgamation in '02; cap., etc. vid. p. 394; reserves ¥2850; loans ¥5113. Spindles; rings 208,192, mules 30,280, throwing 54,428; 1205 stand. Output for 2nd half-year, 1914; cotton yarn 37,727 bales, silk yarn 98190 kwan, cotton tissue 7,552,627 yards, silk tissue 491,781 yards. Directors: Mng. Dir. T. Wada; Dirs. E. Kawasaki, R. Inanobe, K. Morimura, etc.

**Fukushima Spinning Co., K. K.,** Shimo Fukushima, Osaka. Est. Aug. '92; reserves ¥1240; loans ¥900; have 6 mills at Osaka, Fukuyama, Himeji, etc. Directors: Pres. Y. Yashiro; Dirs. T. Yakuno, H. Hamamoto.

**Goto Keori Woolen Co., K. K.,** Oicho, near Tokyo. Est. Apr. '07; capital ¥1650 p.u.; reserve ¥54; div. 10%. Directors: Mng.-Dir. J. Goto; Dirs. M. Ida, S. Ishii, K. Kujita, T. Inouye.

**Japan-China Spinning Co., K. K.,** Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. Jan. '07; cap., etc. vid. p. 394; reserves ¥219. Spindles; rings 6,667,320, throwing 27,836. Have works at Tokyo and Kyoto. Directors; Chairman K. Abe; Mng. Dirs. S. Miyajima.

**Jomo Muslin Co., K. K.,** Tatebayashi, Gumma. Est. April, '02 with capital yen 1,000; at present 2,500 p.u.; reserve ¥140; div. 8%. Director: Pres. S. Kobayashi; Mng.-Dir. C. Iyetomi; Dirs. Senkinraku, S. Kawasaki, S. Iwamoto, Y. Minagawa.

**Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.**, K. K., Sumida, near Tokyo. Est. May '92; cap., etc. vid. p. 34; reserves ¥6783; loans ¥7,635; Spindles; cotton ¥29,936; silk, 53,032; throwing 51,443; weaning 4,995 stands. Have 20 mills at Tokyo, Kyoto, Okakayama, Takasago, etc. Directors: Chairman H. Hibiya; Mng. Dir. Y. Muto; Dirs. N. Takatenji, etc.

**Kishiwada Spinning Co.**, K. K., Kishiwada, Osaka. Est. Nov. '92; cap., etc. vid. p. ; reserves ¥15,870. Have 4 mills at Osaka and environs. Directors: Pres. G. Terada; Dirs. M. Terada, T. Kawai, T. Kishimura.

**Muslin Boshoku Co.**, K. K., Nakatsu, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Mfrs. of woolen yarns and fabrics. Est. Jan. '96; capital ¥2,250 p.u.; reserve ¥973; div. 12%. Directors: Pres. M. Konishi; Mng. Dirs. T. Takimura, H. Matsuno; Mngr. S. Hani.

**Kurashiki Spinning Co.**, K. K., Kurashiki, Okayama-ken. Est. Dec. '87; cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; reserves ¥650; loans ¥1,030; have 3 mills; total rings 59,032; output for 2nd half-year 1914, 10,398 bales. Directors: Pres. M. Ohara; Dirs. S. Kiyama, J. Hayashi, R. Ohashi, etc.

**Naigai Cotton Co.**, K. K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1887; cap. ¥2,125 p.u.; reserves ¥20,423; loans ¥2,820. Spindles; rings 87,744; throwing 4,854; weaving 982 stands. Output for 2nd half-year, 1914, yarn 36,903 bales and tissue 7,078,904 yards. Directors: Pres. T. Nakano; Dirs. R. Kawamura, H. Abe, R. Takei, S. Teuki.

**Nippon Cotton Co.**, K. K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Nov. '92; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; reserves ¥1,200; div. 15%; chiefly engaged in whole sale of cotton. Spindles 932. Branches at Shanghai, Hankow and Bombay, etc. Directors: Pres. S. Shikata; Mng. Dirs. M. Kita, B. Yamada.

**Nippon Moshoku Co.**, K. K., Nishidomachi, Kobe. Est. Dec. 1896; capital ¥2,625 p.u.; reserves ¥679; div. 13%. Directors: Pres. S. Kawanishi; Dirs. I. Arima, K. Kogane, S. Sawada.

**Nippon Seifu Co.**, K. K., Sujakuno, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. Dec. '95; capital ¥2,500; reserve ¥10. Directors: Pres. C. Tsuji; Mng.-Dir. K. Inouye; Dirs. G. Kobayashi, U. Kaizuka, S. Otaki.

**Nippon Seima Co.**, K. K., Gorobei, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1914; cap. et. vid. p. 397; have 4 mills in Hokkaido. Directors; Chairman K. Takizawa; Mng. Dir. N. Miyauchi.

**Nippon Spinning Co.**, K. K., Shio Fukushima, Osaka. Est. Jan. '93; cap., etc. vid. p. 394; reserves ¥1,540; have mills at Osaka and Ichinomiya. Spindles; rings 106,612; mules 12,480. Directors: Pres. J. Takeo; Mng. Dir. K. Hatamoto; Dirs. Z. Toyota, K. Kikuchi, M. Ito.

**Osaka Godo Spinning Co.**, K. K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1907; cap., etc. vid. p. 39; reserves ¥1,360; loans ¥892. Spindles; rings 180,480; throwing 31,096; weaving 1458 stands. Have six mills at Osaka and Hiroshima. Directors: Mng. Dir. F. Taniguchi; Dirs., H. Akiyama, K. Hamaguchi.

**Sakai Spinning Co.**, K. K., Sakai, Osaka-fu. Est. Nov. '92; cap. 900 p.u.; reserves ¥413; div. 20%. Spindles; rings 39,328 and throwing 1,500; weaving 800 stands; own 2 mills at Sakai and Tokushima. Directors: Pres. K. Amagasaki; Mng. Dir. R. Komuro; Dirs. K. Ohashi, T. Miyamoto, etc.



**Settsu Spinning Co., K. K.,** Kizugawa, Osaka. April, 1880; cap., etc. vid. p. 394; have 8 mills at Osaka, Akashi, etc. Rings 155,532 output for 2nd half-year, 1914, 78,167 bales. Directors: Pres. J. Takeo; Di s. M. Ito, K. Kikuchi, N. Kanazawa, etc.

**Teikou Seima Co., K. K.,** Shinagawacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Formed in July '11 by corporation of some minor Cos.; cap., etc. vid. p. 397. products for 2nd half-year 1914, yarns 3,696,581 lb and 1,914,900 yards. Directors: Pres. Z. Yasuda; Mng. Dirs. Doki, R. Saiga.

**Temma Weaving Co., K. K.,** Temmabashi, Osaka. Est. March, '87; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res rves ¥260; loans ¥192. Spindles, 15,000 and weaving 756 stands. Output for 2nd half-year, 1914, tissues 8,918,034 yards and 252,709 rolls; yarns 7,256 bales. Directors: Fcjii, Mng. Dir. K. Oka.

**Tokya Calico Seishoku K. K.,** Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. Sept. '06; capital ¥2,000 p.u.; reserve ¥100; div. 10%. Directors: Chairman I. Sugimura; Mng.-Drs. K. Hori,oshi, G. Aoki.

**Tokyo Keorimonn K. K.,** Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. Nov. '03; capital ¥1,000 p.u.; reserve ¥11; div. 8%. Directors: Chairman H. Hibiya; Mng.-Drs. K. Moroi, K. Kusaka; Mngr. K. Otomo.

**Tokyo Seiju K. K.,** Oji, near Tokyo. Est. Aug. '87; capital ¥1,250 u.p.; reserve ¥100; div. 8%. Directors: Pres. K. Okura; Mng.-Dir. K. 'sukaguchi; Dirs. T. Ito, H. Miyabe, W. Nagashima, M. Chibaya, H. Kosuke.

**Tokyo Muslin Boshoku K. K.,** Kameido, near Tokyo. Mfrs. of Mousseline-de-laine and other woollen fabrics. Est. Feb. '96; capital ¥1,750 p.u.; reserve ¥259; annual products ¥6,552; div. 10-12%. Directors: Chairman J. Sugimura; Mng.-Dir. G. Aoki; Dirs. J. Sukimura, K. Yamasaki, A. Nishimura.

**Toyo Muslin K. K.,** Kameido, Tokyo. Est. Jan. '07; capital ¥1,600 p.u.; reserve ¥293; div. 16-18%. Directors: Chairman T. Mayekawa; Mng. T. Yamaboshi.

**Toyo Spinning Co., K. K.,** Yokkaichi, Miye-ken. Est. in June 1914 with the incorporation of the Miye (est. '86; cap. ¥7,563 p.u.) and the Osaka (est. '82; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.); cap., etc. vid. p. 397; have 153 mills at Nagoya, Osaka, etc. Spindles, 441,796; throwings 22,184; weaving 10,184 stands. Directors: Pres. T. Yamabe; Vice Pres. D. Ito; Mng. Dirs. K. Saito, F. Abe.

**Wakayama Spinning and Weaving Co., K. K.,** Wakayama. Est. Feb. '93; cap. ¥1,400 p. u.; reserves ¥515; loans ¥340 own to four mills including, 59,944 rings, 6,600 throwings, weaving 853 stands. Directors: Pres. K. Minami; Dirs. S. Kitajima, K. Mori, etc.

## DRY GOODS STORES, ETC.

**Ito Dry Goods Store, K. K.,** Sakaecho, Nagoya. Organized as K. K. in 1910; have big branches in Tokyo and Kyoto. Directors, (Pres.), M. Ito (Mng. Dir.) K. Kito.

**Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, K. K.,** Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer departmentstore. Reorganized as K. K. with

capital of ¥2,000, in which the Mitsui family holds large share. Conducting mail order business for about 20 years, known as "Harrods in Tokyo," or "Marshall Field in Tokyo." Mng. Dir. O. Hibi. Branches: Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions.

**Shirokiya**, dry goods store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest dry goods stores in Tokyo, founded about the middle of the Tokugawa era.

**K. Sowa & Co.**, Nichome, Ginza, Tokyo. Sole agents for Kyoto Weaving Co.; have branches at Yokohama, Shanghai and Kyoto. Prop. K. Sowa.

**Takashimaya** (Iida Gs. K.), Kyoto and Tokyo. Formerly private firm run by Mr. Shunshichi Iida, one of the largest dry goods merchants in Kyoto and also manufacturer of high grade fabrics; reorganized in 1909 as K. K., cap. 1,000. Prop. S. Iida.

### (URIOS, JEWELS, TOILET AND CHEMICALS)

**Ando Shippo-ten**, enamel ware, Ginza, Tokyo. Est '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about ¥30,000. Branch; Harbart, U.S.A. Awarded with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs, etc.

**Ike'a Gm. K.**, curio merchant, Shimmonzen, Kyoto. Formed Mar. '86 succeeding former Ikeda firm; capital ¥300 with eight partners; branch at Ginza Tokyo.

**Iseya Kichijiro**, toilet articles, Yokosumi, Higashi-Ryogoku, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments dating from Tokugawa regency; speciality tooth powders styled "Takarako," "Baikosan" and "Nippon-san." Export large amount to China, Korea, etc.

**Ki'ashimizu Katsuzo**, Tomino-koji, Kyoto. Toys, especially dolls, largely exported; awarded high prizes at Paris and several domestic fairs.

**Marumiya Shoten**, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Manufacturer of, and wholesale dealer in toilet-articles, drugs, nutriment, fancy-goods, etc. Prop. Zembai Miwa.

**Mikimoto Shinjuten**, jewels and pearls, Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Ago and Gokasho bays near Tota, and cultivates pearl by patented process invented by the proprietor of the firm. Awarded grand prize medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions; has gold and silver smith dept. Prop., K. Mikimoto.

**Miyamoto Shoko**, silver smith and dealer, Yazaemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1882; contractor to several Government Depts.; awarded gold and silver medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop., K. Miyamoto.

**Sankyo & Co., K.K.**, druggists and chemists, Muromachi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Started at Yokohama in 1899 by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, renowned chemist and discoverer of "Tak-Diastase" and Adrenalin and Mr. Shiohara, now Mng.-Dir. of the Co.; sole agent for Parke, Davis & Co., U.S.A.; removed to Tokyo in '01; incorporated Shiohara's firm with capital ¥500 in '07; K.K. '13 with capital 1,212 p.u. Pres. Dr. J. Takamine,

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY

For the electric transportations refer to Chap. on Railways.

**Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., K. K., Uchisaiwaicho, Est. Feb. '11;** cap. ¥1,650 p.u.; div. 9%; supplies light, etc. to Hamamatsu City and environs. Directors: Pres. A. Kabayama; Dirs. K. Sonoda, S. Kuno, E. Nakamura, etc.

**Chosen Gas and Electric Co., K. K., Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '10;** cap. ¥1,050 p.u.; reserve ¥26; div. 8%. Directors: Chairman G. Mudakuchi; Mng. Dir. J. Sato.

**Hakodate Hydro-Electric Co., K. K., Hakodate, Hokkaido. Est. '08;** cap. ¥1,325 p.u.; div. 10%; power 3,000 k.w. Directors: Pres. J. Sonoda; Mng. Dir. M. Hirano.

**Hiroshima Electric Light Co., K. K., Hiroshima. Est. Oct. '94;** cap., etc. vid. p. 411; power 3,360 k.w. Directors: Pres. K. Takatsuka; Mng. Dir. S. Shikimura.

**Hiroshima Gas Works, K. K., Hiroshima. East. Oct. '09;** cap. ¥1,170 p.u.; div. 8.5%. Directors: Pres. G. Matsukata; Mng. Dir. T. Matsuura.

**Hokkaido Gas Works, K. K., Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. July '11;** cap; etc. vid. p. 403. Directors: Pres. J. Sonoda; Mng. Dir. T. Suzuki.

**Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., K. K., Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '11;** cap. ¥7,350 p.u., div. 5%. Directors: Pres. R. Toyokawa; Mng. Dirs. N. Shiraiishi, R. Kondo, R. Hara, etc.

**Katsuragawa Electric Power Co., K. K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '10;** cap., etc. vid. p. 410. Power max. 24,026 h.p.; supplies current for the motors of the Tokyo Municipal electric undertakings as trams, light, etc. Directors: Pres. W. Amemiya; Dirs. S. Iwata, S. Hara, etc.

**Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., K. K., Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '10;** cap., etc. vid. p. 410. Power max. 37,200 h.p.; supplies Tokyo City Trams ab. 50,000 h.p. Directors: Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Dirs. S. Kobayashi, T. Otsuka.

**Kobe Electric Co., K. K., Kobe. Est. May '12;** cap., etc. vid. p. 411. Max. power 13,600 k.w. Directors: Mng. Dir. N. Uchimura; Dirs. T. Akiyama, S. Kawanishi, etc.

**Kobe Gas Works, K. K., Aioicho, Kobe. Est. July '08;** cap., etc. vid. p. 409; capacity 1,600,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. K. Matsukata; Mng. Dir. S. Kubo.

**Kyoto Electric Light Co., K. K., Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. July '89;** cap., etc. vid. p. 410. Directors: Mng. Dir. H. Tanaka; Dirs. S. Tanaka, S. Arakawa, etc.

**Kyoto Gas Works, K. K., Yanagibaba, Kyoto. Est. Oct. '09;** vid. p. 409; max. power 1,250,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. H. Oku; Dirs. J. Uchiki, T. Inagaki, Y. Shibata.

**Nagoya Electric Light Co., K. K., Nakaku, Nagoya. Est. Sept. '89;** cap., etc. vid. p. 410; power 14,950 k.w. Directors: Mng.-Dir. M. Fukuzawa, T. Shimode.

**Nagoya Gas Works, K. K., Otsucho, Nagoya. Est. Nov. '06;** cap., etc. vid. p. 409; capacity 2,000,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. M. Inouye; Mng. Dir. S. Okamoto.

**Nikkan (Japan-Korea) Gas & Electric Co., K. K.,** Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '08; cap. 5,100 p.u., div. 8%; is working in Seoul, Chemu'po, Masan and Chinhai, in Korea. Directors: Chairman T. Takamatsu; Mng. Dir. M. Oka; Dirs. S. Ohashi, N. Shiraishi, T. Yamaguchi, Paik.

**Nippon Electric Light Co., K. K.,** Fujishirocho, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 11; cap., etc. vid. p. 410; the power being supplied from Katsuragawa Elec. Power Co. Directors: Mng. Dir. K. Shima, K. Ando; Dirs. S. Kokura, K. Ono, etc.

**Osaka Electric Light Co., K. K.,** Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Dec. '87; cap. etc. vid. p. 410; capacity 21,250 k.w.; besides, 20,000 k.w. supplied by Ujigawa Co. Directors: Pres. M. Doi; Mng. Dir. T. Sugenumi.

**Osaka Gas Works, K. K.,** Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1896; cap., etc. vid. p. 409; capacity 3,000,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. C. Ketaoka; Dirs. C. P. Cushman, S. Kishi, C. Watanabe.

**Tokyo Electric Light Co., K. K.,** Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1883; amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs; cap., etc. vid. p. 410. Total capacity 134,000 k.w. (coal) and 62,400 (hydro), besides supplied 45,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. Directors: Pres. S. Satake; Mng. Dir. U. Mochizuki, K. Kambe, I. Nakahara, T. Koshiyama.

**Tokyo Gas Works, K. K.,** Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '85; the only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; cap., etc. vid. p. 409; total supply 1,624,592,400 c. ft. Directors: Pres. R. Kume; Dirs. S. Ohashi, F. Watanabe, K. Koda, etc.

**Ujigawa Electric Co., K. K.,** Shichijo, Kyoto. Est. Oct. 1903; cap., etc. vid. p. 410; capacity 30,000 k.w.; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co. (25,900 k.w.), Kyoto Elec. Light Co. (1,000 k.w.) and Osaka Municipal Trams (4,000). Directors: Pres. T. Nakabashi; Dirs. M. Muraki, M. Doi, M. Asai, S. Ikeda; Mgr. Y. Hayashi.

**Tone Electric-Power House, K. K.,** Mayebashi, Gumma-ken. Est. May, '07; cap., etc. vid. p. 410; capacity 13,000 k.w., supplying light and running trams (9 m. 16 ch.), also undertake gas (50,000 c. ft.).

**Yokohama Electric Co., K. K.,** Uratakishimacho, Yokohama. Est. Oct. '90; cap., etc. vid. p. 410; capacity 9,981 k.w., besides 3,750 k.w. supplied from Fuji Gassed yarn Co.; supply light to Yokohama, Yokosuka and Enoshima. Directors: Pres. R. Kimura; Mng. Dirs. K. Uyeno, U. Komai.

## SHIPPING, DOCKYARDS AND IRONWORKS

**Chosen Yusen K. K.,** Seoul, Korea. Est. '12; cap. ¥1,050 p.u. Directors, K. Harada (Pres.), H. Yoshida.

**Hakodate Dockyard, K. K.,** Hakodate. Est. '06 with cap. ¥570 p.u. Directors, T. Kawada (Pres.), K. Kondo (Mng. Dir.)

**Ikegami Ironworks, Honshiba, Tokyo.** Est. June. '06 with capital ¥250 by the Ikegami family.

**Japan-China Steamship Co.,** vid. Nisshin S. S. Co.

**Kawasaki Dockyards, Co., K. K.,** Kobe. The forerunner of the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyard, founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '96 as K. K.; cap. 8,600 p.u. Directors, Kojiro Matsukata (Pres.), Yoshitaro Kawasaki (Vice-Prs.) Vid. Ch. on Mercantile Marine, and the Army and the Navy.

**Nan-yo Yusen K. K.** Koba. Former Nan-yo Gumi, reorganized as such in 1914. Vid. Ch. on Mercantile Marine.

**Niigata Ironworks, K. K.**, Niigata. Est. 1910. Directors, T. Yamaguchi (Pres.), M. Sasamura (Mng. Dir.) Vid. Ch. Industry.

**Nippon Ironworks, K. K.**, Muroran, Hokkaido. Est. Nov. 1903; cap. 15,000 p. u. Directors: Pres. A. Takasaki (Mng.) S. Kondo.

**Nippon Yusen K. K.** Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Vid. Ch. on Mercantile Marine.

**Nisshin Kisen K. K.** (Japan-China S. S. Co.), Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Vid. Ch. on Mercantile Marine.

**Osaka Ironworks, K. K.**, Kawaguchi, Osaka. ¥ 3,000 p. u. Directors, J. Yamaoko (Pres.) See Ch. on Mercantile Marine.

**Osaka Shosen K. K.**, Tomishimacho, N., Osaka. Vid. Ch. on Mercantile Marine.

**Seikosha**, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo. Watch and clock works established by K. Hattori.

**Shibaura Engineering Works, K. K.** Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1873; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as K. K. Directors, M. Mitsui, (Pres.), K. Kihi, S. Kobayashi (Mng. Dirs.) Vid. Ch. Industry.

**Tokyo Ishikawajima Dockyards, K. K.**, Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Ship-building and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments; reorganized in Jan. 1897 as K. K. with expanded business; capital yen 1,020 p. u. Directors; K. Watanabe (Pres.), T. Uchida (Mng.) Vid. Ch. Industry.

**Tokyo Kisen K. K.**, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Vid. Ch. Mercantile Marine.

**Toyota Machine Co., K. K.**, Nagoya. Est. '07. Directors, F. Taniguchi (Pres.), S. Toyota (Mng. Dir.) Vid. Ch. Industry.

**Uraga Dockyard Co., K. K.**, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1896, cap. ¥ 800 p. u. Directors; T. Machida (Pres.), H. Oki (Mng. Dir.), etc.

**Yokohama Dockyard Co., K. K.**, Irifunecho, Yokohama. Est. 91, cap. ¥ 2,475 p. u. Directors; R. Hara (Pres.); S. Yamada, J. Kondo (Mng. Dirs.)

## RAILWAYS AND CARS

For electric Trams, etc. refer to Chap. on Railways.

**Dai Nippon Kido K. K.**, (light-railway Co.), Tsukiji, Tokyo. Est. July '03 amalgamating eight light railway Cos. in different prefectures; capital 1736 p. u. Directors, W. Amenomiya, (Pres.)

**Kawagoye Railway Co., K. K.**, Kawagoye, Saitama-ken. Est. June '93 which capital yen 401 p. u.; open mileage 18m. 36c.; average receipts per mile about yen 17,000 against average expenses yen 10,000. Directors, S. Iwata (Pres.), Y. N. guta (Mng.)

**Kisha Seizo Gs. K.**, Shimaya-cho, Osaka. Est. Sept. '96 by the late Viscount K. Inouye; construct rolling stock and also undertake general iron wares. Director, K. Hiraoka.

**Narita Tetsudo K. K.**, Narita, Chiba. Est. Nov. 1885, capital yen 2,425 p. u.; open to traffic between Narita and Sakura (45 m.). Directors; T. Asada (Pres.), W. Saito (Mng. Dir.).

**Nippon Sharyo Seizo K. K.**, Car builder and ironworks. Atsuta, Nagoya. Mst. Oct. 1896; capital *yen* 750 p. u. lately united with the Osaka Loco. Works and others and almost monopolize the orders of Gov't Rlys for rolling stock.

**South Manchuria Railway Co.**, K. K., Dairen, Manchuria. Vid. Ch. South Manchuria.

**Tobu Railway Co.**, K. K., Koume-Kawaracho, Honjo, Tokyo. One of the leading private railways; est. Nov. 1897; capital ¥4,291 p. u. Directors, K. Nozu (Pres.), D. Yoshino (Mng. Dir.)

## MINING

**Chuo Petroleum Oil Co.**, K. K., Niitsu, Niigata-ken. Est. July '07; capital ¥1,000 p. u. Directors; K. Nakano; Mng.-Drs. S. Nakano; Drs. H. Naito, S. Homma, M. Otsuka.

**Daito Mining Co.**, K. K., Yurakuchō, Tokyo. Est. Nov. '12; capital ¥1,700 p. u.; div. 10%. Directors: Pres. H. Yamamoto., Mng.-Dir. I. Kono; Drs. K. Tomizu, K. Koyeta; Mngr. S. Sukinoye.

**Furukawa Mining Co.**, Gm. K., Yagesucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Late Ichibei Furukawa's copper works reorganized as such in '05 with capital ¥5,000; own Ashio and six other copper mines besides Innai silver mine; manufacture copper wire, bar and cokes. Directors; Pres. T. Furukawa; Chief Dir. R. Kondo; Drs. B. Hida, Inouye, K. Odagawa.

**Hoden Petroleum Co.**, K. K., Nagaoka, Niigata-ken. Est. March, 1893; one of the leading petroleum Cos.; capital ¥14,000 p. u.; reserve ¥1,580; div. 14-18%. Directors: Pres. M. Yamada Mng. Drs. T. Watanabe, T. Ikeda; Mgr. M. Koakimoto.

**Hokkaido Tanko Kisen K. K.** (Colliery and S. S. Co.), Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1889 and was first engaged in the business of coal mining and railway but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service, also undertake the manufacture of cokes and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikoshō. Capital ¥20,250 p. u.; reserve ¥1,891. Directors: Chairman T. Dan; Mng.-Drs. T. Uno, T. Isomura; Drs. G. Iida, N. Ikegami, N. Yamada, W. Amemiya, R. Oshima.

**Ibaraki Muentan K. K.**, (Anthracitic Colliery), Akashicho, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Est. Aug. '96; capital ¥350 p. u.; reserve ¥120; div. 5-7%. Directors: Chairman M. Takeuchi; Drs. K. Ninomiya, K. Kimura; Mngr. M. Okamoto.

**Iriyama Saitan K. K.**, (Colliery Co.), Yagembori, Tokyo. Est. May '95; capital ¥875 p. u.; have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors: Pres. S. Go; Mng.-Dir.; N. Uchida Drs. K. Ito, E. Yamagiwa.

**Ishikari Sekitan K. K.**, (Colliery Co.), Uchi-aiwaicho I, Koj., Tokyo. Est. April, '06; capital ¥3,000 p. u.; reserve ¥282; div. 8.5%. Directors: Pres. S. Asano; Drs. B. Nakano, G. Mudaguchi, H. Shiota.

**Iwaki Tanko K. K.**, (Colliery), Minato-gashi, Kyubashi, Tokyo. Est. Jap. '84; capital ¥1,200 p. u.; reserve ¥303; div. 20%. Directors: Chairman S. Asano; Mng.-Dir. S. Sakuma; Drs. K. Kurata, R. Watanabe,

**Kaijima Mining Co.**, K. K., Nokata, Fukuoka-ken. Est. March 1899 by Kaijima family; transformed as K. K. in Dec., '09; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; own five collieries in Kyushu turning out annually over one million tons of coal. Directors: Pres. T. Kaijima; Mng.-Drs. E. Kaijima, H. Nakane.

**Kuhara Mining Co.**, K. K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1912 and possesses Hitachimines, and annual prod. copper 25,760,000 lbs., gold 80,000 oz., silver 655,000 oz.; capital 10,000 p.u. Directors; Pres. F. Kuhara; Drs. I. Saito, G. Ayukawa.

**Meiji Mining Co.**, Gs. K., Eita, Kahogun, Fukuoka. Est. 1908; 5,000 p. u.; reserve ¥130 div. 7-3%. Directors: Pres. K. Yasukawa, Vice Pres. K. Matsumoto; Mng. Z. Shiratsuchi.

**Mitsui Mining Co.** K. K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo; Est. 1911; capital 5,000 p. u.; Directors; Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng. Dir. G. Mitsui; Mg. Dir. N. Yamada.

**Nippon Petroleum Co.**, K. K., Mitsubishi Buildings, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. May, 1883; own Kurokawa wells (see Chap. Mining) etc., capital ¥12,500 p.u.; reserve ¥1,632; div. 20%. Directors, Pres. H. Naito Mng.-Dir. O. Matsukata; Drs. T. Yamaguchi, S. Homma, H. Kusumi; Mng. T. Nakano.

**Shokuzan Mining Co.**, K. K., Shokuzan, Chosen. Est. June '11; captal ¥2,000 p. u.; reserve ¥216. Directors: John Richard Kelley, Albert L. Bagnall, S. Yasoshima, G. Mayehara L. I. Grimmesey, W. K. Tresize, J. P. Hettry, W. L. Keen.

## BREWERY

**Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.**, K. K., Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries: capital ¥7,520 p.u.; reserve ¥1,340; div. 14%. Directors; Pres. K. Makoshi; Mng.-Dir. C. Uemura. Brands; "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," "Munchenner." etc.

**Digashima Sake Brewery Co.** K. K. Okubo, Akashigun, Hyogo-ken. Est. June 1888; capital ¥300; p. u.; reserve ¥150; annual products 15,000 koku. Directors; Pres. Kyokichi Tobe; Mngr. Toyotaro Tobe.

**Kabuto Beer Brewery Co.**, K. K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96, with capital ¥2,448 p.u.; reserve ¥51; div. 7%. Directors; Pres. K. Nezu; Mng. T. Haruna Brands "Kabuto."

**Kirin Beer Brewery Co.**, K. K., Bund, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. '07 in K. K. with Japanese and foreign share-holders; capital ¥2,500 p.u.; reserve ¥76; div. 8%. Directors; Mng. Dir.; G. Yonei; Drs. R. Kondo, S. Uryu, T. Tanaka, S. Ida. Brands, "Lager," "Pilsener." etc.

**Meiji-ya**, K. K., Yokohama. Sole agent for the above. Is also a leading grocer and provision establishment.

**Nishinomiya Sake Brewery Co.**, K. K., Nishinomiya, Hyogo. Est. Apr. 1889; capital ¥400 p.u. reserve ¥230; annual products 24,000 koku; is the largest sake brewery.

**G. Tanaka & Co.**, Choshi Chibaken Est. 1616, one of the oldest brewery of Japanese soy, "Higeta Shoyu"; have been honored with several medals at exhibitions home and abroad. Prop. G. Tanaka.

**Teikoku Mineral Water K. K.**, Sakamotocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo Est. Jan. 1907, capital ¥600. Own Mitsuya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water containing natural carbonic acid gas, obtained from a spring

at Hirano-village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway. Awarded gold medal at St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Directors; Chairman K. Hamaguchi; Mng.-Dir. S. Nakaya; Dirs. J. Yamana, T. Kuwawara.

## SUGAR

(Seito=*Sei*, to manufacture; *to*, sugar)

**Dai Nippon Seito K. K.** Suna-mura, Minami-kazushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. Jan. '95; capital ¥11,100 p.u.; reserve ¥1,654; div. 7%. Directors; Pres. R. Fujigama; Mng.-Dir. C. Takayama, R. Ito; Dirs. S. Hoshino, S. Nakamura, Y. Hamamoto. Factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa.

**Okai-Tai Takushoku Seito K. K.**, Nawa, Loochoo. Est. Nct. '10; capital ¥1,500 p. u.; resrve ¥17; div. 7%. Directors; Pres. K. Yasube; Mng.-Dir. K. Yasube; Mng.-Dir. K. Yono; K. Yono; Dirs. T. Yokoi, S. Kono, K. Nishio, H. Akashi, M. Koga.

**Ensuko Seito K. K.**, Kagi, Formosa. Est. March '07; capital ¥4,500 p. u.; annual products ¥3,818; div. 12-14%. Directors; Pres. T. Arai; Mng.-T. Maki, S. Fujizaki; Dirs. T. Ando.

**Meiji Seito K. K.**, Tainan, Formosa. Est. Dec. '06; capital ¥8,925 p.u.; reserve ¥2,090; div. 12%. Directors; Chairman S. Ogawa; mng.-Dir. H. Soma; Dirs. K. Usui, C. Uemura, M. Takei, T. Takagi, K. Arima. H. Chiba, C. Tanii.

**Minami Nippon Seito K. K.**, Shinchiku, Formosa. Est. March '12; capital ¥1,750 p. u. Directors; T. Mayekawa, M. Shibutani, T. Hara, M. Shiraishi.

**Niitaka Seito K. K.**, Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct. '09; capital ¥3,500 p.u.; reserve ¥110; annual products ¥2,397; div. 12%. Directors; Pres. K. Takashima; Mng.-Dir. K. Makiyama; Dirs. K. Okura, K. Yasube, S. Yamada.

**Taihoku Seito K. K.**, Taihoku, Formosa, Est. Aug. '10; capital ¥1,500 p. u.; reserve ¥23; div. 8%. Directors; Pres. S. Kinoshita; Dirs. T. Takahashi, G. Matsukata, K. Shibutani, K. Umehara, N. Sato.

**Taito Takushoku Seito K. K.**, Kwareuko, Formosa. Est. Aug. '12; capital ¥2,250 p. u. Directors; T. Arai, T. Maki, T. Ando, S. Hara, S. Hashimoto, K. Takahashi.

**Taiwan Seito K. K.**, Takao, Formosa. Formed Dec. 1900; capital ¥18,400 p.u.; reserve ¥3,479; annual products ¥13,582; div. 12%. Directors; Chairman S. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. T. Yamamoto, N. Takechi; Dirs. T. Zushi, S. Okamoto.

**Teikokt Seito K. K.**, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct. '10; capital ¥2,500 p. u.; reserve ¥98; div. 12%. Directors; Pres. H. Yamashita, Mng.-Dir. M. Matsukata; Dirs. R. Yamanaka, S. Yamaguchi, T. Matsuoka, M. Abe, G. Tanase, S. Makiyama, R. Hayashi.

**Toroku Seito K. K.**, Kagi, Formosa. Est. Sept. '10; capital ¥12,000 p.u.; reserve ¥85; div. 10%. Directors; Chairman G. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. T. Tamura; Dirs. M. Ichikawa, M. Matsukata, K. Fujita.

**Toyo Seito K. K.**, Kagi, Formosa. Est. Feb. '07; capital ¥3,500 p. u.; reserve ¥1,005; annual products ¥1,462; div. 12%. Directors; Mng.-Dir. T. Shimosaka; Dirs. G. Matsukata, R. Oka, Y. Sashiba, K. Fujita, I. Hatano.



## FLOUR MILLS

("Seifun" = *Sei*, to manufacture; *fun*, flour.)

**Manchuria Seifun K. K.**, Tieling, Manchuria, China. Est. Dec. '06; cap. etc. vid. pp. 412-3. Directors: Pres. T. Yoshimura; Mng.-Dir. K. Nakai; Dirs. K. Abe, H. Sometani, S. Iwasaki.

**Nippon Seifun K. K.**, Higashi-Ogibashi, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896; cap. etc. vid. pp. 412-3. Directors: Mng.-Dir. H. Mayeyama; Dirs. T. Murakami, S. Kojima, K. Abe, D. Kamiya, N. Uchida, S. Iwasaki.

**Nisshin Seifun K. K.**, Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar. '07; Cap. etc. vid. pp. 412-3. Directors: Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. T. Shota; Dirs. K. Kimura, K. Matsushita, T. Nagaye, T. Ishijima.

**To-a Seifun K. K.**, Oshimacho, suburb of Tokyo. Est. Oct. '06; cap. etc. vid. pp. 412-3. Directors: Chairman S. Ohashi, Mng.-Dir. S. Moroi, H. Tamura.

## PAPER MILLS AND PAPER PRODUCTION

("Seishi" = paper manufacturing.)

**Chuo Seishi K. K.**, Nakatsu, Gifu-ken. Est. '08 with capital ¥500; increased capital to 1,000 (625 p.u.) in '12 annual product ab. 13 million lb. Directors: Pres. H. Okawa; Dirs. Y. Arai, E. Tanaka, Y. Konishi.

**Fuji Seishi K. K.**, Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '87; cap. etc. vid. p. 404; own 8 mills in Shiguoka-ken Hokkaido & Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 100 million lb. Directors: Pres. R. Hara, K. Haraguchi, N. Takayama.

**Nakanoshima Seishi K. K.**, Tamayecho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '06; cap. ¥166 p.u.; annual product, Match-paper 2 million lb and packing paper 16 million lb. Directors: Pres. Dembei Shimogo; Mng. Dentaro Shimogo; Mng. K. Baba.

**Nii Seishi K. K.**, Oji near Tokyo. Founded in Feb. 1873; cap., etc. vid. pp. 404-4; annual products ab. 113 million lb. Directors: Pres. T. Mitsui, Mng. Dir. G. Fujiwara.

**Okayama Seishi K. K.**, Okayama. Est. Jan. '30; cap. ¥500 p.u.; div. 5%. Exported in 2nd half, 1914, 608 tons of papers to China, 192 tons to India and 36 tons to U.S.A. Directors: Mng. Div. Y. Iwado; Dirs. S. Hatakeyama, T. Mizuta, T. Kurozumi, J. Nakamura.

**Tokyo Itagami K. K.**, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. 86; capital ¥1,000 p.u.; reserve ¥387; div. 10%. Annual products ¥860. Directors: Mng.-Dir. R. Suzuki, S. Asano, Dirs. R. Yamanaka, T. Miyama.

**Toyo Seishi K. K.**, Toyosaki-machi, Osaka-fu. Est. '03; cap., etc. vid. 404; manufactures rice paper for cigarette. Directors; Pres. S. Inouye; Mng.-Dir. T. Nakamura; Mng. F. Matsuo.

**Yokkaichi Seishi K. K.**, Yokkaichi, Miye-ken. Est. '87; cap. etc. vid. p. 404. Daily product 4655 *kin*. Directors: N. Shigemori, S. Kuki, H. Okawa, H. Itakura, I. Kumazawa.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSES

**Hakubun-Kwan**, publishing house, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, founded 1837 by the late Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor, Shintaro Ohashi. Has contributed not a little to the progress of learning

and intellectual activity by minimizing the cost of publication and supplying the publications at lowest possible price. He issues 15 kinds of magazine and 6,000 varieties of books, over 80 varieties of serial works, 20 of them still in course of publication.

**Kyobun-Kwan** (Methodist Publishing House), Ginza, Tokyo. Leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undertakes printing. Agent, Ginn & Co., Boston. E. J. Igrehart (Gen. Mng.)

**Shimbi Shoin**, K. K., publishers of fine art work, Sakana-cho, Kyo-bashi, Tokyo. Reorganized in 1906 as K. K., succeeding Mr. Tajima's private establishment. Awarded gold medals at home and foreign exhibitions. Capital *yen* 150 p. u. S. Tajima (Mng. Dir.) See Chap. on Arts and Crafts.

**Tokyo Printing Co.**, K. K., Printer, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the leading printing shops in Tokyo. Reorganized as K. K., Mar. 1896 with capital of *yen* 150; contractors to several Government Departments. Awarded gold medals at home exhibitions. Mng. Dir. C. Hoshino.

**Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo**, K. K., Tsukiji, Tokyo. Pioneer printing and type founder, est. 1873; capital *yen* 300; awarded gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding; contractors to Government. President S. Nomura.

**Toyo Printing Co.**, K. K., Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. '05; cap. ¥ 650 p. u.; div. 5%. Directors: Pres. T. Tezuka; Dirs. T. Okawara, K. Hori, R. Hara, etc.

## EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

**Hunter E. H. & Co.**, Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1863 by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but begun many years since to import machineries and also is engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. E. H. Hunter.

**Kawamata Senpu Seiren K. K.**, Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, est. '99 with capital ¥ 100 p. u. Brand: Kawamata Habutaye, Deer brand. Directors; K. Komatsu (Mng. Dir.)

**Maruzen K. K.**, Publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1880, capital 350 p. u.; connections, world wide. Directors; K. Oyaidzu. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto and Fukuoka.

**Meidiya, K. K.**, Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agent of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Jas. Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office; Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono, reorganized as partnership unlimited company Aug. 1903; changed into limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥ 500. Branches; Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Se ul. Directors; G. Yonei (Pres.), C. Isono (Vice-Pres.), M. Miyaji (Mng. Dir.), K. Sano (Dir.).

**Masuda & Co.**, Gm. K., Honcho, Yokohama. Importers and exporters; est. Feb. '12; Cap. ¥ 500; have branches at Tokyo Kobe, Osaka, Dairen and Shanghai. Directors: F. Nakamura, M. Masuda.

**Mitsui Bussan K. K.**, General importers and exporters; Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in the latter part of 16th century as a

dry goods store, and the Mitsui Bussan was organized in 1876 to undertake general trading but more particularly foreign trade. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥ 20,000 p. u. Directors; Pres., G. Mitsui, Mng. Dirs. S. Watanabe, K. Fukui, and M. Fujise; Branches; London, New York, &c.; connection world wide.

**Nippon Penki K. K.**, Shikoku-cho, Mita, Shiba. Agent to the Western Electric Co., U. S. A. Makers, exporters and importers of electric apparatus and instruments. Founded July 1839; capital ¥ 1,000 p. u.; subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitalists. Branch; Osaka. Agencies; Dairen, Seoul. Directors; K. Iwatate (Pres.), T. Mayeda, P. K. Condict (Mng. Dirs.) F. N. Rider (Dir.).

**Nippon Seicha K. K.**, (Japan Tea Firing Co.), general merchants and tea exporters, Miyagawa-cho, Yokohama. Founded Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea to other countries chiefly tea produced in Shizuoka; capital ¥ 100 p. u. Directors, K. Otani (Pres.), Konosuke Otani (Vice-Pres.), K. Kameda. (Act. Mg.)

**Nippon Tea Exports Co.**, K. K., Aioicho, Kobe. Est. Feb. 1898; capital ¥ 250 p. u.; chiefly deal in tea produced at Ky. to and vicinity. Branches; Shizuoka, Fushimi, Chicago and New York. Directors; K. Ito (Pres.), H. Komada (Mng. Dir.), T. Yabuta (Mng.)

Okuragumi, see dealers in General.

**Yonei & Co.**, General Importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1837 by late K. Isono under the name of Isono & Co.; contractors to the several Government Departments; agent for many foreign Cos. Branches; Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, &c. Prop. G. Yonei.

## GENERAL

**Fujitagumi, Gm. K.**, Awajicho, Osaka. Undertakes reclamation, forestry and mining works; own Kosaka, Omori and Zuiho mines; reclamation office, Kojima-wan, Okayama; Forestry Office, Ekitaizan, Formosa, capital ¥ 6,000. Directors, Baron Heitaro Fujita.

**Mitsubishi Gs. K.**, Mining, shipbuilding, ironworks, banking, &c. Yayasueho, Koj., Tokyo. The Company was known as the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Co. until 1885 then amalgamated with the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, forming present Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to which was handed over shipping business. In 1894, was reorganized as partnership limited company, capital ¥ 15,000. Directors; Baron H. Iwasaki, Pres. Baron K. Iwasaki, Vice-Pres. R. Toyokawa and Gen. Managers; K. Nambu, Department Chiefs; S. Sho, Internal; R. Mizutani, Shipbuilding; K. Kimura, C. Harada, Mining; T. Euchi, Business; K. Kimura, General; Z. Kirishima, Real Estate.

**Mitsui Gm. K.**, Surugacho, Nihombachi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with Cap. 50,000. Controlling centre of all the undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui; Mg. Dr. Baron Hachirojiro Mitsui.

**Okura Gumi, K. K.**, General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Mr. Kihachiro Okura, well-known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Reorganized as a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11 with capital yen 10,000. The firm is the first Japanese firm engaged in foreign business; is divided into manufacturing, spinning, mining, engineering, electrical, railway shipping, forestry, architecture, and insurance departments. Directors; Kihachiro Okura,

Pres.; K. Takashima, Vice-Pres; C. Kadono, Kumema Okura, Kishichi Okura, and S. Takaya, Dirs.

**Sumitomo Ginko**, Bankers, O aka; first established in about 1871, and reorganized in 1895 with capital of *yen* 1,000. Again reorganized, as a joint stock Co. in '12. Began foreign draft business in 1903. Connection with Europe and America. In the return of 1st half, 1912, the reserve fund shows *yen* 4,800. Branches in Tokyo, Yokohama and 15 others. Proprietors, Baron K. Sumitomo, (see who's who) Mng. Dir., K. Nakada. Sec. Chiefs, S. Uyeno, S. Yoshida, N. Yashiro. The Sumitomo firm separated from the Bank owns copper and coal mines and undertakes steel works and warehouse business in the same city.

**Takata Shokai**, Gm. K., Yurakuchō, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers and exporters. Est. in 1880, succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; reorganized in Dec. 1903, cap. *yen* 1,000. Contractors to Government and its connections are world wide. Branches London, New York, Osaka and Shanghai. Directors; Shinzo Takata, Nobujiro Takata and Kamakichi Takata.

## STOCK EXCHANGES AND BROKERS

**Fukushima Shokai**, Gs. K., Stock-bro'ers, Aomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1905 succeeding Mr. N. Fukushima's business; sent a representative abroad in 1907 and have wide connection in Europe and America. Departments; Bonds, Financial and Trust. Capital, *yen* 1,000 Directors: Pres. N. Fukushima, Mng. N. Maeda.

**Hiroshima Kome Torihikijo** (Rice Exchange of Hiroshima) K. K. Hiroshima Est. Apr. '98; capital ¥110 p.u. Directors: Chairman R. Nagamura; Dirs. Y. Yasuda, K. Takatsuka; Mng. D. Omachi.

**Kobe Beikoku-Kakushiki Torihikijo** (Rice and Stock Exchange of Kobe), K. K. Mizuki-dori, Hyogo, Kobe. Est. Sept. '96; capital ¥500 p.u. Directors: Chairman, S. Fujimoto; Dirs. C. Hirose, M. Murakami, S. Otani.

**Koike Gs. K.**, Stock-brokers, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April '96 by K. Koike; reorganized in '07 as l'd. partnership with capital *yen* 1,000; have regular connection with England and other European business centres. Pres. K. Koike.

**Nagoya Kabushiki Torihikijo** (Stock Exchange of Nagoya), K. K. Isemachi, Nagoya. Est. Feb. '93; capital ¥1,500 p.u. Directors: Chairman. S. Suzuki; Dirs. H. Takahashi, K. Goto; Mng. K. Ito.

**Osaka-Dojima Beikoku Torihikijo** (Rice Exchange of Osaka at Dojima), K. K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Nov. '76; capital ¥1,600 p.u.; reserve ¥296; div. 12%. Directors: Chairman, T. Takakura; Dirs. K. Miyozak, S. Fujino, R. Isono.

**Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijo** (Stock Exchange of Osaka), K. K. Kitakama, Osaka Est. June '78; capital ¥7,000 p.u.; reserve ¥433. Directors: Chairman R. Ujemura; T. Tanaka, S. Iida, E. Terai, K. Umehara.

**Osaka Sampin Torihikijo** (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), K. K. Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Feb. '91; capital ¥650 p.u.; reserve ¥880; div. 6.5%. Directors: Chairman, R. Imanishi; S. Iwata, O. Watanabe, H. Akionka.

**Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo** (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), K. K. Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, first formed in '76 with

capital *yen* 100; increased to *yen* 400 in '93, to *yen* 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now *yen* 2,250; reserve ¥176; div. 14%. Directors: Chairman, K. Nedzu; Mng. Y. Iriye.

**Tokyo Kabuhiki Torihikijo** (Stock Exchange of Tokyo), K. K. Kabutocho, Tokyo. Est. in 1878; capital 8,000 p.u. Directors: (chairman) S. Go, S. Tsunoda, S. M. Yamaguchi, K. Iguchi, T. Mayegawa, R. Fujiyama.

**Yokohama Torihikijo** (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stock Exchange), K. K. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May '94; capital ¥1,800 p.u. Directors: Chairman O. Watanabe; Dirs. F. Goto, S. Yamazaki; Mgrs. S. Kikushima, H. Takuchi.

### WAREHOUSE AND TRUST

**Electric Trust Co.**, K. K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥1,550 p. u. Directors: S. Iwashita (Pres.), T. Hayamizu (Mng. Dir.)

**Tokyo Trust Co.** K. K., Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1905; capital ¥1,050 p. u. Directors: H. Iwasaki (Mng. Dir.)

**Tokyo Warehouse Co.**, K. K., Komatsucho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. One of the oldest cos. of the kind, est. 1887; capital ¥1,550 p.u.; Directors: K. Mimura (Pres.), T. Takeichi (Mng. Dir.).

**Toshin Warehouse Co.**, K. K., Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The largest Co. est. 1903; capital ¥2,000 p.u.; Directors: G. Mitsui (Pres.) K. Hayashi, (Mng. Dir.)

**Yokohama Warehouse Co.**, K. K., Kotobukicho, Yokohama. Est. 1906; capital ¥1748 p.u.; Directors: T. Murano, T. Wakao (Dir.)

### FISHERY

**Dai Nippon Fisheries Co.**, K. K., Awajicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. Nov. '06; capital ¥168; div. 10%; annual catches ¥132 worth, chiefly whales and herrings. Directors: Mng-Dir. T. Saito; Dirs. K. Akashi, K. Nomoto.

**Daito Fisheries Co.**, K. K., Kochi. Kochi-ken. Est. July '07; capital ¥200 p.u.; div. 24%. Annual catches ¥170 chiefly whales. Directors: Pres. Z. Inouye; Dirs. K. Okazaki, M. Mizuta, S. Hashimoto. K. Tada, K. Mayeda, M. Nakashima.

**Fusan Fisheries Co.**, K. K., Fusan, Korea. Est. Apr. '07; capital ¥180 p.u.; div. 15%. Annual income ¥53; are engaged in fishery, marine production and ice. Directors: Pres. C. Ochi; Mng. M. Kawatsura.

**Teikoku Fisheries Co.**, K. K., Shimoyamatedori VI, Kobe. Est. Jan. '07; capital ¥600 p.u.; div. 10%. Annual catches, totalling ¥142, yellow tails ¥124, Kamchatka fishery ¥112, etc. Directors: Chairman K. Kozone; Mng-Dir. C. Sone; Dirs. Y. Itami, B. Takikawa, S. Yamaguchi.

**Toyo Whaling Co.**, K. K., Kawaguchi-cho Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May, '09; capital ¥2,100 p.u.; reserve ¥316; div. 12%. Directors: Pres. J. Oka; Dirs. S. Hara, I. Yokoyama, C. Sone, R. Funaki, K. Kozone, S. Moriwaki.

### HOTELS

**Fukiya-Hotel**, K. K., Miyanoshita, Hakone. Formed '93 by the Yamaguchi family; is reputed as one of the best hotels in Japan, and is provided with hot spring bath.

**Imperial Hotel, K. K.,** Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. in 1907, cap. ¥ 1,200; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), A. Hayashi (Mng.)

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Akita Timber, Co., K. K.,** Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos.; capital ¥ 1,200 p.u.; Directors; N. Isaka (Pres.), D. Takemura, S. Kikuchi (Mng. Dirs.)

**Jinji Koshinjo,** information agency, Yumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. June '02 by N. Uchio, proprietor; publishes a book entitled "Jinji Koshinroku."

**Kidani Firm,** druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment, speciality, the "Jitsubo-san," medicine for women's disease; Proprietor, Kidani.

**Malay Rubber Plantation Co., K. K.,** Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. Est. '12 with cap. ¥ 125 p.u. is undertaking rubber planting at Malay Island, leased land 2,890 acres. Directors: Chairman Y. Isobe; Mng. Dirs. S. Matsumiya, C. Asada, S. Tajiri.

**Morinaga Shoten, K. K.,** confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est. in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionary business, with capital ¥ 500; awarded medals at several domestic exhibitions: Directors, T. Morinaga (Pres.), H. Matsuzaki (Gen. Mng.), T. Kakujima (Mng. of Osaka Branch.)

**Nippon Gakki Seizo K. K.,** makers of musical instruments, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka. Est. Oct. 1897, with capital of ¥ 528 p.u. Speciality, Yamaba Organ designed by Mr. Yamaba, Pres. of the Co.; awarded medals at home and foreign exhibitions. Directors, T. Yamaba (Pres.), K. Hashimoto (Mng.)

**Oriental Exploitation Co., K. K.,** Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July 1909 by Baron Shibusawa, Baron R. Kondo, T. Masuda, S. Hayakawa, Hara and other leading businessmen of Tokyo with the object of making investment for railway, mining and engineering enterprises in China; capital ¥ 250 p.u. Dir. K. Furuichi.

**Otaru Timber Co., K. K.,** Otaru, Hokkaido; leading timber suppliers in Japan. Own three steamships and undertake shipping; contractors to the Imperial Gov't Rlys. and South Manchuria Rly. Co.; capital ¥ 1410 p.u.; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), T. Doi (Mng.); Branches, Tokyo, Kobe and Dairen.

**To-a Kogyo (Industrial) Co., K. K.,** Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1899; cap. ¥ 250 p.u.; div. 10%. The Co. supply funds for undertakings in China. Directors: Pres. K. Furuichi; Dirs. S. Iwashita, J. Kadono, K. Shiraiwa.

**To-a Tobacco Co., K. K.,** Minami Nabecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '06; cap. ¥ 1,700 p.u.; annual div. 12%; is carrying on the business in Chosen and Manchuria. Products for 2nd half-year 1914, in Chosen 643,201,400 pieces of cigarette and 4,499,000 *momme* of cut tobacco, in Manchuria 226,550,000 pieces of cigarette and 1980,000 *momme* of cut tobacco. Directors: Pres. K. Sasa; Mng. Dir. T. Fujita; Dirs. R. Ezoye, M. Iwaya, etc.

**Yokohama Nursery Co., K. K.,** Nakamura-cho Yokohama. Est. '90; exporter of nursery stocks, seed and plants; capital ¥ 500. Branches: London and New York, etc. Directors, U. Suzuki (Mng. Dir.), S. Iida (Mng.)

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# JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN WAR

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT AS REGARDS THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Foreign Office issued on 4th Aug. a statement in connection with the European situation. It ran as follows:

"The Imperial Government cannot help entertaining much anxiety with regard to the political and economic situation brought about by the latest developments of European politics. Needless to say the Imperial Government sincerely desires that the present trouble should find the earliest possible solution and that peace be quickly restored. In case the present war should continue, the Imperial Government wishes to have it not extending to the countries not yet involved, and that this country may maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

"It is necessary that the closest attention be paid to the future developments of the situation. In the event of Great Britain becoming involved in war and the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance being affected, Japan may take necessary measures for discharging her obligations under the treaty. It is impossible at present to say whether such an event will occur and the Imperial Government sincerely trusts indeed that this contingency may never occur; but this Government is paying the most careful attention to the situation."

## ULTIMATUM

On 15th Aug. 1914 the Emperor returned to Tokyo from Nikko and summoned a Council of Ministers of State and the Genro. In the evening a Note was handed to the German Ambassador, simultaneously cabling it to Baron Funakoshi, our Charge d'Affaires at Berlin. It was transmitted by seven different routes to ensure safe delivery. The message reached our Embassy at night the 16th and was formally delivered the following morning to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 23rd the German Foreign Office notified our Charge d'Affaires by word of mouth that Germany would not give any reply to the Note, and at the same time handed him a passport. On Aug. 27th the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador delivered a Note to our Foreign Office that he had been instructed from home to demand a passport and leave Japan. The passport was at once handed to the Ambassador and at the same time the Government instructed our Ambassador at Vienna to demand passport and retire to Italy. The text of the Ultimatum read as follow:—

## THE TEXT

"Considering it highly important and necessary, in the present situation, to take measures to remove all causes of disturbance to the peace of the Far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain, in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of

which is the aim of the said Agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it their duty to give advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:—

1. To withdraw immediately from the Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

2. To deliver on a date not later than September 15th, 1914, to the Imperial Japanese Authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China.

The Imperial Japanese Government announce at the same time, that, in the event of their not receiving by noon August 23, 1914, the answer of the Imperial German Government signifying an unconditional acceptance of the advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, they will be compelled to take such action as they may deem necessary to meet the situation.

#### IMPERIAL RESCRIPT PROCLAIMING WAR AGAINST GERMANY

At noon on Sunday, August 23rd, 1914, Japan entered into a state of war against Germany, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the following Imperial Proclamation was issued:—

“We, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all Our loyal and brave subjects:—

We hereby declare war against Germany and We command Our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against the Empire with all their strength, and We also command all Our competent Authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim, by all the means within the limits of the laws of nations.

Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effects of which We view with grave concern, We, on Our part, have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality. But the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, Our Ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is, at Kiaochou, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of Eastern Asia are threatening Our commerce and that of Our Ally. The peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy. Accordingly, Our Government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after a full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the Agreement of Alliance, and We, on Our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded Our Government to offer with sincerity an advice to the Imperial German Government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, Our Government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice.

It is with profound regret that We, in spite of Our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of Our reign and while We are still in mourning for Our lamented Mother.

It is Our earnest wish that, by the loyalty and valour of Our faithful



subjects, peace may soon be restored and the glory of the Empire be enhanced."

## THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

### Land Forces

The expeditionary forces consisted of the 18th Division (Kurume) and were commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Kan-o, who had under him Maj.-Gen. H. Yamanashi, chief of the staff, Maj.-Gen. B. Horiuchi, Commander of the Omura Brigade, Maj.-Gen. R. Yamada, Commander of the Kurume Brigade, Maj.-Gen. I. Watanabe, Commander of the Siege artillery. The corps of Naval heavy artillery commanded by Commander Masaki and Lieut.-Com. Ewatari cooperated. From Port Arthur Garrison, also, a contingent under Maj.-Gen. Johoji was despatched. The land forces sent to the front amounted in all to about a Division and a half, or 30,000 men of all ranks. The British contingent under Maj.-Gen. Barnardistone took part.

### PROGRESS OF THE OPERATIONS

Landing began on Sept. 2nd under cover of the Fleet and on Sept. 26th general attack was opened. On Oct. 12th Gen. Kan-o and Adm. Teikichi Kato, Commander of the Squadron blocking Tsingtau, transmitted by wireless telegraph to Governor Meyer-Waldeck, Commander of Tsingtau, the solicitude of our Emperor that non-combatants and people of neutral countries in Tsingtau be persuaded to leave the city. Only five persons including the American consul, profited themselves of this gracious offer. On Oct. 31st general bombardment was opened on the forts at Tsingtau; the forts were captured early on the morning of Nov. 7th and at 7.50 P.M. of the same day the terms of capitulation were concluded. On Nov. 11th the conquerors made a formal entry to Tsingtau.

### CASUALTIES

Casualties from the beginning to Nov. 11th were officially reported at 1,524 as follows:—Officers 12 killed, 40 wounded; rank and file, 1,472 killed or wounded. The Navy list comprised 280 officers and men perishing with the Takachiho, and about 40 men killed or wounded. The British contingent had 3 killed and 9 wounded.

### THE PRISONERS OF WAR

The prisoners numbered 4648, consisting of 222 officers including Gov. Meyer-Waldeck, and 4426 rank and file. They are interned at Kurume, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Marugame, Himeji, Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo.

### The Fleet

The fleet that participated in the expedition consisted of the First under Vice-Adms. Tomosaburo Kato and T. Yamaya, and Rear-Adms. T. Tsushima and H. Fujimoto; the Second under Vice-Adms. Teikichi Kato and S. Tochinai, and Rear-Adms. O. Kamimura and T. Okada; the Third under Rear-Adm. K. Tsuchiya. The British squadron, *Triumph* and *Aster*, under Adm. Jerome participated. The first thing carried out was the blocking of Kiaochow Bay on Aug. 27th. The field of operation of the Imperial Fleet was not confined to that relating to the expedition against Tsingtau. On the contrary, the First Fleet extended operation to the Pacific coast of the two Americas, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

and it was aimed at for ensuring the safety of Japanese and British trade, also to search hostile ships and so forth. The warships employed at Tsingtau and elsewhere included 3 battleships, 5 battle-cruisers, 21 cruisers, and 5 destroyers, in all 150,000 tons.

#### SHIPS LOST

In this expedition our Navy lost each one cruiser (*Takachiho*, torpedoed by the enemy), destroyer, torpedoboat and three trawlers. The enemy lost one cruiser, 5 gunboats and 2 destroyers.

#### OCCUPATION OF JALUIT AND OTHER GERMAN SOUTH SEA POSSESSIONS

On Oct. 6th the Japanese squadron occupied the German possession Jaluit and about a week later several of the Mariana, Marshal, and Caroline groups were occupied. One survey ship was captured. Jap island has subsequently been handed over to the Australian Government.

#### WAR EXPENSES AND PRIZES OF WAR

The war outlay totalled ¥ 65,000,000 up to the end of February 1915, and was appropriated as follows:—

Army, ¥ 18,000,000; Navy, ¥ 46,000,000; reserves, ¥ 2,000,000. The outlays made later on the same account have increased the total to ¥ 100,000,000 approximately.

The issue of ¥ 25,000,000 bonds to be given as rewards in connection with the War should be mentioned in their connection.

The prizes of war are estimated roughly at ¥ 70,000,000, as follows:—

Harbor equipments, etc. at Tsingtau, ¥ 15,000,000; Shantung railway and mines, ¥ 30,000,000; coins, arms, coal, etc. ¥ 3,000,000; sunken ships, ¥ 2,000,000; equipments in German Oceania, ¥ 20,000,000.

#### DEPORTATION OF GERMANS AND OTHERS

The German and Austrian residents peacefully engaged in their occupations are allowed to remain unmolested, but number of those suspected of supplying secret information to home or otherwise injuring the cause of Japan has been deported. These include 14 Germans, 3 Austrians, and 1 British (connected with the suppressed *Japan Herald*). There were also 13 others who were forbidden landing.

#### THE WAR AS AFFECTING ECONOMIC MARKETS

Needless to state the war has seriously crippled our economic markets, and also dislocated the financial program of the State and civic and economic corporations. At the same time the war has served as occasions to impart unusual activity to special industries and to coasting and oversea trade, the former owing to the arrival of large orders for munitions and other war supplies, chiefly from Russia, and the latter owing to the withdrawal of British, German and other steamers from the service between Europe and Far East, as briefly touched in the respective chapters given before. It is as yet impossible to form any definite survey of the financial and economic effect of the war on Japan; the time, unfortunately, does not yet allow it. However a brief survey of the result of the War In-

Insurance Compensation Law put into effect from Sept. 12th, 1914 may be noted here.

#### WAR INSURANCE

The war insurance rate differs according to route, from the minimum of 5 *sen* to the maximum of 90 *sen*, per ¥ 100 insured. The Law promises to compensate 80% of the loss sustained by the underwriter from hostile operations of the enemy. From Sept. 12th to the end of March, 1915 the war risks underwritten under the Law tallied ¥ 377,800,000 in round figures and premium receipts ¥ 980,000. The total war risks amounted to a little over 20% of the total marine policies written during the same period and about 5% of the total volume of trade reported.

The compensation allowed covers only two cases, that of the British steamer *Troilus* sunk by the *Emden* in Oct. in the Indian Ocean and the British steamer *Western Coast* sunk in Jan. 1915 on the English coast. The compensation to be allowed was estimated at ¥ 72,155.

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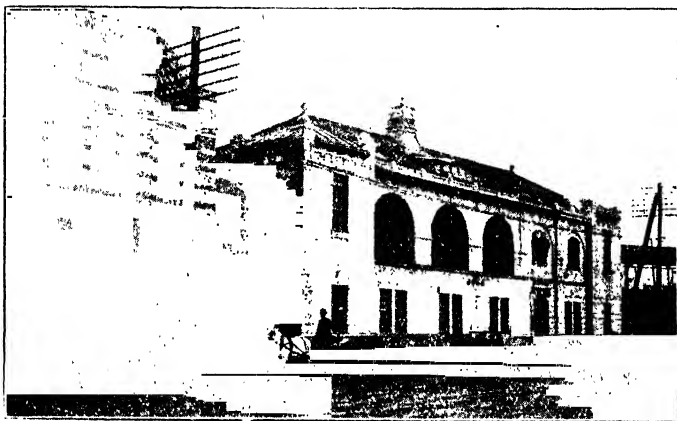
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1,025,646 tons in 1912 and 1,160,576 in 1913. The pits now worked are Sugamuda, Kirino, Mannoura, Otsuji and Iwaya, where about 12,000 mine-workers are employed.

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Nokata, Kurate-gun, Fukuoka Province.

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